Wm. A. Hutcheson

M. A. Hutcheson

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

JANUARY, 1949

CALENDAR FOR 1949

JANUARY

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McCall's
JOURNAL
POST
AMERICAN HOME
Better Homes
Farm Journal
Building Supply News
AMERICAN BUILDER
CARPENTER
Southern Building Supplies
Illinois Building News
1946
1947
1948
NORTHWEST NEWS FLASHES
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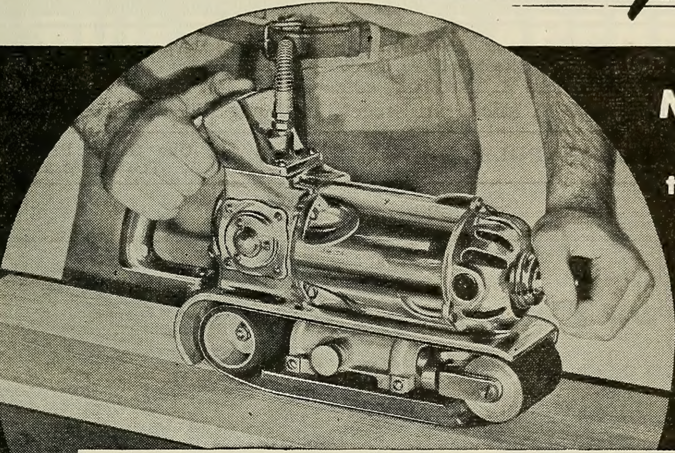

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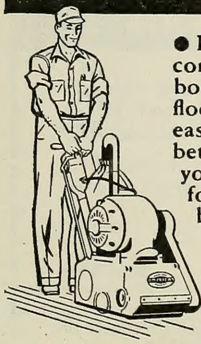

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1949

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Who Is Making Communists? - - - - 7

Right after November's election, the Associated Industries of Florida issued one of the most vicious anti-labor pamphlets seen in a long, long time. In a blistering reply, Albert E. Fischer, secretary of the United Brotherhood Non-partisan Committee calls the Florida association to task and points out some of the fundamental facts of life regarding organized labor and industrial relations.

Winter Hazards In Construction - - - 11

American wage earners lose billions of dollars each year because colds and other forms of preventable illness cut into working time. Building trades workers—because they constantly battle the elements—are among the most susceptible. Proper precautions can cut the toll.

Social Security and You - - - - - - 16

Although 9 workers out of 10 will have to depend largely on their Social Security benefits for independence in old age, not one in 10 knows the first thing about the Social Security program or how it works. In this article—especially written for The Carpenter—Social Security is explained in language a man can understand. Every worker who is covered by the Social Security program should read it.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - 14
Official - - - - - - - - 21
Editorials - - - - - - - 24
In Memoriam - - - - - - - 35
Correspondence - - - - - - - 37
Craft Problems - - - - - - - 41

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 47

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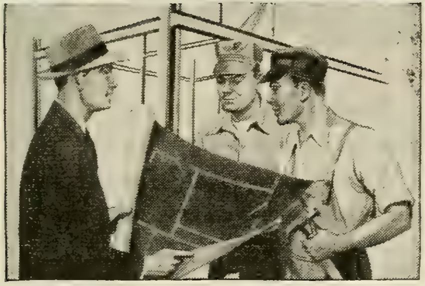
CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



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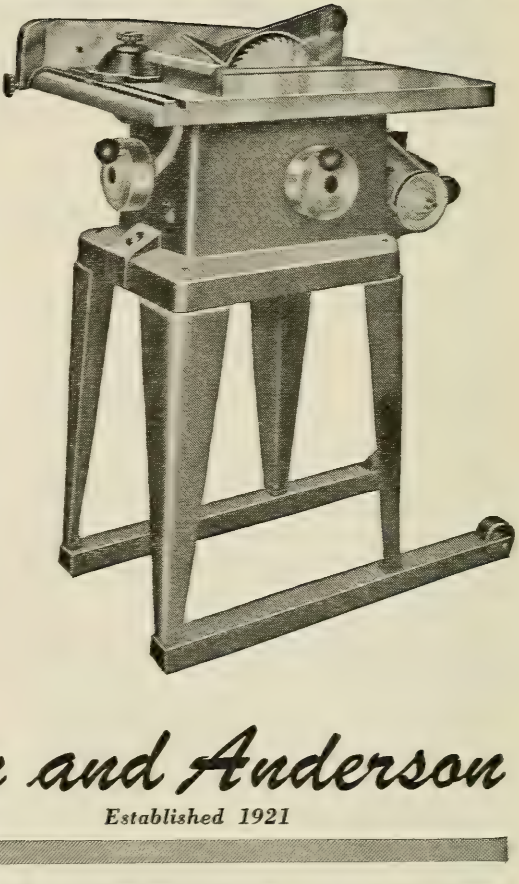

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Who Is Making Communists?

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THOUSANDS of good, solid union men in Florida are literally biting their nails. The reason for their wrath is an arrogant, misinformed pamphlet put out by The Associated Industries of Florida, an employer association created for purposes known only to its members. Issued just after the election, the pamphlet visualizes union members as some sort of goons whose main object is to "victimize" businessmen. It goes on to warn Florida employers that unless they join Associated Industries immediately, all sorts of dire calamities will befall them.

Anti-labor propaganda is nothing new to organized labor. In fact there never has been a time since the first union was organized that such literature was not floating around. However, the blast put out by the Florida Association hits a new low in such literature. Herewith are reprinted a couple of paragraphs:

* * * *

"The unions have been given a powerful club to use on your employees and to force them into unions. You will never know such arrogance as you will see displayed when it comes time to renegotiate your contract. Or when the union organizers come in and inform you that they now represent your employees. You may be sure that the unions intend to get big returns on their investment in Mr. Truman and no business is too small to be beneath their notice. You and your employees will, of course, be the victims.

"It was said this morning that business men had better give their souls to their Creator for their business belongs to the union and their personal lives to the bureaucrats."

* * * *

In a blistering letter of protest, Albert E. Fischer, Secretary of the United Brotherhood Non-partisan Committee, takes issue with the officers of Associated Industries who signed the pamphlet. In no uncertain terms he warns them that a continuation of the anti-labor philosophies contained in the pamphlet can lead only to industrial chaos and eventual demise of the entire free enterprise system. Inasmuch as Brother Fisher's letter covers the entire matter so effectively, we are herewith reprinting it in full:

December 14, 1948

Mr. C. G. McGehee, President
Mr. Ted Bayley,
Exec. Vice President
The Associated Industries
of Florida
724 Graham Building
Jacksonville, Florida

Gentlemen:

There has come to my attention a pamphlet issued by The Associated Industries of Florida over your signatures. That such literature should exist in this day and age is as discouraging as it is amazing. The ignorance, maliciousness, and downright vindictiveness displayed therein have not been matched since the days of Gould and Fisk and the other grasping barons of the preceding century. If your philosophy is to become the prevailing philosophy of American industry, then God help America and God help free enterprise.

You and men of your ilk are making Communists four times faster than Joe Stalin and all his slimy minions in this country. If you think American workers are going back to the conditions of the 1880's you are fooling no one but yourselves. Yet apparently that is the very thing you are striving to bring about. And the harder you strive, the more decent American workers you turn in disgust to communism.

In 1881 women in Philadephia were working seventy-five and a half hours per week. Thousands of eight year old youngsters were working ten and twelve hours per day in coal mines totally devoid of safety regulations. Anything above a dollar per day in the form of wages was considered a sin and a crime by those who controlled the wealth of the nation. The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, by no means an unkindly man, but reflecting the belief of the times, epitomized the current philosophy when he said: "Is not a dollar a day enough? Water costs nothing, and a man who cannot live on bread is not fit to live."

It was in 1881 that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the American Federation of Labor were brought into being. Down the years these two great organizations, firmly rooted in the belief that avenues of self-betterment ought to be open to all people and all classes, worked unceasingly for the building of a better life for all. Through their efforts, hours have been cut to forty per week, child labor laws have been instituted, compulsory free education laws have been enacted, and collective bargaining has been established as a fundamental part of the American way of life. All these things were accomplished in a democratic manner.

If you knew the first thing about organized labor, you would know that free enterprise has no more enthusiastic backers than the unions which comprise the American Federation of Labor. This union, like practically all AFL unions, believes that capital and management are entitled to a fair return on their investment. We have never disputed that point and our greatest concern has been the firm which through inefficiency or ignorance failed to make a decent profit. We feel this way because we know that before we can make better wages for ourselves the people employing us must be making enough to carry the wage load.

One thing has always distinguished the free labor unions of America from the unions of Europe. American unions have never believed in the class struggle—something which has always comprised the underlying philosophy of European unions. Whereas European unions have always considered that a "class struggle" unto the death is inevitable between capital and labor, the organized working people of this nation have always held to the theory that free employers and free unions can through collective bargaining create an expanding era of social betterment for all. However, if the class struggle does come to America it will be brought on by men of your caliber,—men who have learned nothing in the fifty years of advancement of free enterprise. Thank God there are but few of you.

Through free enterprise all Americans have won for themselves more of the good things of life than any other people in history. Corporations such as General Motors and the Telephone Company have prospered beyond the dreamiest conception that existed fifty years ago. At the same time, American workers have through their unions won for themselves the highest standard of living of all time. It is no coincidence that they prospered together. Workers increased their wages because the corporations constantly upped their efficiency. But the corporations grew prosperous only because workers could afford cars and telephones and all the other things that make life worthwhile. Workers could no more prosper without efficient corporations than corporations could prosper without a well paid working class which constitutes the bulk of the national purchasing power in this nation or any other nation.

When you accuse the unions of seeking to take over business you are not only mis-stating the truth, but you are also attacking the major bulwark against statism. AFL unions have done more to stymie the progress of Communism in America than all other agencies combined. Twenty-five years ago the United Brotherhood of Carpenters recognized the menace of Communism and took effective steps to curb it within its ranks. In that respect we are two decades ahead of the government which has only lately awakened to the Red threat. We solved the problem in 1924; the government is still struggling with it.

The most implacable foes of totalitarianism throughout the world have been the free trade unions. Hitler and Mussolini and Stalin shrewdly recognized this fact; consequently free unions were invariably the first democratic institutions to be destroyed when the dictators marched into power. Conversely, we are now finding out that free unions must be rebuilt as the first step in rebuilding a democratic Europe.

The world struggle between totalitarianism and democracy is a struggle that must be resolved on the common man level. What the professors in their ivory towers, or the politicians behind their desks think or feel is not important. How Joe Carpenter or Jim Mechanic or Tom Worker feels about things is the key to what is going to transpire. This is as true of America as it is of France, or Italy or Austria. So long as American unions remain committed to free enterprise, free enterprise will endure. But it will not endure a minute longer.

When you accuse American unions of plotting usurpation of business you are attacking the chief bulwark of democracy and the free enterprise system. We believe employers are entitled to a decent return on their investments. But apparently you do not believe workers are entitled to seek an expanding standard of living for themselves and their families. We believe collective bargaining constitutes a democratic vehicle for the establishment of social justice in industry. However, you seem to believe that collective bargaining is an obnoxious menace. We believe that free enterprise—which includes free unions as well as free management—offers us all the best way of life. On the other hand you seem to think that the mercantilism of the 1700's should be revived. As you indicate in your vicious pamphlet this is indeed a time for businessmen to give their souls to their Creator, for if they do so they will immediately recognize that the arrogant, malicious line which you have adopted can lead only to eventual disappearance of the free enterprise system.

If The Associated Industries of Florida wants to hire men of your narrow, medieval, anachronistic views, that is their business. However, it would seem that the time has come for full realization of the fact that free enterprise depends as much on free, democratic unions as it does on free management. The two are interdependent. Working together organized labor and management can not only save the free enterprise system but also make it produce bigger and better things for all of us while totalitariansim stumbles along to its eventual doom.

With this thought in mind, I take this opportunity to protest with all the vigor at my command your insidious, vindictive, totally uncalled for tirade against organized labor at this time when industrial peace should be your concern as much it is ours.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Fischer, Secretary.

P. S. In view of the fact that some employer organizations intend to present evidence to the new Congress tending to show that business is no longer antagonistic toward labor and no longer interested in union smashing or labor exploitation, I intend to send a copy of your pamphlet and this letter to every Congressman. If proof is needed that there are still existent in this nation employer representatives who are arrogant, unrepentant and rabidly opposed to collective bargaining, I can think of no better proof than your pamphlet dated November 4th.

* * *

If there are any workers who are under the impression that the anti-union forces were eliminated by labor's victory at the polls last November, the attack on organized labor made by The Asoociated Industries of Florida should change their minds. Anti-union forces are far from eliminated. Rather they are marshalling their strength for further assaults on unionism. That the people of the nation on November 2nd clearly voiced their opposition to the union smashing program inaugurated by the 80th Congress makes no difference to the antilaborites. They have no faith in the people. Neither do they care much what the people think and want. They are determined to hamstring organized labor and the fact that they lost a round last November does not discourage them permanently. They figure there is always another round coming up.

If labor is to maintain its gains, if workers are to keep intact their right to band together for mutual protection and mutual self-betterment every union must also recognize the fact that another round is coming up shortly. Every union must maintain and strengthen the political machinery which enabled the labor movement to give such a good account of itself in the last election.

From all available reports, our Brotherhood did an outstanding job in November's election. Our National Non-partisan Committee and Local Union and District Council Non-partisan Committees were among the most active and productive in the nation. They form a magnificent foundation on which to build effective political action for the future. By maintaining and strengthening them, we can be ready to meet any eventuality which may develop.

Winter Hazards In Construction

By DR. W. SCHWEISHEIMER, M.D.

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THE COMMON COLD is the most prevalent and the most highly infectious of all the communicable diseases. Although wage-earners often endure colds without staying away from work, the common cold is nevertheless responsible for more lost time in industry than is any other single cause of disability. According to a study of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, various surveys indicate that from 40 to 50 per cent of all days lost from work are attributable to colds and their complications.

Life insurance companies have stated that workers in the building industry are particularly inclined to contract colds and rheumatic ailments. Their job demands exposure to the open air, regardless of draught, of cold and humid weather. Wet clothes cannot be changed during work.

It has been conservatively estimated that the toll of the common cold in the United States is at least one working day per employee per year. If that is so, Metropolitan Life says in their study on the cost of the common cold, there will be more than 60,000,000 days lost to industry a year because of colds. At an average daily wage of $7, the loss in wages totals more than $420,000,000.

The cost of drugs and medical care must be added. On the estimate that every family in the United States spends on an average of $10 a year for drugs and medical care in the treatment of colds, the total amount spent for these items would be in the neighborhood of $400,000,000. Another factor is the cost to employers resulting from lost production and disrupted routine. Though it is not possible to estimate this loss in exact figures, it is certain that the annual cost of colds to employers is very considerable.

On the basis of the figures mentioned, the Metropolitan Life has estimated that the cost of the common cold to the American people is well over a billion dollars a year. Other estimates state that the annual cost of all the sniffling and coughing produced by colds is as high as two billion dollars,—about the amount of money which was spent to develop the atomic bomb. Any diseases that runs to such astronomical figures in cost must be rated high in the list of enemies of the public health.

A worker is busy next to a window which is used occasionally. Every time it is open, he starts sneezing or may feel a pain in his ear. Another man cannot understand why this is so and why he complains,—he enjoys nothing better than a rush of fresh air from the open window even in chilly weather. And both are right! People are different.

Colds are frequently caught by some distant part of the body. Workers in the building industry cannot avoid working near draughty doors,—one man feels a draught at his right arm. The next day, however, he does not suffer from an arm ailment, but from a sore throat. Another man got wet feet while he was walking through a snowstorm to his job—a cold of the bowels was the result.

The weather has influence on the frequency of colds,—no doubt about that, a cold is a particular health hazard of winter weather. Still the climate, strange as it sounds, has less to do with colds than we usually believe. There are just as many colds in Southern California as there are in cold New England or in windy Chicago or in the province Ontario. Getting accustomed to the weather may beat the inclination to repeated colds: the weatherproof locomotive engineer in his drafty cab isn't as likely to catch cold as the passengers in the stuffy cars behind.

Infection with cold germs play an important part. Dr. T. B. Paul and Dr. H. L. Freese made some interesting experiments in subarctic Spitztenbergen. Miners live there in steaming, overheated houses which they leave to walk to their work through bitter cold and terrific winds. Though the conditions seemed just right for the contraction of colds, the miners showed no sign of illness. But when a steamer arrived and a sniffling crew came ashore, 84 of the 500 people in Spitztenbergen got a cold.

Still when the first signs of a cold appear we may be able to check its progress by proper methods. Heat is essential for prevention and treatment of colds, whether applied externally in form of a hot bath or hot shower, followed by hot compresses around the neck, or use of an electric pad,—or whether internally promoted by hot tea or lemonade, mulled wine, etc. All kinds of diets have been recommended to prevent a cold, particularly an abundance of vitamins in form of additional tablets. No reliable proof has been given that addition of vitamins to the normal food will prevent cold or infections. Keeping the bowels open is most important, an occasional laxative or enema may prove helpful in such cases at the onset of the cold. If matters get worse, do not fail to consult your doctor; it might save you unpleasant complications and quite a few working days. If fever is present, rest in bed is frequently a cure-all. Some day we may have a specific treatment for colds. So far such treatment has not materialized.

Frostbites and Chilblains

Frostbites and chilblains are like old wounds: the damage done is felt for years afterwards. The circulation of frozen hands and feet should be restored slowly. It is an old rule not to expose frozen limbs to a hot stove or fire, since severe pain and lasting damage may result.

Two types of men are particularly exposed to the hazards of frostbites and chilblains. There is the fat and somewhat phlegmatic type, with rough, dry skin on the back of the upper arms and on the legs below the knees. There is, on the other hand, the thin, highly strung, rather nervous type, with a general tendency to cold and bluish limbs. Representatives of the latter type have frequently catarrhs of the respiratory organs as well.

Cold is the external cause of chilblains. Footwear which is too tight, is a common cause. The blood cannot circulate properly when the foot is pressed by a tight shoe. The skin of the foot cannot be properly nournished this way. Tight hose may cause the same effects, and so do tight gloves on hands and fingers. Toes and heels are mostly affected. Chilblains usually make their first appearance in damp cold weather and disappear during the summer months.

Chilblains are red or bluish and swollen, of round or oval shape. Most unpleasant is the continuous itching and burning sensation, it drives the patient to distress and prevents him from sleeping. These sensations are more marked when there is a sudden change from a cold to a warm atmosphere; e. g., when a worker coming from outdoors enters an overheated room. Sometimes the lesions are fissured and cracked and this is commonly called "broken chilblains."

For prevention of chilblains warm and roomy shoes are essential. Shoes which have the proper shape and the right size, still may be too small for the foot if woolen socks take too much room. Laces should not be tied tightly in cold weather. Running barefoot in summer on sand or grass is an excellent exercise for the circulation of the blood. From late fall onwards a foot bath of salt water, with the chill taken off, may be taken every night. The feet then should be dried thoroughly with care, and rubbed vigorously with a rough towel to stimulate the circulation.

There are many local applications to relieve the unpleasant sensations. Broken childblains need careful treatment because an infection of the whole leg may result from a small injury of the foot.

Get The Facts

The fight against cancer goes on in the laboratory, the university, the hospital and clinic. This year 66,000 of those who develop cancer will be cured by early diagnosis and prompt, proper treatment. At least as many more should and could be saved if they reached their physicians in time.

Through the courtesy of our United Brotherhood copies of a pamphlet "Facts and Forecasts" have been sent to all locals. The Cancer Society urges every local to devote at least one meeting a year to cancer. Arrangements for speakers, a movie, pamphlets, exhibits, and other educational material should be made by each local with the State Headquarters of the American Cancer Society whose address is listed in the "Facts and Forecasts" pamphlet. There is no charge of any kind for this service.

Cancer can strike anyone—anytime—but everyone can do something about it. There is no more effective way of supporting the fight than by helping organize an educational meeting. Let us suppose that a hundred men whose average age is forty years attend such a meeting. American Cancer Society statisticians tell us that of that hundred, thirteen will eventually develop cancer. The lives of many of these thirteen can be saved—if they know the facts about cancer. Let us see that they get the facts!

PLANE GOSSIP

A LITTLE BIT TRICKY

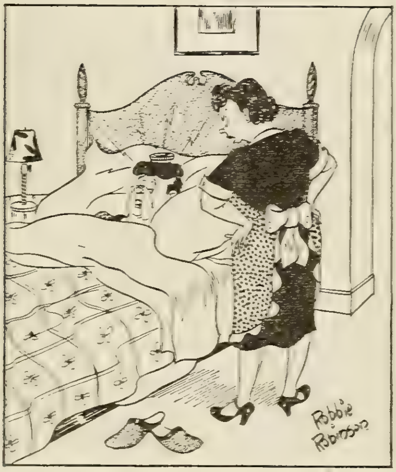
As this is being written, the new Congress is still several weeks away from its opening session. Already, however, it is clear from newspaper interviews and radio addresses that a number of Congressmen who were put into office by labor votes are going to hedge on their campaign promises to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. Men who campaigned on a platform of outright Taft-Hartley repeal are now talking about amendments, revisions, and just about everything but repeal. The way they are acting sort of brings to mind the attorney who took on the job of defending a burglar.

The attorney called on his client in the jail cell. The more he talked to his client, the blacker things looked for getting him off without a stiff sentence, and he told him as much.

"But, counselor," said the client, "I've got $10,000 and I'm willing to spend it all to beat this rap."

"That's different," replied the attorney. "You'll never go to jail with $10,000.

Sure enough he didn't. When he went to jail he was broke.



You and the old year went out together!

THE REASON

Although the election is long past, the straw vote takers are still trying to explain away their colossal blunder. After analyzing some of their explanations, we keep thinking of the traveling salesman.

Finding himself not very many miles from home, the traveling salesman decided to drive home for the night. Arriving at home unexpectedly, he was horrified to find his wife in another man's arms. Without a word he packed his clothes and moved into a hotel.

The next day his father-in-law called on him in an effort to smooth things over.

"I'm sure my daughter has an explanation," he said. "Look here, will you wait until tomorrow before you do anything about the divorce?" Reluctantly the husband agreed. When tomorrow came, the father-in-law was back, beaming broadly.

"I knew Rose would have a good explanation," he said, patting the husband on the back. "She didn't get your telegram."

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PAUP ON ECONOMICS

With all this talk about depression, recession, business shakedown, or what have you, it is nice to have the opinion of an expert available. Joe Paup, 13th Party candidate for the presidency who got four votes (his best showing) in the Chicago precinct in which the blind school is located, put it this way:

When you have to tighten your belt, it's a recession.

When you have no belt to tighten, it's a depression.

When you have no pants to hold up, it's a panic.

★ ★ ★

SAME DIFFERENCE

Foreman: "You hammer nails like lightning."

Non-union Carpenter: "You mean I'm so fast?"

Foreman: "No, I mean you never hit twice in the same place."

A SLIGHT EXAGGERATION

To take the curse off the draft law, the Army has endeavored to make Army life a little more agreeable. According to Army publicity, enlistees now get everything but breakfast in bed. However, old timers claim that even if a few rough spots have been knocked off, the Army is still the Army. Efforts to picture it as something else bring to mind the old story about the love-sick young man.

Finkelberg was anxious to make a good impression on the wealthy man whose daughter he hoped to marry, so he called in a shadchan (marriage-broker).

"Listen," said Finkelberg, "tonight I call on the girl's father, and I want you to come along. No matter what I say about myself, you exaggerate it, so that I will seem modest, and you'll be able to 'sell' me better."

The shadchan agreed, and the two went on their errand together.

The rich parent began the conversation. "Are you in business, Mr. Finkelberg?"

"Yes, I have a little shop."

"A little shop!" cried the shadchan promptly. "It's a factory 200 yards long."

"Have you any money in the bank, Mr. Finkelberg?"

"Yes, a few thousand."

"A few thousand!" thundered the shadchan. "He's got nearly a million, let me tell you!"

"Have you a car, Mr. Finkelberg?"

"Yes, a little one."

"A little one!" cried the shadchan. "He's got a magnificent car."

Just then Finkelberg coughed. "Have you a cold?" the rich father inquired.

"A cold!" the shadchan cut in quickly. "He's got consumption."

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DUBIOUS BLESSING

"High Wages Invite Depression" warn headlines in a financial paper. And that brings up a question that has long puzzled us: How come billions of dollars in profits never seem inflationary whereas an extra ten cent piece in the workingman's pocket threatens all kinds of calamities? To our way of thinking the financial writers who follow this line are crooked or stupid or both.

In today's inflationary picture, labor is about like the office boy with the knife. One day the boss came to work without his knife. None of his clerks seemed to have one either. Finally the office boy came in and no sooner had the boss asked him than the lad produced the desired article.

"How is it," asked the boss, "that of all my employes you are the only one having a knife when I need it?"

"Don't know, sir," replied the youth, "unless it's because my wages are so low I can't afford more than one pair of pants.

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A LOSING PROPOSITION

A Swedish farmer who wanted to make his permanent home in this country appeared before the Immigration Service for his naturalization papers. The following conversation ensued:

Official: "Are you satisfied with general conditions in this country, Mr. Olson?"

Mr. Olson: "Yah, sure."

Official: "And does this government of ours suit you?"

Mr. Olson: "Well, yah, mostly, only I lak a little more rain."

The idea of a new citizen wanting the government to provide more rain makes a good story. However, this matter of depending on the government for everything is no laughing matter. There are millions of people in this nation who think the government should provide them with all the necessities and most of the luxuries of life. What they fail to realize is that the government can only give something to the people by taking something else away from them because the government is the people.

Social Security and You

Editor's note: This article was specially prepared for The Carpenter. It explains what every worker should know about Social Security. Throughout the nation there are some 500 field offices of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. These offices are always glad to answer questions for individual workers or provide speakers for union meetings or conventions.

★ ★

WE ARE a nation of workingmen. We are proud of our work and proud that we can earn enough for our families and ourselves. We are proud that we can give our children more of everything than we had. We know that we will never need anyone to help us take care of our own.

Yet—just how much have you been able to lay by for your old age? How much would your wife and children have if you were killed tomorrow? Will they have the things they want, the things they need?

The Social Security Act was passed to help you when you need it most—when you are no longer able to bring home your weekly pay check. It provides unemployment insurance for you when you can't get work; retirement benefits for you when you become too old to work; monthly payments to your widow and children if you die.

To help those who can't work, a Federal-State assistance program was established. Through your Department of Public Welfare, grants are made to the old, to the children, and the blind who are unable to work, to help themselves. But you can work and you're not interested in someone giving you something. You do want protection and you do want retirement, but you expect to do your share in paying for it. For you, and those like you, the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program was established.

The Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance has almost 500 field offices throughout the country. They are there to administer the retirement and survivors insurance. However, they can not do the job alone; they are there to help you help yourself. There are certain things that you, and only you, must do before you can be eligible for benefits.

First: You must apply for a Social Security card. This card is the key to your insurance account with the government. All your wages are recorded under that number. You will have only one number all your life. No one else will have the same number.

Second: Show that card to the boss. Be sure he copies your name and number just right.

Third: You must file a claim with one of our offices before you can get benefits.

Remember that Social Security is not charity. It does not promise you a handout. It does not give you something for nothing. You are paying now for the benefits you expect to receive. When you file a claim and start drawing benefits, no one can take it from you. You have both an earned right and a legal right to the money you are paid. You don't pay all the premium; your employer pays an equal amount. This makes it possible for you to have more protection than you could buy anywhere else for the same money.

A record of all the wages you have earned under the Act is kept on one card, headed by your name and account number. The Social Security Administration has the largest and best bookkeeping system in the world. Still, sometimes mistakes are made. Your employer fails to file a tax return or leaves off your name or Social Security number. So you may lose credit for those wages even though you have paid your share of the tax. To prevent this, every few years you should find out the amount of wages that is shown on your account. You can get a post card for this purpose at any field office. You will be sent a record of all the wages you have made. If this record isn't right, take it along with your time book or any other record you have and go to the nearest field office at once. They will be glad to help you straighten it out.

At present, you pay a tax of 1% on all wages up to $3000 each year. If you work for more than one concern, you may have to pay more. If you do have to pay on wages of more than $3000, you can get all over that refunded from the Bureau of Internal Revennue, just as you sometimes get a refund of withholding tax. You do have to file a claim with them for the refund. They will not repay it unless you do.

Who is eligible for benefits? For a worker or his family to draw benefits, he must have had a job long enough to be fully insured. Generally speaking a man must work about half the time from January 1, 1937, up to the time he becomes 65 or dies. No one will ever have to work more than ten years to be insured. When he once works this required amount, he never loses his insured standing. There is one other provision for the man who has just started to work. If he has worked half the time in the three years just before his death, his family will be eligible for survivors' benefits.

Monthly payments are made to the worker as soon as he becomes 65. There is one restriction. No benefits can be paid as long as he earns as much as $15.00 a month in his usual job. There are some kinds of work he can do and still get benefits. He may work for himself, for any part of the government, on a farm, or for a church. Any wages he gets from this work will not keep him from drawing benefits.

The amount the worker gets will be based on his average monthly wage for all the time since the Act came into effect. It is also affected by the number of years he has worked. The amount you will receive is called your primary benefit. Examples of all types of benefits are shown in the following table:

Average Monthly Pay	Monthly payments to				
	Worker	Wife	Widow	Child	Lump Sum
10 years work					
$50.00	**22.00**	**11.00**	**16.50**	**11.00**	**132.00**
100.00	**27.50**	**13.75**	**20.63**	**13.75**	**165.00**
150.00	**33.00**	**16.50**	**24.75**	**16.50**	**198.00**
250.00	**44.00**	**22.00**	**33.00**	**22.00**	**264.00**

At present the least the worker can get is $10.00 a month. The most is $44.80 a month. If your wife is 65, she gets half as much as you. So will any child under 18 years old. The benefits for you and your wife will continue till you die.

What about your wife and children if you die? If your children are under 18 they will each get half the primary. Your widow will get three-fourths. The most any family can get is twice your own benefit or $85 a month. If your widow is over 65, she will get three-fourths of the primary benefit until she dies.

If you have no widow or children, your parents may get a monthly benefit if you were supporting them. If no one survives who can get a monthly benefit, a lump sum is paid to the widow or to the person who pays the burial expenses.

These checks are yours. You have earned them; you have paid for them. They cannot be taken away from you. They are not affected by any property you own or any income you may have.

Remember we said you must file a claim before benefits can be paid. Thousands of dollars have been lost because claims were not filed in time. Many workers do not file because they think they will go back to work "next month." They may think they must quit working for good to draw benefits. Or they may not feel like coming down to the office. If you are 65 and have worked long enough to be insured, you can draw benefits for any month you don't work, no matter what the reason. So, when you become 65, go down to your local Social Security Field Office. They will give you an estimate of your benefits and advise you about the best thing to do. If you want to file a claim, they will be glad to help you.

Widows and children often lose money because they don't know about Social Security. Remember, this isn't just retirement for you, it's also insurance for your family. Tell your wife about it. Be sure she knows to ask about it if anything does happen to you.

The Social Security Act was passed in 1935 to prevent destitution. It was to insure that every man and every family should at all times have enough income so that they would have the basic needs of life; enough to eat, something to wear, and a place to live. To accomplish this, it was realized that the law might have to be changed in the future. As a basis for change, Congress gave to the Social Security Administration the duty of making a continual study of the operation of the Act. It was also expected to recommend the needed changes to the President and Congress.

After the program has been in effect twelve years, there are still millions who are not eligible for benefits. There are many more whose benefits are pitifully small. To remedy these conditions, the following recommendations have been made to Congress:

1. Everyone who works for a living should be covered.

This would include all those who work for themselves and those who work for the government, for farmers, as domestics, and for non-profit organizations. There is certainly no logic in including only a part of those who depend upon their work for their living.

2. Benefits should be raised.

The average monthly benefit today is only $25.00. This is far less than many receive as a grant under Old Age Assistance. Benefits should be raised at least 50%.

3. The eligibility age for women should be reduced to 60.

Many workers plan to quit work when they become 65. When they file their claims they discover their wife cannot get benefits because she is not yet 65. Lowering the required age to 60 would help make this a true family benefit.

4. Allow the worker to earn more money and still retain his check.

At today's wages, the limit of $14.99 a month earnings imposed on those who draw benefits, means that the man must quit almost entirely. Yet he still does not have enough income to live on. It seems that he certainly should be able to earn considerably more than this without losing his payments.

5. Benefits should be paid to the person who is unable to work.

The biggest gap in the Social Security Act, as it is now, is its lack of provision for the disabled person. As varied as the program is, there is nothing that can be offered to the man who is disabled and unable to take care of himself and his family. Even though he can never work again and is an added expense upon his family, nothing can be given him but sympathy. Congress has been asked to change the law to permit regular monthly benefits to be paid to these people.

The idea of Social Security is a new one in this country. Some said that the government had no right to take such a position. When it first became a law, many were quick to say that it could not work because it would destroy a person's determination to take care of himself. They said the working man would rely too much on help from the government; that he would decide to sit back to "let them take care of me." But it has worked. Most workers have wanted to work as long as they could, but have needed the help when they could no longer keep working. The man who has been unable to save enough to keep him, who has been unable to buy enough protection in the form of private insurance, now has a system that he can pay for and will give him just the protection he needs. When the law was first passed, it was agreed that changes would be needed in the future. Experience has shown what changes are desirable. Certainly these changes will go far toward the attainment of the goal we all want: security and protection for the man who works for a living.

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APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING HELD AID IN REDUCING BUILDING TIME

Apprentice training in the construction industry is helping to reduce the time required for home building, William F. Patterson, director, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor said recently.

Speaking at the recent national convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Patterson stated:

"The construction time period has steadily been declining since the middle of 1946, reflecting improved productivity, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The BLS report indicates that beginning April, 1947, there has been an especially notable improvement in the time it took to complete an average single-family dwelling unit. This reduction in the construction time period was due, in part, to improvement in efficiency of both labor and management.

"Thousands of new journeymen, who learned their trade through apprenticeship are making their contribution, but apprentices also are helping to reduce the building time period. This is true because an apprentice is a worker whose productivity increases as he acquires new skills. An increasing flow of building materials also, of course, was instrumental in reducing the building time period."

Official Information

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of AMERICA

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1949, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2931	Eureka, Calif.	960	Fortuna, Calif.
2976	Transcona, Man., Can.	934	New Albany, Ind.
506	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	931	Williamsport, Pa.
2992	Kingsland, Ark.	3082	Florence, Ore.
3066	West Newton, Pa.	919	McCook, Neb.
3067	Albany, Ore.	928	Lamesa, Tex.
967	Yarmouth, N. S., Can.	3103	Menominee, Mich.
963	North Platte, Neb.	3111	San Mateo, Calif.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers:

The Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning Monday, November 15th and lasting seven days; 637 Delegates were present as herewith shown:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
96	National and International Unions	375	68,715
4	Departments	4	4
38	State Bodies	38	38
140	Central Labor Unions	140	140
79	Local Trade & Federal Labor Unions	77	560
2	Fraternal Organizations	3	3
359		637	69,460

The Executive Council in the beginning of its report says in part:

Peace has not followed human sacrifices on the battlefield nor has it followed from the operations of world political machinery—the United Nations—on which so much thought and effort were expended. On the contrary conferences between allied countries have proved futile due to irreconcilable conflicts in basic concepts of political institutions.

We know that peace cannot be maintained if we fail to keep faith with the principles of democracy, so we do not favor appeasement.

We have recently been shocked by revelation of names and concrete details of a treacherous fifth column of citizens betraying secret information to a foreign government which openly avows its hostility and enmity to our way of life. It is difficult to deal with or fight a secret foe, whether in the government, in the military forces, in our schools, or in our private institutions. However we do have some idea of the fanaticism we must meet when the Communist Party substitutes in homes and public places the pictures of Lenin and Stalin for the Russian holy icons.

To be victorious in this struggle against fanaticism and against those who uphold totalitarian policy, we must develop a new awareness of enemy activity and renew our allegiance to democratic principles—the sacred right of the individual to direct his own life as opposed to State control over the life of the individual.

The freedom we enjoy is a heritage won by the sacrifices of past generations. Our important duty is to arouse workers to a practical understanding of the fact that eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. Vigilance and preparedness are essential elements in all progress programs.

The following charters were issued during the twelve months of this fiscal year.

	1947-1948
National	1
Central Labor Unions	18
Local Trade Unions	54
Federal Labor Unions	56
Total	129

MEMBERSHIP

The total paid membership of affiliated national and international organizations and the directly chartered trade and federal labor unions as of August 31, 1948, is 7,220,531.

This is based on actual per capita tax received at our office in Washington from our affiliated unions.

The report of the Executive Council to the Sixty-seventh Convention is an extensive one covering every phase of the Labor Movement in a book of 198 pages. Here are some of the matters dealt with:

Disaffiliation of the United Mine Workers of America.

Fraternal Delegates to the British Trade Union Congress and to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Salaries of the Executive Officers.

Organizing Activities.

Puerto Rico Free Federation of Workingmen.

Benefits paid by International and National Unions for year of 1947 totaling $60,993,986.80.

Legal Activities of General Counsel.

Labor's League for Political Education.

International Matters.

World Situation.

European Economic Recovery.

A. F. of L. Representative in Europe.

A. F. of L. Activity in Germany and Austria.

International Labor Organization.

Asiatic Relations.

National Legislation.

Housing Legislation.

Immigration.

Taxation.

Education.

Taft-Hartley Act.

Social Security.

Insurance etc.

Child Labor.

Apprenticeship Training.

RESOLUTION

A Resolution was introduced requesting the Officers of the Federation to continue their efforts to bring about the reaffiliation of the International Association of Machinists. It was referred to the Executive Council.

PETER J. McGUIRE MEMORIAL

Resolution No. 49—By Central Labor Union, Camden, New Jersey.

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of Camden County (New Jersey) and vicinity is, through its Peter J. McGuire Memorial Committee, endeavoring to raise a fund of $100,000 to erect a permanent and fitting memorial on the grave of that great pioneer leader of labor, father of Labor Day, and co-founder of the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, Such a cause is a worthy one, meriting the support of all working men and women since it is designed both to pay appropriate tribute to an outstanding contributor to the labor movement and to provide a shrine which labor people from all over the world can visit and gain inspiration and renewed courage for the unceasing fight which he espoused, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that this organization of men and women who have benefited from the far-sighted vision, aggressive leadership and fearless courage of Peter J. McGuire expresses its endorsement of the aims of the Peter J. McGuire Memorial Committee and pledges its support toward the successful realization of its goal, and be it further

RESOLVED, That all locals affiliated with this organization be and they are hereby urged to lend their financial aid to the campaign to raise $100,000 necessary to create the memorial shrine.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council, A. F. of L.

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the report of the committee.

Resolutions Nos. 3, 23, 26, 38, 87 and 107 were reported jointly by the Committee, all of which deal with the Taft-Hartley Act. Their report, which was adopted, is as follows:

The American people have spoken. The mandate of a free people, in a free election has been recorded. The verdict of the ballot box is clear, concise, and convincing.

The major issue of the 1948 presidential campaign was the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. It was submitted to the electorate in one of the greatest series of debates in American political history. What is most significant is that these history making debates were carried on, not only in the campaign tours of the presidential aspirants, but in every state and city of our land by thousands of speakers. Many of these were candidates for public office, and countless others, including trade union representatives, sought no office but realized what was at stake, and were determined to keep this issue close to the grass roots of our republic.

The Taft-Hartley Act amended the Clayton amendments to the Anti-trust Law, in a manner which eliminated the labor rights which had been established.

The Taft-Hartley Act amended the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-injunction Act by making it mandatory that the board in control of the NLRB in certain cases, go to the Federal Court to secure injunctions against labor. It also provided that in other types of cases, the board could use discretionary authority in applying for injunctions.

Before the enactment of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, employers seeking injunctions in connection with labor disputes, employed their own attorneys. Under the Taft-Hartley Act the Federal Government, the tax payers, met the cost.

The Taft-Hartley Act contains many provisions making collective bargaining more difficult. It made it impossible for trade unions to secure union shop provisions in a collective bargaining agreement, until an election of the employes had been held.

The Taft-Hartley Act places exclusive authority in the Chief Counsel of the NLRB, in the determination of all that should be done in a large majority of labor cases.

The Taft-Hartley Act was so drawn that many claims were forged which would not be used, except by a national administration determined to shackle labor hand and foot, or when an industrial collapse threw hundreds of thousands out of employment.

There was in the Act definite unfriendliness to organized labor. It was injurious to public welfare. It was injurious to employers who believed in maintaining contractual relations with employes through collective bargaining.

It did not give prime consideration to public welfare. It did not safeguard labor's rights. The Act was a definite piece of class legislation, and for that reason

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

We Hope It Means What It Says

Last month the National Association of Manufacturers met in annual convention in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. What was to have been a mammoth victory meeting turned out to be a dull, disspirited session. Even the Wall Street Journal called it moody. "Just one year ago," that worthy journal commented, "optimism was bubbling like champagne in New York's Waldorf-Astoria. This year the manufacturers are back but the bubbles are gone."

What brought on the change? No one mentioned it specifically, but the reason was obvious; the November 2nd election. At the convention a year ago the 3,000 delegates were jubilant. They had seen Congress put over the labor-shackling Taft-Hartley Act. They had seen a tax bill go through which favored the rich. They had seen a program started to wreck the Department of Labor, hamstring Social Security and generally repeal most of the liberal legislation now on the books. But most of all they visualized a clean Tory sweep in the November, '48, election. However things did not work out that way. Labor mobilized its political strength and the hold of Big Business over Congress was broken.

Disappointed but not undaunted, the NAM got down to the business of laying out a program for the ensuing year. "Teamwork" became the new slogan of their association. Cooperation between businessmen and labor and business and the government was the theme most speakers hammered away at. The convention did not even put up a fight for continuation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the NAM is honest in its new line of action. If free enterprise and our traditional way of life are to be preserved, real teamwork will have to be achieved. Up to now, teamwork has not been one of the strong points of the NAM.

As a start toward teamwork the NAM must finally accept the premise that free labor is as much a part of free enterprise as free business. Heretofore the NAM has hammered away for strict regulation of organized labor without any legislative strings on management. Such a course was and is unrealistic. Both segments of our economy must be free or eventually neither is free. If the NAM does nothing more this year than accept this indisputable fact, it will have made a significant contribution toward teamwork.

All indications are that the inflationary peak is over. No longer can ready markets be found for shoddy, low quality merchandise. No longer are fabulous profits on the most slipshod business methods possible. Things are reverting back to normal. Management once more will have to be on its toes. Production once more will have to maintain a decent level. The picnic is now over; a bumpy road lies ahead.

More than any other one thing, teamwork will be necessary if America is to stave off depression and hard times. Both management and organized labor must recognize that fact. Both must work toward a stable economy, toward efficiency and high production and low cost, toward expanding sales and an expanding standard of living. Working together, management and labor can create a lasting and permanent prosperity. For that reason it is to be sincerely hoped that the NAM means what it says when it talks of teamwork.

◆

School Programs Need Revamping

To any union man who gets around at all, it is no secret that considerable anti-union sentiment exists among the non-union people who comprise the general public. In stores or taverns or even church suppers, one is likely to hear remarks which are generally derogatory to unions. Invariably the speaker does not know the first thing about unions yet he has positive convictions regarding unions. It is no exaggeration to say that many of these people in their minds connect unions with protracted strikes, feather bedding rules and strong arm squads.

Why should this be? Partly, at least, the fault lies with the daily papers which more or less convey that conception of unionism. However, there is more to it than that. Even in our elementary schools industrial relations and unionism are given no real consideration. Early in life, children receive a sort of indoctrination in the strong arm concept of unionism.

In a piece in the November issue of "Progressive Education," Celia Burns Stendler, assistant professor, college of Education, University of Illinois, touches on this subject. Reprinted herewith are a few of her thought-provoking paragraphs:

> *"Perhaps the most common procedure for dealing with labor and industrial relations in the elementary school is to omit any systematic study of the area. This practice starts in the primary grades where through a study of community helpers a phoney and romantic picture of certain workers is presented. The "community helpers", who typically include the firemen, the postman, the milkman and the policeman, are kind and good people whose sole interest in life is helping the children of America. Songs are sung about them, their portraits painted by the children grace the walls of primary classrooms, their places of business are visited by eager youngsters every year. Industrial workers, on the other hand, although they are the fathers and mothers of many more children in our classrooms, are not included in the curriculum. Even where a local industry is studied, as it frequently is in third grade classrooms, the emphasis in such a study is on process rather than people. In learning about the canning industry, for example, children find out what happens to tomatoes when they first enter the factory; they memorize each step in the processing of tomatoes, but they do not find out what happens to the cook if he is scalded, or why an election is called at the plant, or even whether the plant is organized.*
>
> *"A different kind of omission is to be found in some elementary classrooms where current events periods are a regular part of the daily schedule.*

During this period it is not uncommon to hear clippings on strikes or other aspects of labor relations read or reported on by the children. All too frequently there is no discussion of the article, no attempt made to clarify or to evaluate the point of view expressed in the clipping.

"It might be argued that by these sins of omission, the elementary school is not affecting the attitudes of its children; that because of its neutrality it cannot be held responsible for opinions children develop while going through the elementary school. However, it should be pointed out that children's opinions are being molded by radio, movies, press and the home, and that where the school does nothing of a positive nature, then children are inevitably left with the impression that the anti-labor sentiments expressed elsewhere are the true ones. In other words, where teachers do nothing in the way of exploring issues, the status quo, which is likly to be anti-labor, is being supported.

"While sins of omission are serious, even worse is the practice some teachers employ of making remarks disparaging to labor. Many of these remarks are made without intent; many teachers themselves have unconsciously absorbed anti-labor attitudes and when they encourage children to believe that prices are high because the unions are forcing wages up, they do so because they themselves are not informed about current events.

"It might also be mentioned that there are come teachers who go farther in building adverse attitudes toward labor. Since the bulk of our teachers come from the lower-middle class, many in their struggle for status reject the working class and may reflect this rejection in the classroom. Witness the teacher who says,'You talk like a ditchdigger' or the teacher who remarks, 'You look as dirty as a common, ordinary laborer.' Such teachers are probably the most dangerous of all in elementary school classrooms.

"Despite the importance of the area of labor and industrial relations, despite the fact that the elementary school is already helping to shape attitudes in this area, there are those, as has already been indicated, who would raise their eyebrows in horror at the notion that there should be a positive program for teaching labor and industrial relations in the elementary school. These problems are too complex, they would argue; elementary school children will only become confused and will deal with them very superficially. However, elementary school children are already dealing with very complex problems. Third graders blithely embark on a study of the American Indian; fourth graders undertake an investigation of the social structure of ancient Greece, while fifth graders do not balk at the complexities of feudalism in the Middle Ages. Yet problems of labor and industrial relations with which the children of millions of workers have had first hand experience are considered too complex for the elementary school curriculum. The reason for their exclusion may lie deeper; it may be that such topics are neglected because they are controversial and hence not safe. It is only safe to study subjects like ancient Greece because supposedly we have the answers."

From the foregoing it is easy to realize that industrial relations are getting little fair treatment in the elementary schools which contribute much to the average child's personality development. No one denies that ideas picked up by children in grade school affect their thinking all their adult lives. This being true, the time has come for organized labor to demand a better, more realistic approach to industrial relations in the school programs of elementary and secondary schools.

Placing the Blame Where the Blame Lies

For a long time the vested interests have used the housing shortage as an excuse for blasting building trades unions. The way the monied boys have been telling the story, building trades wages are exclusively to blame for exhorbitant prices of new homes which are in effect today. That there is no truth in what they say bothers them not at all. They have made a good anti-union story out of the housing crisis and they intend to stick with it.

How wrong the story is can be learned from even a casual study of the building situation. Building materials have increased around 150%—almost twice as much as building trades wages. Land has also doubled in value, and a house has to sit on land. However, it is in the field of home financing that the least understood gouging takes place. Few people can afford to buy a home outright. Consequently they have to finance, and when they finance they often put themselves into the clutches of a fast operator. Before they get the deed to the home, all the various charges of the financing firm have to be met.

Last month the government filed a suit in Chicago against a number of loan firms. Charges against the lending agencies included just about everything in the book. Among the things which Uncle Sam allegedly laid at the doorstep of the finance companies was a charge that they violated the anti-trust laws. Theoretically they have been charged with fixing interest rates; with setting up all sorts of processing fees which amount to at least a fixed minimum; and with pyramiding various costs connected with handling mortgages. If the charges are proved true, one of the inflationary pressures on home prices may be broken.

It must be remembered that Uncle Sam underwrites many mortgages these days. If the mortgagee fails to pay off, Uncle Sam does it for him. The mortgage firm risks nothing in these instances. Yet mortgage rates remain as high as they ever have been in recent years.

Whether the government makes its charges against the financial institutions stick remains to be seen. However, if the firms are found guilty, the chances are that nothing serious will develop. Anti-trust laws have been on the books for sixty years, yet trusts are bigger now than they were when the laws were written. Recently the Attorney General revealed why. There are no real teeth in the laws. Companies found guilty merely sign a stipulation saying they will sin no more and that usually ends the matter. The firms go right back to their old practices. If fines are levied they amount to only a few thousand dollars which trusts sometimes take care of by drawing straws to see which particular outfit will pay. As far as effectiveness is concerned, anti-trust laws are a farce so far.

If the Chicago finance firms are guilty, they should get more than a slap on the wrist. However, whichever way the case ends, the workers who lost their hard-earned dollars will get nothing back. And a lot of poor fleeced victims will go right on thinking that building trades' wages are responsible for all their high home cost troubles.

(Continued from page 23)

it was intolerable to fair-thinking men, whether in industry or labor. Its operation was rigidly driving a wedge between fair-minded and thoughtful employers and their organized employes.

This issue on the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, having been taken to the people for their decision, and having been decided in the affirmative, places the question squarely upon the elected representatives of the Congress of the United States. Will they now carry out the will of the majority of the people as expressed at the polls?

When 9 Senators and 57 Representatives—Republicans and Democrats alike, who voted for the Act were defeated for re-election, not a single member of Congress who voted to sustain the presidential veto of the Act, failed to be re-elected.

The action of the voters made it clear that they were convinced that the Act was conceived in a narrow spirit of retaliation, and passed in a mood of defiance. It must not remain on the statute books to provide disturbance for open-handed and well considered effort of reasonable men within the labor movement, to provide for cooperation with management, and establish a more orderly basis for industrial relations in our country.

In the British House of Commons, often described as the "mother of parliaments," when a government or an administration is defeated in a majority vote of confidence, it resigns and a new government is formed.

American politics provide for no such prompt retirement of a government defeated at the polls, but the spirit of true parliamentary government should prevail in our land.

Members of Congress who voted for the Act, and voted to over-ride the presidential veto, would do well to consider the temper of times, and the clear mandate of the people in November, 1948. In true American spirit these Congressmen and Senators should now accept the will of the majority by repealing the obnoxious Taft-Hartley Act, and re-establishing the Wagner Act with such further Congressional action as is necessary to completely restore the labor guarantees of the Clayton amendments to the Anti-trust Act, and all of the provisions of the original Norris-LaGuardia Anti-injunction Act.

There must however, be no hiatus between the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the re-enactment of the Wagner Act. The public welfare, as well as that of management and labor, is paramount. The economic health, safety, and welfare of the nation must not again be placed in jeopardy by the irresponsible action of anyone.

Your committee believes that this is not the time for recrimination, political or otherwise. The critical conditions in the world require that we be united as a people, and increase our strength as a nation. We need to close our ranks, to build for a better future upon the basis of cooperation. Between management and labor there must be mutual respect and acceptance by both, of their responsibilities to the public.

While we are unyielding in our fixed determination to secure the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and the full restoration of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and other Acts hereinbefore referred to, as American citizens we are as deeply conscious of our responsibility to the general public as we are to our membership. After the Wagner Labor Relations Act is restored, we will be ready to consider any amendments that may be desirable to improve this Act and to strengthen collective bargaining procedures.

We realize that any activity on the part of management, or on the part of labor, which fails to secure a generous measure of public approval and support, will be used as a reason for the enactment of repressive Federal and State legislation. In taking this position we are conscious of the fact that for every right we enjoy, there exists a corresponding responsibility, and it is with this consciousness that we prepare ourselves for the repeal of the most obnoxious and unsound labor measure which has ever been enacted by Congress.

LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

As indicated in the report of the Executive Council, after the overwhelming defeat of the liberal forces in the 1946 Congressional election and the subsequent passage of the notorious Taft-Hartley Act in the Spring of 1947, labor was faced with the urgent necesssity of mobilizing the full force of labor's influence in the political life of our country. The resolution adopted at the 1947 Convention of the American Federation of Labor resulted in the formation and effectual funtioning of Labor's League for Political Education.

The results of the November 2nd elections are now history. They constitute a stunning defeat for the lavishly financed reactionary interests and their advocates in the Congress of the United States. Not only the members of organized labor, but the American people as a whole are the benefactors of this sweeping liberal victory. This was an unequivocal victory for true liberalism, divorced from compromising obligations to the extremists of both the right and the left.

The 1948 elections had more than domestic significance. The repercussions abroad were of equal importance. The democratic and trade union forces in many parts of the world faced serious obstacles in re-establishing free and democratic forms of government. The prestige and influence of the United States abroad had been seriously undermined by the passage of the vindictive and semi-Fascist Taft-Hartley Act.

This election was a vindication and a vote of confidence in Labor's legislative and economic policy. We must now prove equal to the confidence and trust placed in us by the American people. We must, by our conduct, merit continuously the confidence and good will manifested in us in our cause and in our future aspirations and activities.

Your Committee is gratified with the decision reached by the National Committee of Labor's League for Political Education to maintain the League as a strong, virile, effective organization and on a permanent basis at a national, state and local level. In our judgment, the League was well advised that its principle objective was to serve as an informational and educational institution for the purposes set forth in its declarations; that lobbying is not to be engaged in and that its educational activities will at all times conform to the legislative policies of the American Federation of Labor.

We are particularly pleased that the League has distinguished between educational and direct political activities and that funds solicited and received for the next fourteen months are to be allocated solely to the educational efforts set forth and that the Administrative Committee is charged with the responsibility of further effectuating the affairs of the League so as to safeguard its activities from every pont of view, that of our trade unions and their members, and as well advance efficiently and effectively the objectives of the League to the fullest possible extent.

Committee Chairman moved the adoption of the committee's report and that of the Executive Council.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

RESOLVED, That the sixty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to immediately establish a National Legislative Council for the express purpose of furthering the legislative policy of American Federation of Labor conventions and its Executive Council. The National Legislative Council shall be composed of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor and the officially designated legislative representative from each National and International Union desiring to participate in the Council's activities. Meetings shall be held not less than once each month during the time that Congress is in session and a complete report of all activities shall be submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The president and secretary-treasurer, of the American Federation of Labor shall serve as chairman and secretary respectively, of the National Legislative Council. In the event of the absence of the chairman from any stated meeting, the secretary of the National Legislative Council shall serve as chairman pro-tem. All phases of legislative activity shall come within the purview of the National Legislative Council, and all affiliated unions are requested to designate an official representative.

The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Executive Council. Your committee recognizes that this recommendation by the Council is strong proof of the fact that the American Federation of Labor is determined to implement the resolutions here adopted with full action and to provide the adequate means for such implementation.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

of the

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Officers Salaries etc.

Committee on Laws has carefully considered all matters referred to it and submits the following report for consideration:

The proposals which received attention by your committee include that part of the Executive Council's Report under the caption "Salaries of Executive Officers."

The committee found itself in full and complete accord with the recommendations of the Executive Council in regard to the proposed amendment of Sections 1 and 4 of Article V, and Section 1 of Article IX of the A. F. of L. Constitution, which have for their purpose the reestablishment of the offices of Vice-presidents in the Federation, which Vice-presidents along with President and the Secretary-Treasurer will constitute the Executive Council.

The committee accordingly recommends as follows:

Article V—Section 1

Amend Section 1, Article V by striking out the entire section and substituting the following:

"Section 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, 13 Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session unless otherwise determined by the convention and these officers shall be the Executive Council."

Article V—Section 4

Amend Section 4, Article V by striking out the entire section and substituting the following:

"Section 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the 31st day of December in the year succeeding the convention."

Article IX—Section 1

Amend Section 1, Article IX by striking out the entire section and substituting the following:

"Section 1. The Executive Council shall consist of the President, 13 Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. All Executive Council members shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor. All Executive Council members shall function as such until December 31st in the year succeeding the convention."

Atricle VI—Section 4

Your committee is also in full and complete accord with that part of the Executive Council's Report calling attention to the fact that the salaries of the executive officers of the Federation have continued unchanged for the past eight years, and suggesting consideration by the convention to increase the salaries of these executive officers.

In view of present-day trends and in considering the added responsibilities of our executive officers and services rendered by them, your committee recommends amendment of Section 4, Article VI of the Constitution by striking out the figures $20,000 appearing at the end of the fourth line of the printed copy of the Constitution and substituting the figures $25,000, making the entire section, as amended, read as follows:

"Section 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary; and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services $25,000 per annum, payable weekly."

Article VII—Section 7

Your committee also recommends the amendment of Section 7, Article VII by striking out the figures $18,000 appearing on the eighth line of the printed copy of the Constitution and substituting the figures $23,000, making the entire section as amended read as follows:

"Section 7. The Secretary-Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such amount as may be determined by the Executive Council and shall report to the annual convention of the Federation through the report of the Executive Council, and for his services he shall receive $23,000 per annum, payable weekly."

The recommendations of the Committee were adopted unanimously.

The present officers were re-elected for the ensuing term, as follows:

Wm. Green, President.
William L. Hutcheson, First Vice President.
Matthew Woll, Second Vice President.
Joseph N. Weber, Third Vice President.
George M. Harrison, Fourth Vice President.
Daniel J. Tobin, Fifth Vice President.
Harry C. Bates, Sixth Vice President.
W. D. Mahon, Seventh Vice President.
W. C. Birthright, Eighth Vice President.
W. C. Doherty, Ninth Vice President.
David Dubinsky, Tenth Vice President.
Charles C. MacGowan, Eleventh Vice President.
Herman Winter, Twelfth Vice President.
D. W. Tracy, Thirteenth Vice President.
George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,
Wm. L. Hutcheson,
M. A. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
Albert E. Fischer,
S. P. Meadows,
Chas. W. Hanson,
M. J. Sexton,
Wm. J. Kelly,
David W. Chadwell,
Delegates.

Report of the Delegates to the Fortieth Annual Convention of Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio on November 12, 1948. One hundred and fifteen delegates were present, representing forty-one National and International Unions.

The following National and International Unions were represented:

	Delegates.
American Federation of Labor	1
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	7
The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' International Union of America	4
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America	3
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	2
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	3
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	2
United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers' International Union	5
International Chemical Workers' Union	3
Cigar Makers' International Union of America	3
Retail Clerks' International Association	2
Coopers' International Union of North America	2
Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers' International Union	2
International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions	1
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	4
International Union of Operating Engineers	3
International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America	3
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Laborers	1
United Garment Workers of America	5
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union	1
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	3
American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America	1
International Glove Workers Union of America	1
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	2
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' International	3
Union Laundry Workers' International Union	3
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	5
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association	1
International Molders' and Foundry Workers' Union of North America	1
Office Employes' International Union	2
The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	3
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers	1
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	1
National Brotherhood of Operative Potters	2
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America	6
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada	2
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada	3
Stove Mounters' International Union of North America	3
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America	5
Tobacco Workers' International Union	3

International Typographical Union	5
Upholsterers International Union of North America	3
Total Delegates	116

The Executive Board in its annual report said in part:

In these days of international strain and stress, in these hours of mounting tension as a result of arrogant Russian expansionism, it is only fitting and proper for every good citizen of our free land to have the highest interest in and concern for the security of our nation. But effective national security is altogether too often looked upon in a narrow and limited sense. Generally, when people think and speak of national security they have in mind only military security against an attack by an outside foe, by a foreign enemy.

Yet, there is another and very vital side to this problem. Our nation must be strong from within in order to be able to prevent or defeat enemies attacking from without. Our nation's institutions at home must be healthy to withstand and resist the totalitarian microbes in our midst which seek to undermine our foundations and, thereby, to make our country a more vulnerable target for the foreign foe whom they serve. In this light, full national security means not only military but also economic and social security, a fuller and better life for the great mass of the people.

From this viewpoint, steps must be taken to strengthen not only our outer defenses—more powerful aviation, naval and land forces—but also to bolster our inner defenses. There is no better way of starving the Communist pests than keeping the body-politic and the social and economic relations of our country clean and wholesome. Social injustice, low living standards and anti-democratic legislation against labor can only serve as dangerous breeding grounds for the Bolshevik bacilli and germs. Hence, honest and frank stock-taking is particularly appropriate at this moment when our country cannot and dare not neglect its strength either at home or abroad.

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has enjoyed a most encouraging year. They focused the attention of the American public on union-made goods and union services.

Never before have officers and members of all departments and branches of the American Federation of Labor given such wonderful response to the Union Label cause. In every Union Label campaign loyal supporters have helped by serving on committees and in every conceivable manner during the preparation period for our Union Industries Show they gave their time and unqualified cooperation which not only made the exhibition possible but by their personal assistance they aided in making it a terrific success. By encouraging manufacturers to participate in the exhibition, by arranging for elaborate displays, and by personally constructing and servicing booths they placed the finishing touch on union labor's and union management's marvelous show.

Without the voluntary effort made by our friends in the American Federation of Labor and the employers with whom our national and international unions have agreements it would be impossible to stage such a gigantic undertaking as the Union Industries Show.

The report also dealt with:

Union Label Leagues.
Union Label Catalogue Directory.
Radio Programs.
Union Label Week.
Local Union Label Exhibits.
American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor.
Union Industries Show.
Legislative Activities, etc.

The funds of the Department show an increase of $10,977.12 over last year.

The Committee on Laws reported on various recommendations submitted by the Executive Board of the Department—which recommendations carried.

Particular attention is called to the several changes of importance in the Laws of the Department, which are as follows:

Article III

Sec. 2. The basis of representation in the convention shall be had upon the average amount of tax paid during the year, and shall be:From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates, and so on, on this basis. Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but if a call of the roll is demanded each delegate shall cast one vote.

Change recommended.

Committee Secretary Merlino: Your committee recommends that Section 2 of Article III be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. The basis of representation in the convention shall be had upon the average amount of tax paid during the year, and shall be: From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates, and so on, on this basis. Local Union Label Leagues shall be entitled to one delegate. The American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor shall be entitled to one delegate. Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but if a call of the roll is demanded each delegate shall cast one vote.

A new section was inserted in the constitution, to be known as Section 6, of Article III:

Sec. 6. The American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor shall be represented by one delegate, with voice and vote.

Article IV

Sec. 5. The revenue for the support of this Department shall be derived from initiation fees of local Union Label Leagues and per capita tax of two-thirds of one cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated National and International organizations, payable on or before the 15th of each month. Any affiliated National or International organization being in arrears for payment of per capita tax for a period of over three months shall stand suspended from this Department until such time as all arrears are paid and the Secretary-Treasurer shall notify any and all organizations, subject to the discipline herein provided for.

Committee Secretary Merlino: Your committee recommends that Section 5 of Article IV be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. The revenue for the support of this Department shall be derived from initiation fees of Union Label Leagues; per capita tax of one cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated National and International organizations, payable on or before the 15th of each month; an annual tax of $5.00, from state and local Union Label Leagues and the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, payable semi-annually in advance. Any affiliated National or International organization being in arrears for payment of per capita tax for a period of over three months and any Local Union Label League for a period of over six months shall stand suspended from this Department until such time as all arrears are paid and the Secretary-Treasurer shall notify any and all organizations, subject to the discipline herein provided for.

Seven Resolutions were presented, which were reported on favorably by the Committee and adopted.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the coming year:

Matthew Woll, President
John J. Mara, First Vice-President
Joseph McCurdy, Second Vice-President
James M. Duffy, Third Vice-President
Herman Winter, Fourth Vice-President
Dave Beck, Fifth Vice-President
I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON
TED KENNY

Delegates.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother J. A. ALLISON, Local No. 1517, Johnson City, Tenn.
Brother G. W. BARNHART, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother O. G. BERTELSEN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother ALFRED GEORGE BRAY, Local No. 34, San Francisco, Calif.
Brother ARTHUR W. BURGESS, Local Union No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother HAZEL BURRIS, Local No. 1590, Washington.
Brother WARREN CALLAHAN, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother THOMAS E. CARR, Local No 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother THOMAS C. COUSER, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother C. A. DAVIDSON, Local No. 1517, Johnson City, Tenn.
Brother DICK D. DRAKE, Local No. 198, Dallas, Tex.
Brother J. L. DRAKE, Local No. 198, Dallas, Tex.
Brother VASCO DEMPS, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother WILLIAM M. FOUST, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother CARL G. GARDNER, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother JOHN B. GILILLAND, Local No. 198, Dallas, Tex.
Brother JOSEPH GRAFENECKER, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother HARRY O. HANKINS, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother J. L. HATHORN, Local No. 198, Dalas, Tex.
Brother GEORGE HAYWARD, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother FREDERICK HUNTER, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother S. G. HUNTER, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother FRANK KACZOWKA, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES KOEPPE, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM KRAPH, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother JOHN KREIGER, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother CHARLES MacMILLAN, Local No. 1588, Sydney, N. S., Can.
Brother JOHN H. McCOY, Local Union No. 716, Zanesville, Ohio
Brother WILLIAM V. McGee, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother ALEX McKIM, Local No. 206, New Castle, Pa.
Brother JOHN MANNION, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother OSCAR L. MATHIS, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother CHARLES MATOUSEK, Local No. 1365, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother JESSE MERKET, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother BARNEY O. METZ, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother ROBERT C. MOORE, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother ANDREW MORRIS, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother ROBERT MURCHIE, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother G. OSTERMAN, Local No. 1365, Cleveland Ohio
Brother PASQUALE PELOSI, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother EARL PETERSON, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother EDGAR M. POFFINBARGER, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother CHARLES REINKE, Local No. 868, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother M. J. RILEY, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother ANDREW ROSE, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother GEORGE RUELIUS, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother ALVA RYBOLT, Local No. 1477, Middletown, Ohio
Brother WALTER R. SIMPSON, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother AXEL SWANSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother CYRUS S. TIMBERMAN, Local No. 1477, Middletown, Ohio
Brother WILLIAM C. TRACEY, Local No. 34, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother ALBERT J. TRIMBLE, Local No. 2985, DeRidder, La.
Brother GEORGE TRIMBLE, Local No. 206, New Castle, Pa.
Brother ALBERT URE, Local No. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
Brother NEAL VANDERKAM, Local No. 460, Wausau, Wis.

Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters

December 10, 1948.

Mr. Albert E. Fischer, Acting Secretary
U. B. of C and J. of A.
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find copy of Resolution adopted at our 30th Annual Convention held at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, November 9, 10, 11 and 12th.

The resolution is self-explanatory but we take this opportunity in behalf of the Wisconsin State Council to express our appreciation for receiving the "Current Information." It is of great value to us in the Council Office, and we certainly hope the General Office will continue the issuing of this information.

With best wishes, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

WISCONSIN STATE COUNCIL
U. B. of C. and J. of A.
WALTER JENSEN, President.

★ ★ ★

RESOLUTION No. 10

"WHEREAS, the 'Current Information' as issued by the General Office has proven to be a great source of information to the Local Unions, and

WHEREAS, it is not only during a Political Education Campaign that this information is needed but also in the future to acquaint the membership with Legislative information from other States and the United States Congress and to explain rulings and interpretations by the several Government Boards relating to Labor Laws and Social Security and many other matters of importance to the general membership, therefore be it

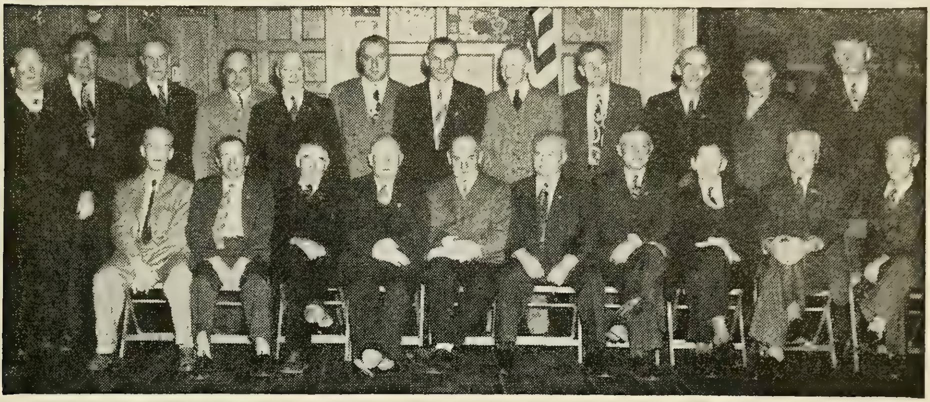
RESOLVED, by the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters in Convention assembled in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, November 9, 10, 11 and 12 that we petition our General Office to continue the issuing of the aforementioned Current News to the end that our entire membership be informed of all important news relating to Labor Laws, Social Security and other important information.

Submitted by the Committee on Resolutions."

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

ITHACA PROUD OF ITS OLD TIMERS



Pictured above is the fine roster of old time members of which Local Union No. 603, Ithaca, N. Y., is justifiably proud. Recently the Union paid special tribute to these veteran union members. Pictured from left to right in the group above are:

Seated: E. V. Danns—31 years; D. McElwee—30 years; W. J. Cook—30 years; F. Wattman—32 years; R. Palmer—32 years; A. Pertula—30 years; E. Bell—30 years; O. Herman son—38 years; P. Johnson—38 years; A. Buckingham—39 years.

Standing: S. Sutherland—Representing General Office; F. Murphy—Recording Secretary Union No. 603; F. Spencer—42 years; L. Rothermick—Treasurer; J. Tressy—46 years, Vice President; R. Snyder—Financial Secretary; H. Swartwood—33years, Trustee; B. House —32 years; H. Ink—35 years; Floyd Murphy—32 years; T. Underhill—President; E. Efranson—33 years.

◆

LOCAL 246 HONORS VETS FOR 29th TIME

On November 15, 1948, Local Union No. 246, New York, N. Y., celebrated the twenty-ninth anniversary of "Darmstadt Night" in honor of members who served in the armed forces during either World War 1 or World War 2. Of the 134 members who answered the call to arms in the two wars, eighty-one are still active in the Local Union.

Darmstadt Night—so called because it was the brain child of Brother Gus Darmstadt, veteran financial secretary—was started some twenty-nine years ago as a means of conveying to brother members who served in the armed forces in World War 1 the appreciation of the Union. It has been an annual affair ever since. World War 2 came along and dozens of members responded to the call to arms. As a result, Darmstadt Night became even more important as the roster of veteran members increased.

The twenty-ninth annual celebration was among the best. In recognition of his long devotion to the welfare of all members—especially those who served in the armed forces—President Henjes turned the gavel over to Brother Darmstadt.

After the singing of the National Anthem, a few moments of silent prayer were offered for those who made the supreme sacrifice.

Special guests included: Mrs. Virginia Flack, Red Cross Nurses' Aide who gave a fine address regarding the value of the Red Cross Blood Bank; General Representative Sam Sutherland; Wm. McGill, secretary of the Typographical Union Executive Board; Business Agent James Cunningham and officers of Local Union No. 385; Business Agent Elautero Evangelista; Financial Secretary Joseph Leanza; and Recording Secretary Phillip M. Murray. All delivered timely addresses. Before the evening was over, the Union voted a $100 donation to the Red Cross.

Brother Darmstadt then read the names from the Honor Roll. Present of World War 1 were Otto Borufka, Harry Goldenberg, George Henjes, Carl Neilsen, Fred Newell, John Preli, John Vobornik, and Harry Ziegler. Many answered the call of World War 2. As a tribute to the Veterans who are still active in the Local Union, it was moved that a donation of three months dues be presented.

The audience was enthusiastic over the wonderful entertainment which was presented and a vote of thanks was given the guests and Brother Darmstadt for his untiring efforts in making this Honor Roll ceremony a grand success.

In a manner befitting the occasion President Henjes thanked the guests and brothers and refreshments were served.

◆

TUSCALOOSA MEMBERS SHOW TRUE BROTHERHOOD SPIRIT

Through the generosity and civic-mindedness of the officers and members of Local Union No. 1337, Tuscaloosa, Ala., a homeless crippled citizens of the community is housed in his own new home. Several months ago the plight of this citizen was called to the attention of the Tuscaloosa Association for Crippled Adults. That organization could do little because its funds were low. The picture looked black indeed until the matter came to the attention of Local Union No. 1337.

In a spirit of true brotherhood, the members of the Union decided something should be done. Volunteers were called for. A large number responded. With no pay other than the warm feeling that comes from doing a worthwhile deed, the members of the Union did all the carpentry work on a new home for the unfortunate citizen. Recently he and his family moved in. Shortly thereafter there came a heartwarming letter from the Association. A copy follows:

Northport, Alabama
November 18, 1948

Mr. J. T. Reed
Carpenters Local Union
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Mr. Reed:

I want to thank you for the many favors and great interest that you showed in helping to direct the work of our building. The family is now comfortably housed.

Tell the carpenters of your union at your next meeting that my hat is off to them for their generosity in giving of their time to help build the house. Without organized labor we would not have built the house except by raising a great deal more money. I've always been a believer in organized labor, and I now have fresh reasons for appreciating the work of such organizations.

Again thanking you for your leadership in the matter I am

Yours truly,

J. T. McKee, Executive Secretary
Tuscaloosa Association for Crippled Adults

VANCOUVER, WASH., DEDICATES GRAND NEW HOME

With a dedication and grand opening worthy of the occasion, Local Union No. 1715, Vancouver, Wash., on the night of November 6th formally moved into its fine new home. No finer union headquarters than the new home of Local Union No. 1715 exists on the Pacific Coast. In addition to adequate office space, the new home contains an auditorium capable of seating more than 500 persons. The dining room will seat 300 without crowding. The kitchen includes all the most modern conveniences. A smaller auditorium will take care of 200 nicely. The building is air conditioned throughout.

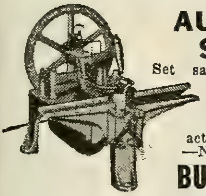
General Representative Bert Sleeman dedicated the new home. Walter H. Hankins, president of the Washington State Council of Carpenters acted as master of ceremonies. A luncheon featuring Virginia baked ham was served at noon. All afternoon was spent in inspecting the building. In the evening, a two-hour program of entertainment was enjoyed by all. The two motion pictures showing General Headquarters and the Lakeland Home in action were shown to a packed house. They were very enthusiastically received and many complimentary remarks were heard regarding them. The evening wound up with dancing until the wee small hours.

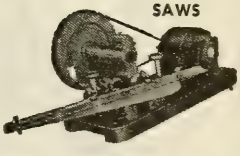
Officers and members alike are proud of their new headquarters—a dream which the Local Union cherished for many years. The new building stands as a tribute to members past and present whose devotion, loyalty and sacrifices made it possible.

◆

PAYROLL SAVINGS IS SURE SAVING!

Did you ever hear of Jonas Touchstone? Probably not. And yet the chances are very good that your future and that of your family will be better and brighter because of him. Jonas Touchstone, you see, was the man who first devised the Payroll Savings Plan for the regular purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds. Less than a decade ago he first thought of this simple, systematic, automatic plan by means of which your dollars are saved FOR YOU, before they can be spent. Less than a decade—and already millions of American workingmen and women—people like you and your neighbors are profiting by the many advantages and benefits of his idea. They know that there's no safer, surer way to get ahead than by regular Payroll Savings where they work.





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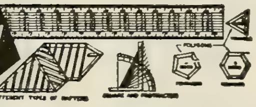

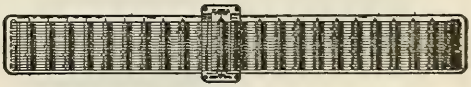

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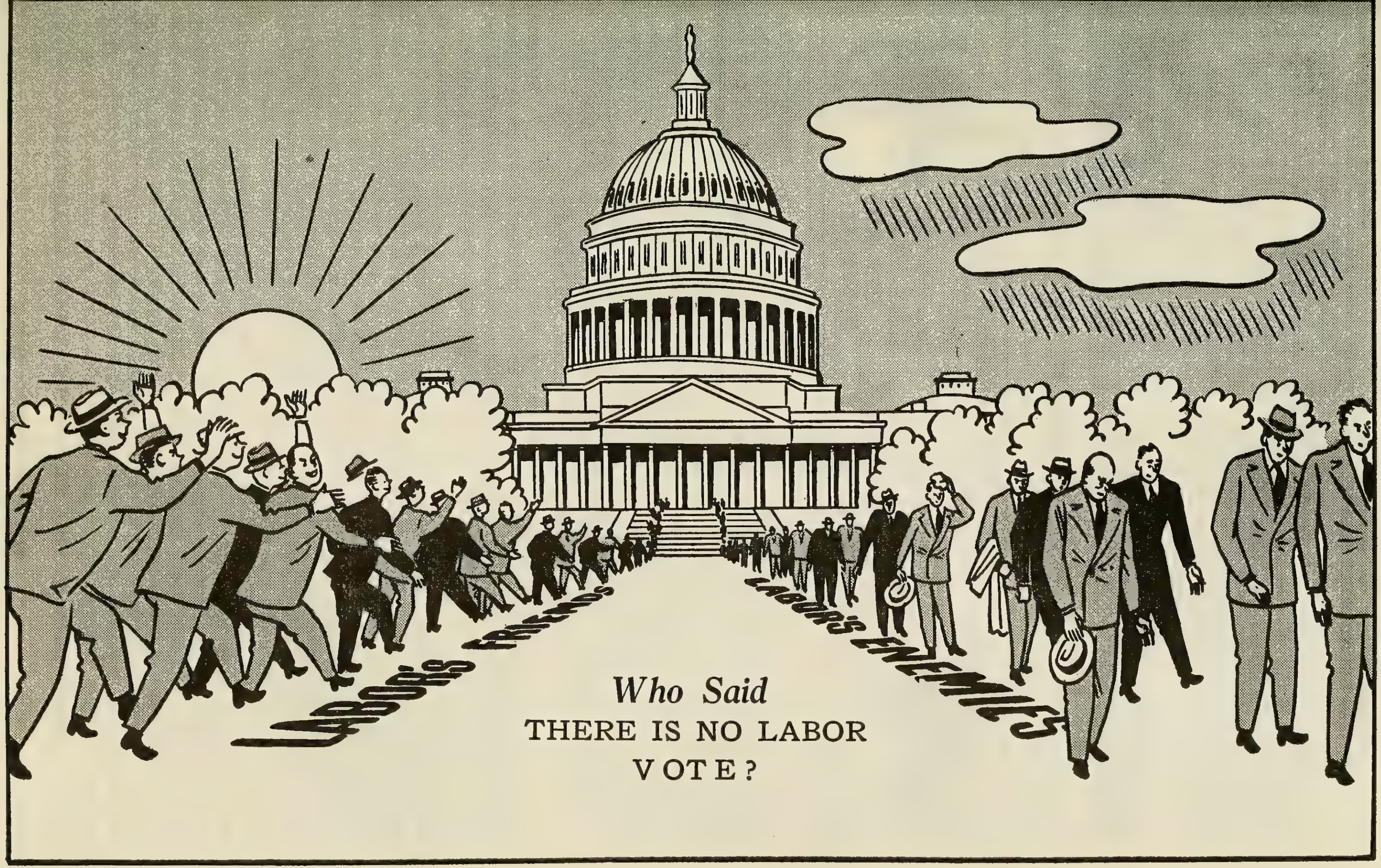

LABOR'S FRIENDS
LABOR'S ENEMIES

Who Said
THERE IS NO LABOR
VOTE?

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 244

Polygons.—Almost every carpenter in his experience as a tradesman will be called on to lay out polygons. This is especially true when it comes to regular polygons, which is to say, polygons whose sides are all equal in length. Polygons in which the sides are not equal in length, are rarely called polygons on the job, but they are indirectly present in almost every steel square problem. For instance, the right-angle triangle is present in every cut that is laid out with the square, excepting the square-across cut.

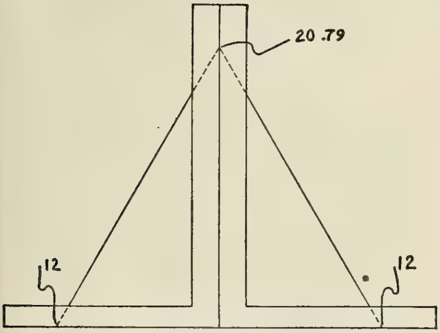


Fig. 1

Triangle.—Fig. 1 shows a simple way of laying out an equilateral triangle. The figures to use on the square are 12 and 20.79. In this instance two applications of the square are necessary to locate the three points of the triangle, as shown by the diagram.

Fig. 2 shows the same triangle, which was laid out by using 12 on the tongue and 20.79 on the body of the square. Besides these figures there are shown two other pairs of figures that will give the butt and miter cuts for triangles. They are 8 and 13.86, and 4 and 6.93. These figures are used on the tongue and body of the square, respectively. In practice 4 and 7 are often used, which is nearly correct.

A simple way to obtain the figures to use for marking the butt and miter joints of a triangle is as follows: Mark off the length of one side of any triangle on the edge of a board (if the sides are longer than the square will reach, use a convenient scale) and take half the length of one side on the tongue of the square, holding it to one of the marks, and bring the body of the square to the other mark. Then the body of the square will give the miter cut, while the tongue will give the cut for the butt joint. This can be seen in both Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Fig. 3 also shows the 4 and 7 application of the square to the right, using the inside edges of the square. These figures, as mentioned before, will

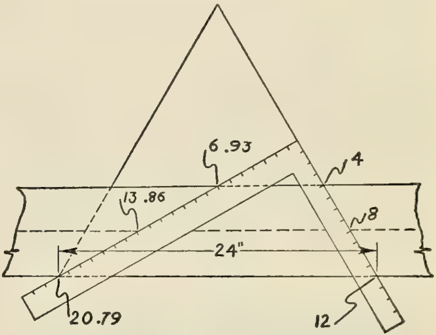


Fig. 2

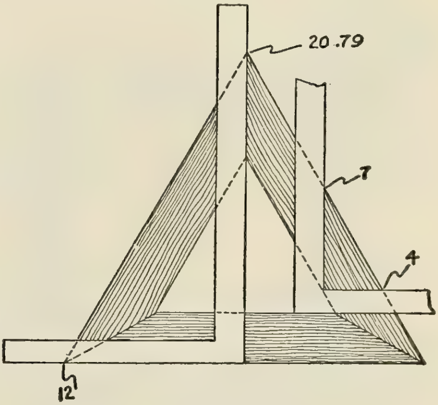


Fig. 3

answer for all practical purposes, especially where only rough joints are involved. The inside edges of the square are used in this case for convenience. The student should learn to use the inside edges of the square whenever these edges are more convenient than the outside edges.

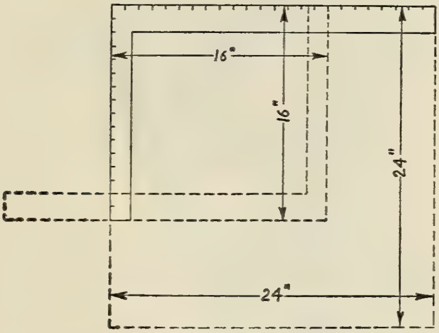


Fig. 4

Rectangular Square.—Fig. 4 shows how a rectangular square 16 by 16 can be laid out with just two applications of the square. It also shows how a 24 by 24 square can be laid out with one application of the square by extending the line of the tongue, as shown by dotted lines, and locating the other two sides by measurements—these two sides are also shown by dotted lines. From what has just been said, it is evident that any size square can be laid out by using one or the other method just explained, but it should be remembered that the larger the square, the less practical these methods become.

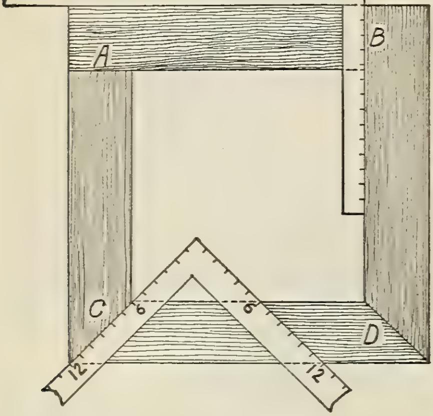
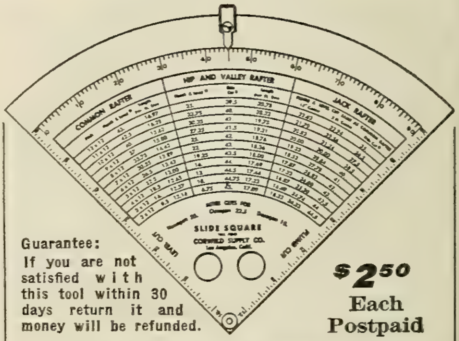


Fig. 5

Fig. 5 shows a butt joint at A. At B the square is shown applied for marking a but joint. At C the square is shown in part, applied for marking a miter cut. The figures used are 12 and 12, but as shown, 6 and 6 can also be used. In fact, any other equal figures used on the



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body and tongue of the square wil give the true miter cut. At D is shown a completed miter joint.

Pentagon.—Fig. 6 shows how to lay out a pentagon with a square. Draw line X, X and apply the square, using 8 on the tongue and 11 on the body, as shown by the squares numbered 1 and 2. Then make each, a-b and a-c, as long as one side of the pentagon. This done, find the centers of a-b and a-c and apply the square, bringing the heel to the center points, as shown by squares numbered 3 and 4. Where the outside edges of the bodies of these squares cross, point 0, is the center of a circle within which the laying out of the pentagon can be finished. Where this circle crosses the outside edges of the bodies of squares 3 and 4, are the two remaining points of the pentagon. Now mark b-d, d-e and e-c, which completes the laying out.

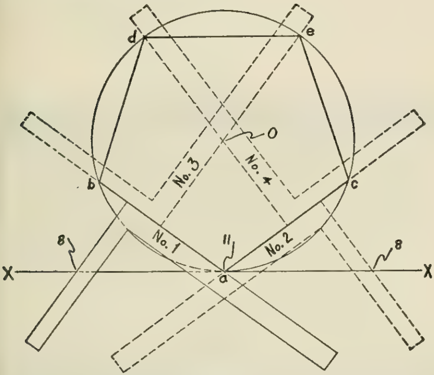

Fig. 6

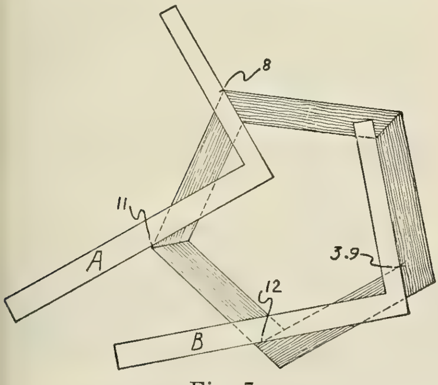

Fig. 7

Fig. 7 shows a pentagon with three miter joints and two butt joints. Square A is applied for marking the miter joints, using 11 on the body and 8 on the tongue, the tongue giving the cut. Square B is applied for marking the butt joints, using 12 on the body and 3.9 on the tongue, the tongue giving the cut.

Hexagon.—To lay out the hexagon shown in Fig. 8, draw line X, X, and perpendicular to it strike the dotted line a-e. Make a-O equal to the length of one side of the hexagon, which gives the radius for describing the circle. Then apply the square marked A as shown, using 12 on the body and 6.93 on the tongue. Now mark a-b, and in the same way mark a-c. Perpendicular to line X, X, strike a dotted line from h through c to f, and another from g through b to d. Where the three perpendicular dotted lines cross the circle, at d, e, and f, are the other points for marking the remaining sides of the hexagon, or b-d, d-e, e-f, and f-c.

The square marked B is applied for marking the butt joints. Here it will

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be noticed that the inside edges of the square are again used for convenience. The figures 12 and 6.93 are used, as shown on the drawing, which are the same as those used in the application shown at A. These figures are also used for the miter joints. Ordinary 7 and 4, as shown by square B, are nearly enough correct for all practical purposes.

The hexagon shown in Fig. 8 has sides that are 12 inches long, as the square marked A will show. Now if you can not remember the figures that are given by the diagram, you can get the cuts for any hexagon by this simple method: Mark off the length of a side of an assumed hexagon on the edge of a board. Then take one-half of it on the tongue of the square, hold it to one of the marks, and bring the edge of the body to the other mark. The point where the body contacts the mark will give the figure to use on the body of the square. The square marked C illustrates this. Here we have taken one-half of one side, or 6, on the tongue of the square, and brought the body to point f, which gives the point on the body to be used with 6 on the tongue. The square as shown is applied for marking the miter joint, but the same figures will make the butt joint.

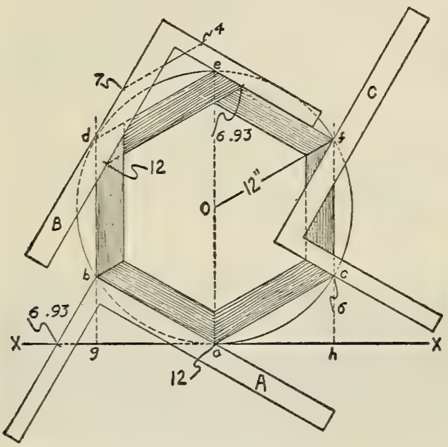

Fig. 8

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WANTS TO KNOW

A reader wants to know whether it is true that the inventor of the square couldn't read or write, but had to have his wife do his writing.

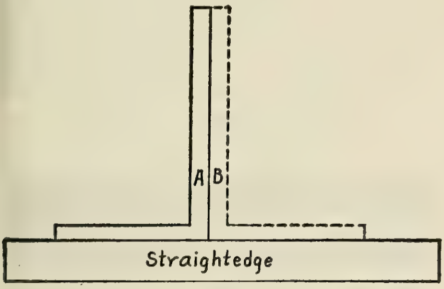

Fig. 1

The best answer to this question is to give a brief history of the square. It is claimed that some sort of square was found with a kit of carpenter tools back years B.C. Also that the principles of the square must have been known in prehistoric times, proof of which is found in ancient ruins. Whether the squaring of those prehistoric structures was done with instruments made somewhat on the order of our present steel square, or whether some other methods of squaring were used, will probably never be definitely known. Any any rate, they had some reliable means of squaring in those ancient times. But without written history, the name of the inventor, if there was one, has never been revealed.

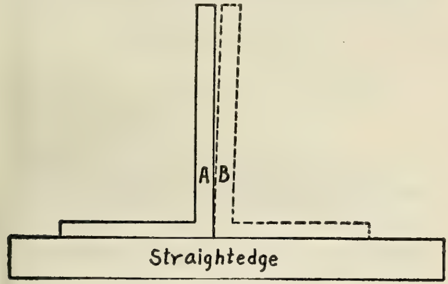

Fig. 2

The modern square probably evolved from iron squares that had blades about 1½ inches wide, and tongues

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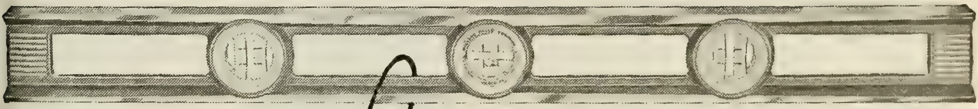

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1 inch wide. Those squares were so rough and unreliable that mechanics did not use them in their work. They were principally used by blacksmiths, who most likely made them themselves. In the light of this, it could easily have been that some blacksmith that made such a square, couldn't read or write, and had to call the figures out to his wife, who wrote them down. Not being able to read, he probably thought that he invented the square—and no doubt did—the one he made himself. For it has been said of those squares that they were "fearfully and wonderfully made."

The first squares with 2-foot blades, 2 inches wide, and 18-inch tongues, 1½ inches wide, were made about 150 years ago at New Haven, Conn. But those squares were crude compared with the squares that are on the market now, yet they were the forerunners of the squares of our times. It is my opinion, that the squares that we know are the products of evolutionary processes, rather than inventions. They are perfectly true, that is, if you buy a first-class square.

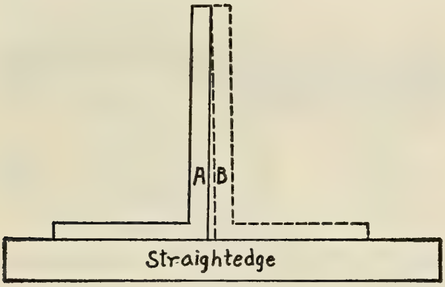

Fig. 3

Every carpenter should know how to test his square. A good way is to take a straightedge, as shown in Fig. 1, place the square in position A and mark along the outside edge of the blade. Then place it in position B—if the edge of the blade coincides with the mark, the square is true. But if the test shows the results revealed in Fig. 2, it indicates that the tongue has been sprung inward. If the results are as shown by Fig. 3, then the tongue has been sprung outward.

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio	1
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	4th Cover
Burr Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	39
Corweld Supply Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	42
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Cal.	46
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	4-48
Gardner Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	4
Heston & Anderson, Fairfield, Iowa	6
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.	3rd Cover
Master Rule Mfg. Co., White Plains, N. Y.	48
A. D. McBurney, Los Angeles, Cal.	43
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.	45
The Paine Co., Chicago, Ill.	46
Sharp's Mfg. Co., Salem, Ore.	47
The Speed Co., Portland, Ore.	44
The Speed Corp., Portland, Ore.	48
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	3rd Cover
The E. A. Stevens Level Co., Newton Falls, Ohio	44

Carpentry Materials

The Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y.	2nd Cover

Technical Courses and Books

American School, Chicago, Ill.	45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill.	47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
Commercial Trades Institute, Chicago, Ill.	48
Albert Constantine & Son, Inc., New York, N. Y.	43
Frederick J. Drake & Co., Wilmette, Ill.	5
Mason Engineering Service, Kalamazoo, Mich.	39
A. Reichers, Palo Alto, Cal.	44
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.	46
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans.	42
Tamblyn System, Denver, Colo.	4

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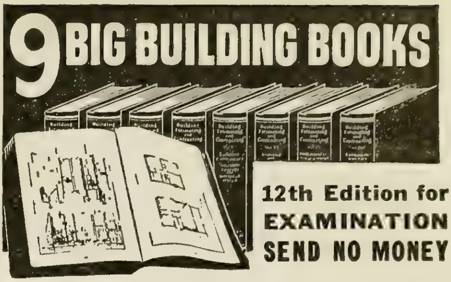

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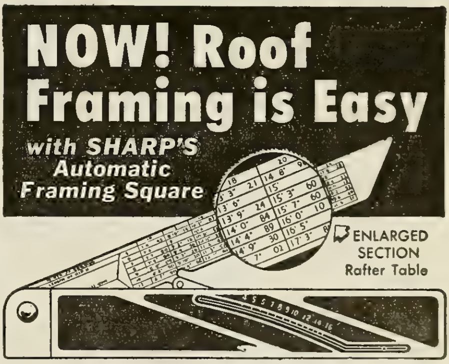

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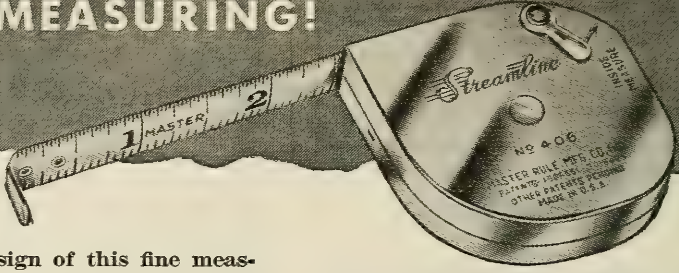

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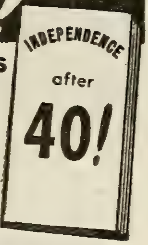

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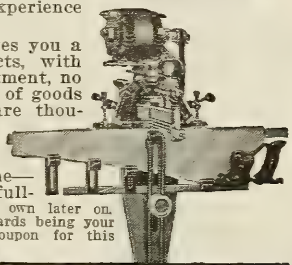

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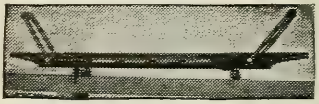

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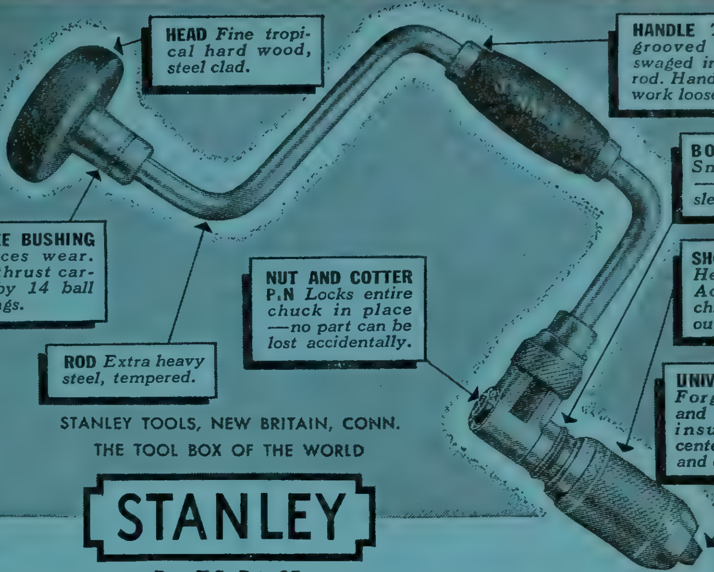

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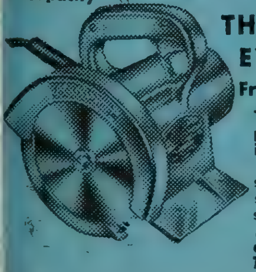

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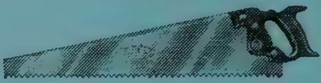

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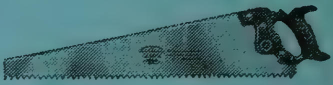

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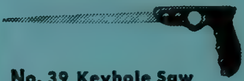

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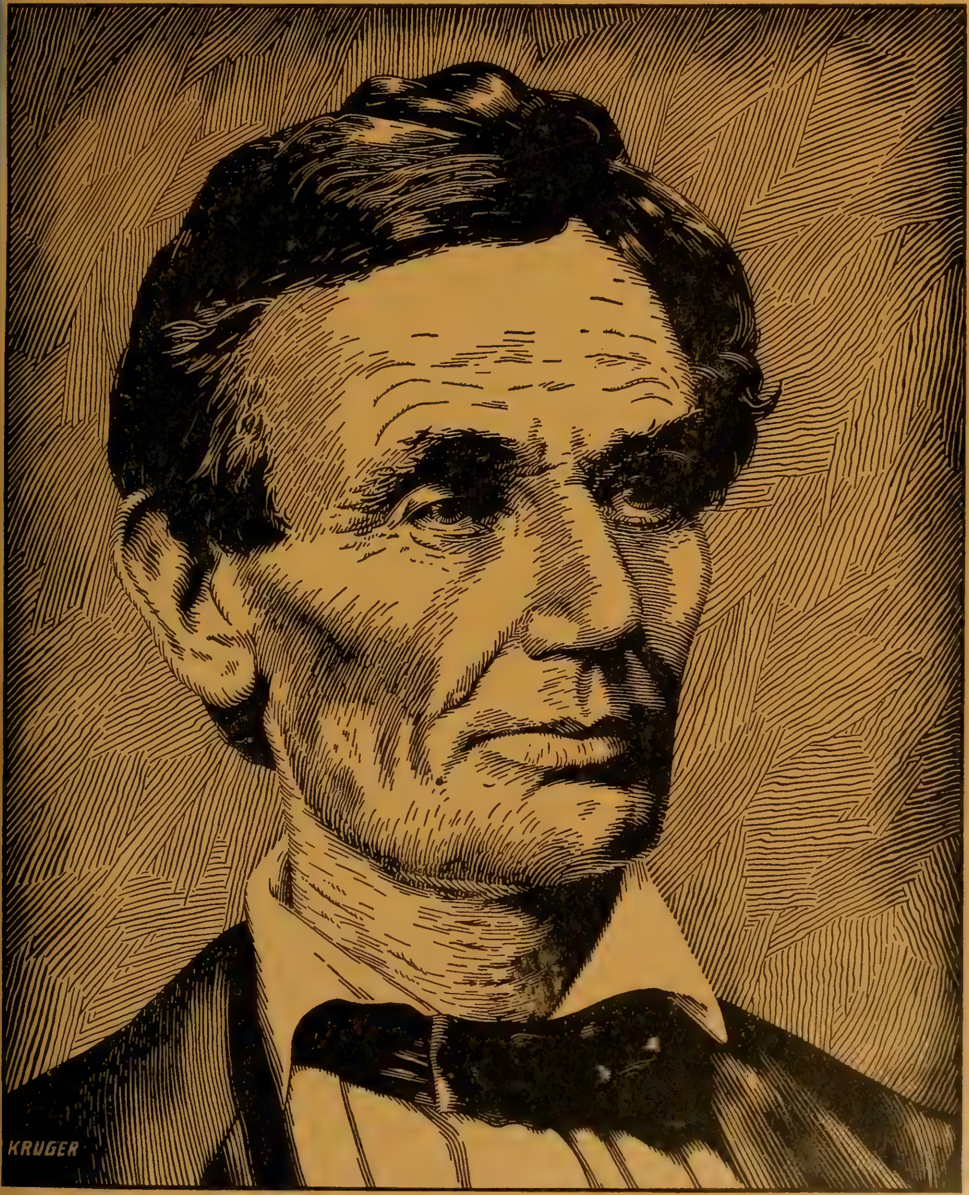

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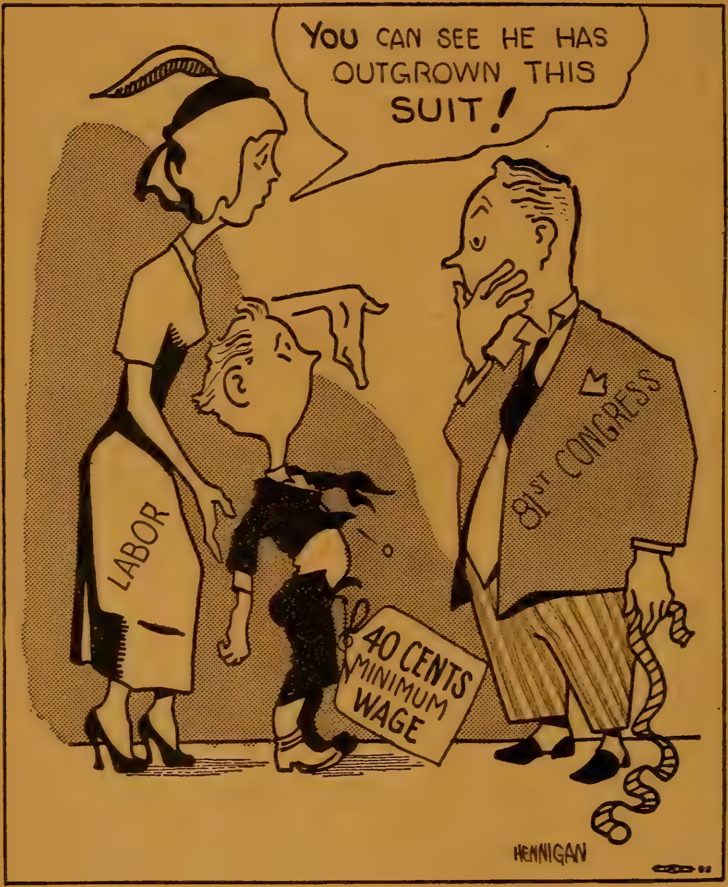
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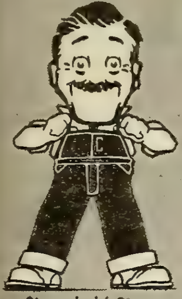

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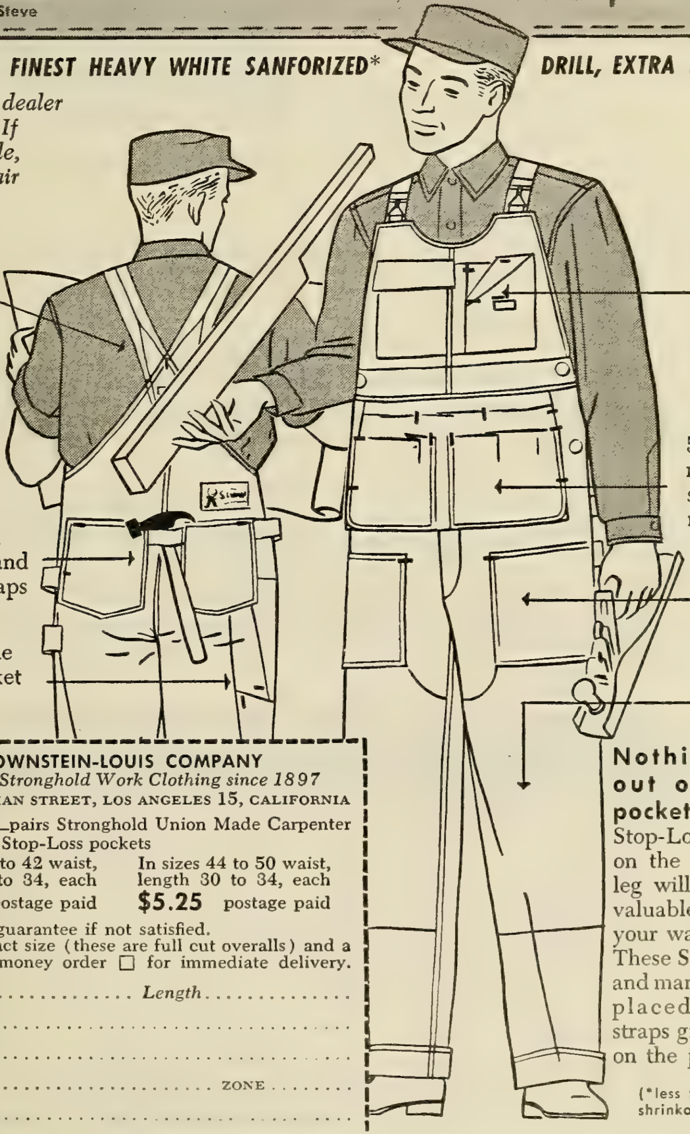

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BROWNSTEIN-LOUIS COMPANY
Makers of Stronghold Work Clothing since 1897
1228 SAN JULIAN STREET, LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA

Send me___pairs Stronghold Union Made Carpenter Overalls with Stop-Loss pockets

In sizes 32 to 42 waist, length 30 to 34, each **$5.00** postage paid

In sizes 44 to 50 waist, length 30 to 34, each **$5.25** postage paid

Money-back guarantee if not satisfied.
Send your exact size (these are full cut overalls) and a check ☐ or money order ☐ for immediate delivery.

SIZE: *Waist*. . . . . *Length*. . . . .
NAME . . . .
ADDRESS . . . .
CITY . . . . ZONE . . . .
STATE . . . .

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1949

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

The U. B. New Look - - - - - 7

During the last two years General Headquarters has been modernized both inside and out. A brief account of what has been accomplished in streamlining operations, mechanizing record keeping and increasing efficiency in general.

Let's Keep It Plain - - - - - - 18

For years and years the language in which working contracts have been written has been getting more and more legalistic and complicated until today it takes a Philadelphia lawyer to understand exactly what an agreement says. All this is unnecessary. Labor and management could write their contracts in the same words they use when talking to each other and everybody would benefit.

Love At Lodge - - - - - - 28

A highly amusing but none the less accurate description of a type of member almost every union has; the guy who is long on criticism and knocking but short on performance and willingness to do his share of work.

Apprentice Deferment Urged - - - - 32

The National Apprenticeship Committee passes a resolution asking that apprentices in those industries in which journeymen are scarce be deferred from the draft.

* * *

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

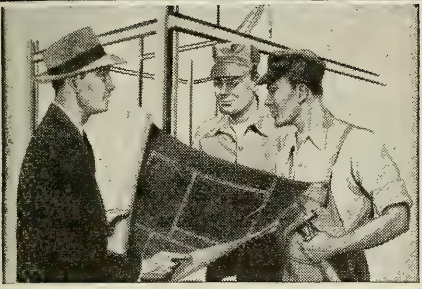
Plane Gossip - - - - - - - 16
Editorials - - - - - - - - 22
Official - - - - - - - - 37
In Memoriam - - - - - - - 38
Correspondence - - - - - - - 39
To the Ladies - - - - - - - 40
Craft Problems - - - - - - - 41

* * *

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 47

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



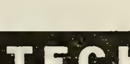
THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



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Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 44 years of experience in training practical builders.

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Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE **Blue Prints and Trial Lesson**

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a penny postcard.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Chicago Technical College
B-121 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago 16, Ill.

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name ______________________________ Age_____

Address ______________________________Occupation ________

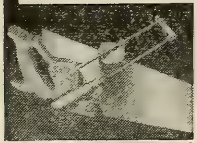
City ______________________________Zone _____State ___________

Save Time and Money with

SPEEDCOR TOOLS

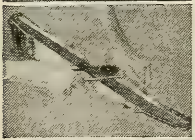
USED BY THOUSANDS

of Craftsmen, Home Owners, Hobbyists, Carpenters, Shops, etc. Sold with Money-Back Guarantee



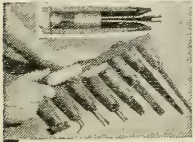
SPEED SAW FILER

Now, file your own saws! Precision filing is easy without experience. Two simple adjustments. Keeps any hand saw extra sharp and true cutting. Complete with file ready to use. $2.95.



SPEED SAW CLAMP

Grips full length of hand saws—30 inches. Saves time. Attached or released from bench in 15 seconds. Lifetime construction. Holds entire length of saw true without vibration. $4.95.



SPEED ALL-PURPOSE HANDLE

Holds files, razor blades, taps, drills, Allen wrenches, bits, etc. Operates similar to drill chuck. Precision made. Handiest tool in tool box. 85c with other tools. $1 separately. (Includes postage.)

SEE AT STORES OR ORDER DIRECT

SPEED CORPORATION
2025 N.E. Sandy, Dept. CA, Portland, Oregon

Cash with order, prepaid; COD, postage extra.

SEND: .... Saw Filer $2.95. .... Saw Clamp $4.95.
.... Handles 85c (Ordered separately $1)

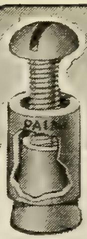
Name..

Address..

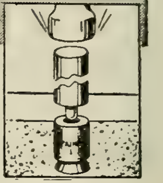
City.......................................State.......................

ANCHOR SUPPORT 50 TO 10,000 LBS.

Solid



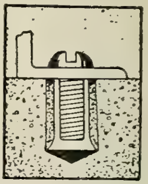
PAINE
SCREW EXPANSION
ANCHORS



Hammer until lead sets around cone

EASILY INSTALLED
CONCRETE
STONE
TILE
MARBLE

- RUST PROOF
- PRECISION THREADED
- SET FLUSH OR AT ANY DESIRED DEPTH
- MACHINE SCREW SIZES 6-32 through 5/8-11



Screw anchored object as tight as possible

Send for free catalog on all Paine Hanging and Fastening Devices.

THE PAINE COMPANY

PAINE
FASTENING and HANGING **DEVICES**

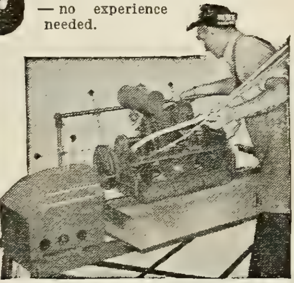
2967 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO 14, ILL.

THIS IS THE WAY to MAKE MONEY!

"My lowest month sharpening lawn mowers was $80.00 and highest $582.00. Summer months are best." W.W.L., Okla. "Last year we sharpened and repaired about 1000 lawn mowers for a net profit of $2600," says E.G.

REPEAT CASH BUSINESS PART OR FULL TIME

The Foley Lawn Mower Sharpener turns out perfect work—uses same system as lawn mower factories. Simply put mower in machine with handle on—sharpens all sizes and types in 15 or 20 minutes — no experience needed.



SEND FOR FREE PLAN

Tells how to start—no canvassing necessary. 99c out of every dollar you take in is clear profit. Available now. Mail coupon today!

FOLEY LAWN MOWER SHARPENER

FOLEY MFG. CO.,
201-9 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minn.

Send FREE PLAN on Foley Lawn Mower Sharpening business.

Name ....

Address ....

LEARN TO ESTIMATE

If you are ambitious to have your own business and be your own boss the "Tamblyn System" Home Study Course in Estimating will start you on your way.

If you are an experienced carpenter and have had a fair schooling in reading, writing and arithmetic you can master our System in a short period of your spare time. The first lesson begins with excavations and step by step instructs you how to figure the cost of complete buildings just as you would do it in a contractor's office.

By the use of this System of Estimating you avail yourself of the benefits and guidance of the author's 40 years of practical experience reduced to the language you understand. You will never find a more opportune time to establish yourself in business than now.

Study the course for ten days absolutely free. If you decide you don't want to keep it, just return it. Otherwise send us $8.75 and pay the balance of $30.00 at $7.50 per month, making a total of $38.75 for the complete course. On request we will send you plans, specifications, estimate sheets, a copy of the Building Labor Calculator, and complete instructions. What we say about this course is not important, but what you find it to be after you examine it is the only thing that matters. You be the judge; your decision is final.

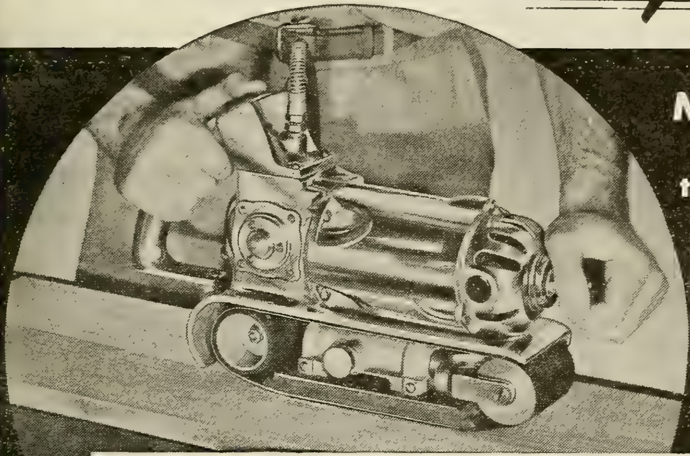
Write your name and address clearly and give your age, and trade experience.

TAMBLYN SYSTEM

Johnson Building C-26, Denver 2, Colorado

SAVE SANDING TIME WITH

American Sanderplane

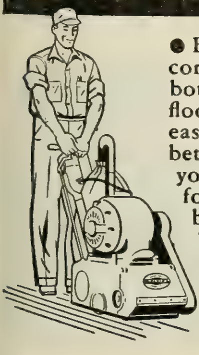


MANY USES
From Roughing to Final Finish on

- ★ WOOD
- ★ METAL
- ★ MARBLE
- ★ STONE
- ★ COMPOSITION BOARD

This American Portable Belt Sander will *save time* and *eliminate tedious hand sanding and planing* for you on many jobs! Use this easy-handling Belt Sander in your shop—and on location—for touch up sanding, roughing or final finish . . . on wood, metal, marble, composition board or stone. Two models—with and without dust collector bag. Speedy . . . rugged . . . well-balanced . . . efficient. American-built dependability. Send coupon for free details.

MAKE BIG MONEY
SANDING FLOORS



● Be a floor surfacing contractor and sand both new and old floors. Sanders are easy to operate and better still, you are your own boss. Write for latest "tell-all" booklet entitled "Opportunities in Floor Surfacing", enclosing 25 cents in coin or stamps to cover handling.

AMERICAN
PORTABLE SANDERS

Send Coupon Today

THE AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE CO.
520 So. St. Clair St., Toledo 3, Ohio

Please send descriptive literature and prices on American Belt Sander—no obligation.

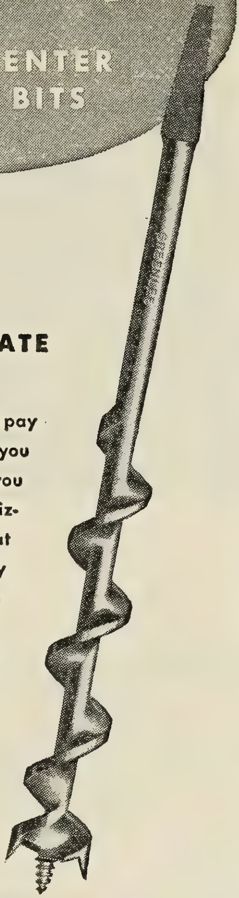
Name....................................

Street....................................

City...............State...............

Greenlee 22

SOLID-CENTER AUGER BITS



FOR FAST, ACCURATE WORKMANSHIP

GREENLEE 22 is a name it will pay you well to remember whenever you buy Auger Bits. For it assures you sharp cutting edges, accurate sizing, bright, high finish, and that smooth, easy action so necessary in fine craftsmanship. You can be certain, too, that every GREENLEE 22 Solid-Center Auger Bit is "factory sharp" when it reaches you. For each is "Plastic-Sealed" with a special protective coating to keep it in perfect condition for you. To buy top quality, buy GREENLEE.

TOOLS FOR CRAFTSMEN

GREENLEE

SPECIAL OFFER . . . ONLY 10¢ FOR HANDY WOODWORKING CALCULATOR

Quick solutions to countless woodworking problems. Just set dial: convert linear feet to board feet; compare characteristics and workability of various woods. Also shows bit sizes; nail specifications; tool sharpening hints; etc. Heavily varnished cardboard, 6" diameter. Send 10c to Greenlee Tool Co., 2082 Columbia Avenue, Rockford, Illinois, U. S. A.

GREENLEE
HANDY CALCULATOR

THE CARPENTER'S HANDY HELPER

"a tool kit in itself!"

PLASTIC WOOD

has dozens of uses on every job!

For that "*FINISHED TOUCH*" Plastic Wood can be used for filling:

- Nail holes
- Cracks due to wood shrinkage
- Countersunk screws
- Old screw holes
- Loose dowel pins
- Broken railings
- Split, cracked or splintered wood in bowling alleys.

HANDLES LIKE PUTTY... HARDENS INTO WOOD

Keep a supply of PLASTIC WOOD SOLVENT on hand to control the consistency of PLASTIC WOOD. SOLVENT is also used for cleaning hands and tools.

● On sale at all Builders' Supplies, Hardware and Paint Stores

BUY THE 1 lb. CAN

Boyle-Midway Inc.
22 East 40th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

PLASTIC WOOD SOLVENT
NATURAL
PLASTIC WOOD
CELLULOSE FIBRE FILLER
PLASTIC WOOD

PLASTIC WOOD

A CELLULOSE FIBRE FILLER

THE U. B. NEW LOOK

★ ★ ★

IN 1946 THE WORLD of feminine fashion was concerned with something known as the "New Look." In Paris and New York the arbiters of styles in women's clothes decreed that the old was no longer good enough; in its stead they developed a new and streamlined concept of what the smart woman should look like.

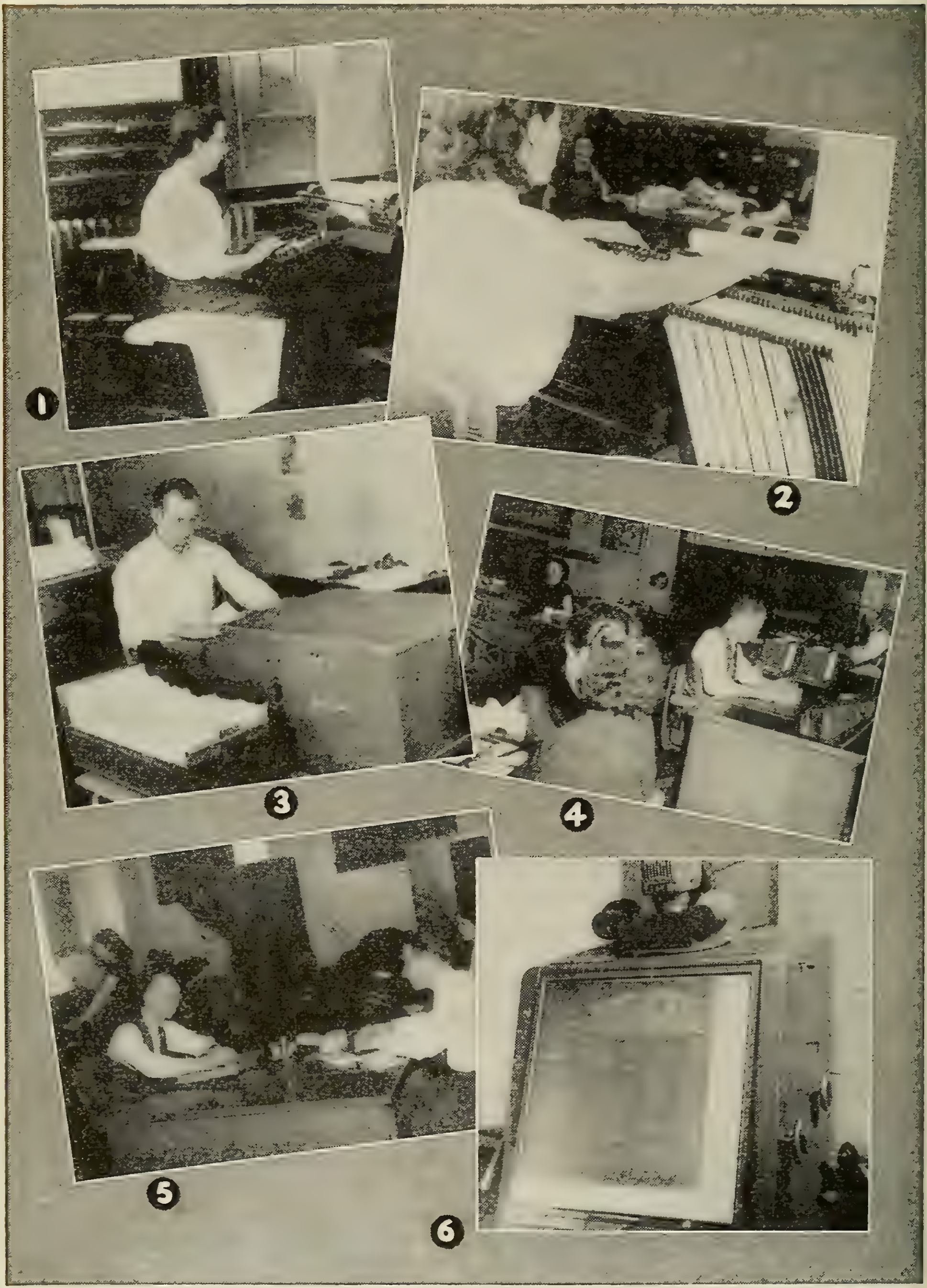
About the same time the General Office began acquiring a "New Look" of its own; a look that has added not only beauty but also efficiency, economy and streamlining to the functioning of General Headquarters. An effort is herewith made to convey to the membership some conception of what has been accomplished.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the General Office established an accounting system. That system worked splendidly. Year in and year out it filled the bill adequately for some thirty or thiry-five years. However, the United Brotherhood did not remain static. Year after year the membership grew and the number of Local Unions expanded under the capable guidance of our General Officers. Income increased proportionately and so did expenses. As a result, the amount of accounting work at the General Office also increased substantially. Then came the defense program and eventually the war. The organization grew by leaps and bounds. The work load at the General Office tripled and quadrupled. In one year alone 5,000,000 individual transactions were necessary. For all the additional help that could be hired, for all the streamlining that could be devised, the amount of work kept piling up to the point where threat of a breakdown was always present. The accounting system that worked so well when the membership was 200,000 was proving inadequate for the new load.

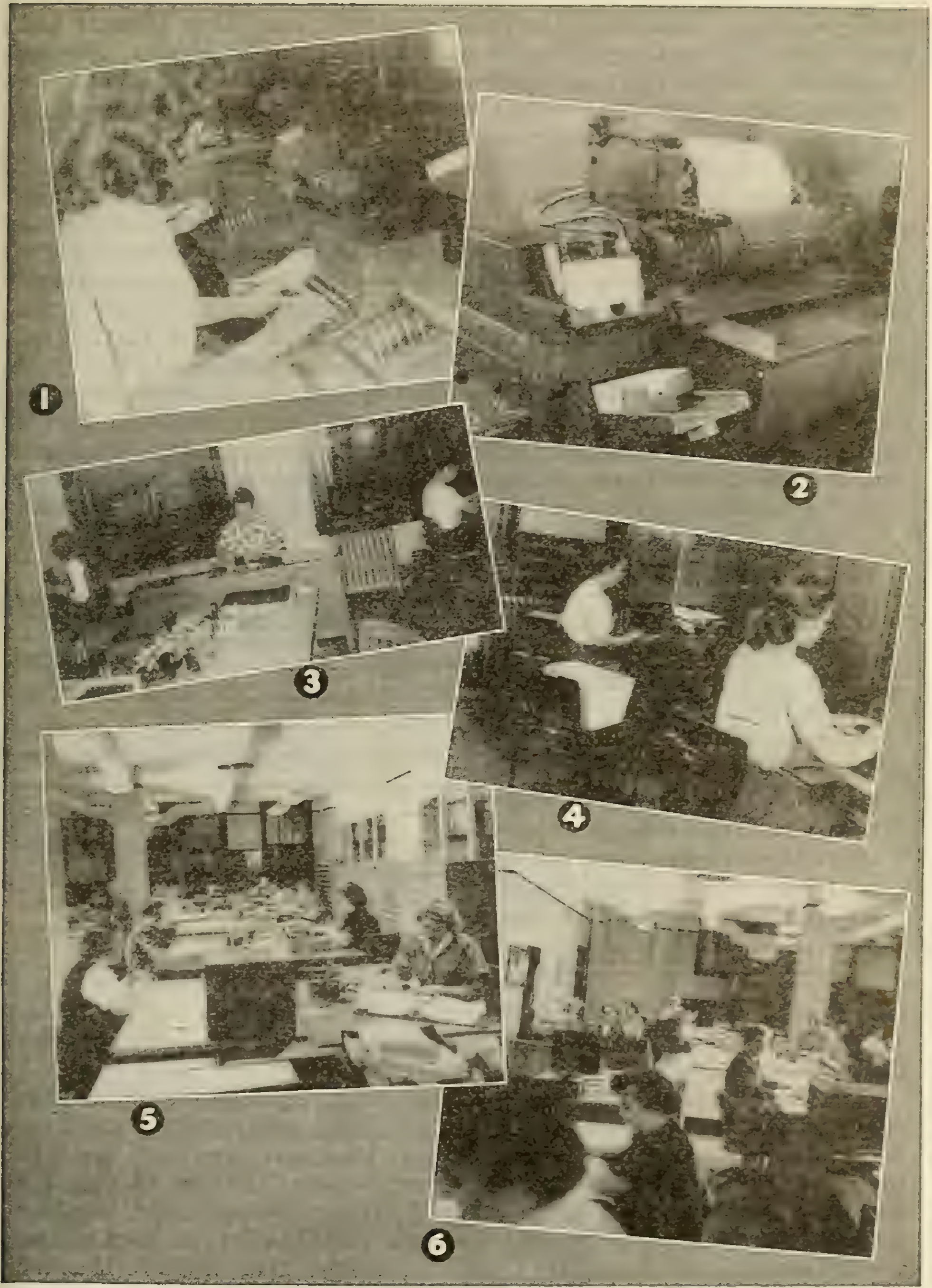
Realizing that fast action was necessary, the General Executive Board authorized a renovation of the accounting system. A study of the most modern accounting systems was undertaken. Equipment salesmen were called in. Systems used by the bigger corporations were studied. Experts in the field were consulted. As a result, a totally new system was worked out.

But putting the system into operation was a tremendous task. During the war years, no new equipment was available. Companies that normally made office machines were turning out shells and tanks and plane parts. Paper and filing cabinets and office furniture had also gone to war. There was nothing for the General Office to do but limp along as efficiently as possible until the situation improved. By dint of almost superman effort, the work of the General Office was kept moving.

By the end of 1945 the situation had improved considerably. The war was over and office equipment manufacturers were back at work producing



1. New check cutting and posting machine at work. 2. New bookkeeping machine in operation. 3. Records being run through micro-filming machine. 4. General view of Chief Clerk's department since modernization. 5. Quarterly account sheets being made up. 6. 50-year old Carpenter in the micro-filming enlarger.



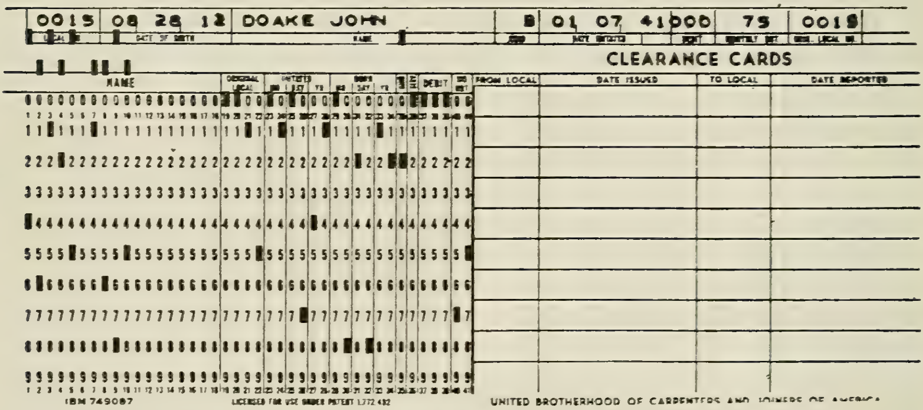
1. Card punching machines in action. 2. Automatic printer which prints 80 names a minute on account sheets from punched cards. 3. Clerks preparing quarterly account sheets for record room. 4. Benefit checks and payroll checks being cut and permanently recorded in one operation. 5 & 6. General views of card filing and record room at work.

the goods they were set up to produce. Paper and filing cabinets and office furniture were beginning to trickle back into the market. Among the first to grab off this new equipment was our United Brotherhood. In 1946 new machines moved into the General Office. The task of modernizing our accountng system got under way.

Whereas the old system consisted of monthly reports and hand-posted cards, the new system uses a punch card and automatic printing and posting machines. Some 800,000 new cards had to be punched to replace the old hand written cards which kept track of each individual member under the old system. By October of 1946 this tremendous job was completed and the quarterly account sheet system of listing each member's name for the financial secretary was put into operation. By April of 1947, the task of switching over Local Unions to the new system was completed.

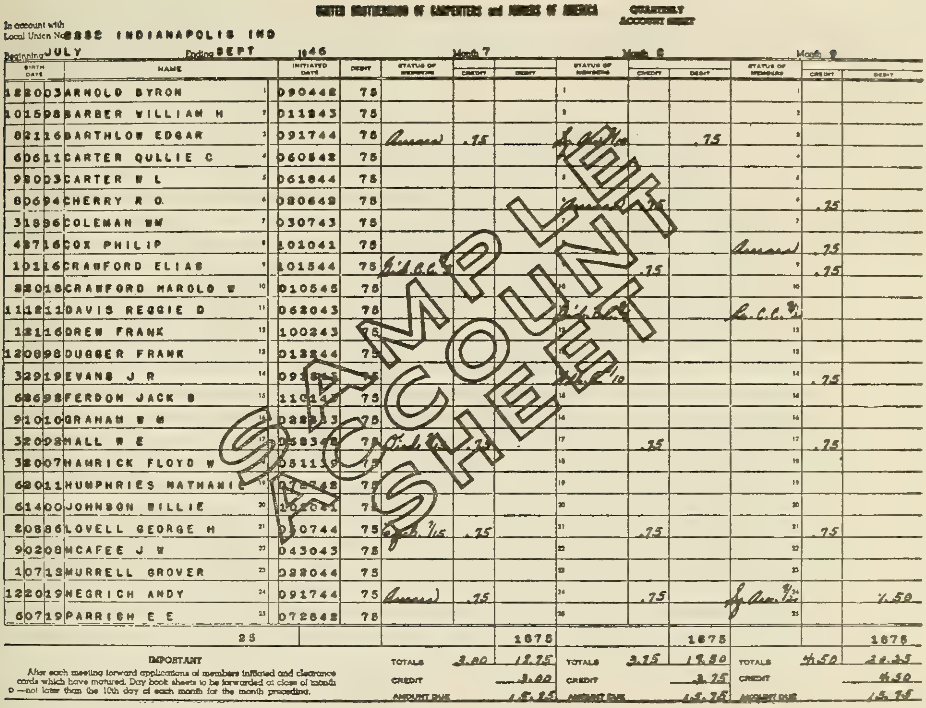
Under the new quarterly account sheet system, the financial secretary each quarter gets a complete listing of his Local Union's membership as it appears on the records of the General Office. If there are any discrepancies, the financial secretary can spot them easily and make an adjustment. Thus the membership record of the Local Union is always in harmony with the membership record maintained by the General Office for that particular Local Union. Both the General Office and the financial secretary profit thereby.

PUNCHED CARD—KEY TO THE SYSTEM


0015
08 28 12
DOAKE JOHN
8
01 07 41
000
75
0018
DATE OF BIRTH
NAME
CLEARANCE CARDS
NAME
DEBIT
FROM LOCAL
DATE ISSUED
TO LOCAL
DATE REPORTED
IBM 749087
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The accompanying pictures show the contrast between the old and the new. On the new all members' names are listed, regardless of standing. As a member's status changes, the financial secretary can note same on the account sheet and make the proper adjustment. On the old, only the names of members whose status changed appeared on the sheet, together with those coming into or leaving the local. The financial secretary had no way of knowing whether every individual member was on the rolls at the General Office, and conversely the General Office had no way of knowing whether it had a complete roster of the membership of the Local. When the new system went into effect, many discrepancies were discovered and corrected. Now the membership roll maintained by the Local Union corresponds exactly with the membership maintained by the General Office.

THE NEW



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS OF AMERICA

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT SHEET

In account with
Local Union No. 2282 INDIANAPOLIS IND

Beginning JULY Ending SEPT 1946

SAMPLE ACCOUNT SHEET

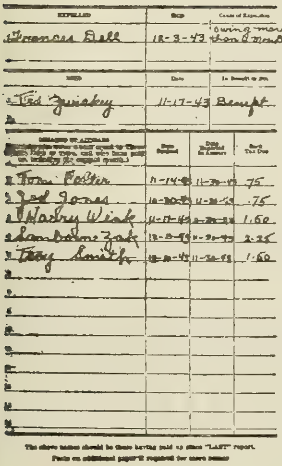
					Month 7			Month 8			Month 9		
BIRTH DATE	NAME		INITIATED DATE	DEBIT	STATUS OF MEMBERS	CREDIT	DEBIT	STATUS OF MEMBERS	CREDIT	DEBIT	STATUS OF MEMBERS	CREDIT	DEBIT
122003	ARNOLD BYRON	1	090442	75				1			1		
101598	BARBER WILLIAM H	2	011243	75				2			2		
82116	BARTHLOW EDGAR	3	091744	75	Arrears	.75		[illegible]		.75	3		
60611	CARTER QULLIE C	4	060542	75				4			4		
93003	CARTER W L	5	061844	75				5			5		
80694	CHERRY R O.	6	080642	75				6 Arrears	.75		6	.75	
31896	COLEMAN WM	7	030743	75				7			7		
43716	COX PHILIP	8	101041	75				8			Arrears	.75	
10116	CRAWFORD ELIAS	9	101544	75	[illegible]			9	.75		9	.75	
82018	CRAWFORD HAROLD W	10	010545	75				10			10		
111211	DAVIS REGGIE D	11	062043	75				[illegible]			[illegible]		
12116	DREW FRANK	12	100243	75				12			12		
120898	DUGGER FRANK	13	012244	75				13			13		
32919	EVANS J R	14	09[illegible]	75				[illegible] 1/10			14	.75	
62698	FERDON JACK S	15	110[illegible]	75				15			15		
91010	GRAHAM W M	16	[illegible]	75				16			16		
32098	HALL W E	17	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	.75		17	.75		17	.75	
32007	HAMRICK FLOYD W	18	[illegible]	75				18			18		
62011	HUMPHRIES NATHANIE	19	[illegible]	75				19			19		
61400	JOHNSON WILLIE	20	[illegible]	75				20			20		
20886	LOVELL GEORGE H	21	0[illegible]0744	75	Susp. 7/15	.75		21	.75		21	.75	
90208	MCAFEE J W	22	043043	75				22			22		
10713	MURRELL GROVER	23	022044	75				23			23		
122019	NEGRICH ANDY	24	091744	75	Arrears	.75		24	.75		[illegible] 9/24		1.50
60719	PARRISH E E	25	072842	75				25			25		
	25						1875			1875			1875

IMPORTANT

After each meeting forward applications of members initiated and clearance cards which have matured. Day book sheets to be forwarded at close of month —not later than the 10th day of each month for the month preceding.

	Month 7		Month 8		Month 9	
TOTALS	3.00	18.75	3.75	19.50	4.50	20.25
CREDIT		3.00		3.75		4.50
AMOUNT DUE		15.75		15.75		15.75

THE OLD



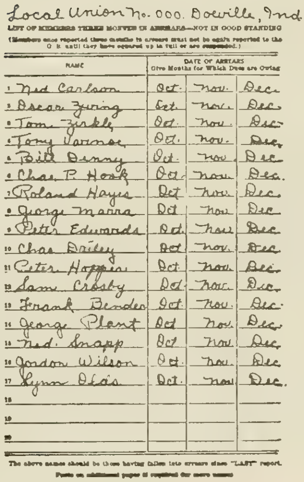
EXPELLED	Date	Cause of Expulsion
1 Frances Bell	12-3-43	owing more than 6 mon Dues
2		

DIED	Date	In Benefit or Not
1 Ted Zwickey	11-17-43	Benefit
2		

CLEARED OF ARREARS [illegible]	Date Squared	Date Reported in Arrears	Back Tax Due
1 Tom Foster	11-14-43	11-30-43	.75
2 Jed Jones	10-30-43	11-30-43	.75
3 Harry Wink	11-17-43	[illegible]	1.60
4 Sam Bolme Zak	12-[illegible]-43	11-30-43	2.25
5 Troy Smith	12-[illegible]-43	11-30-43	1.60
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			

The above names should be those having paid up since "LAST" report.

Paste on additional paper if required for more names



Local Union No. 000. Doeville, Ind.

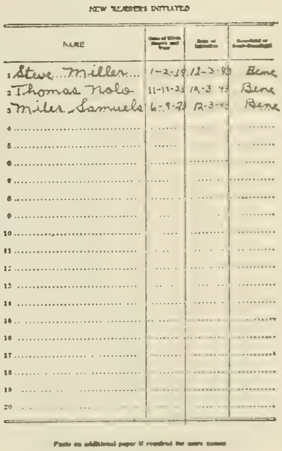
LIST OF MEMBERS THREE MONTHS IN ARREARS—NOT IN GOOD STANDING

(Members once reported three months in arrears must not be again reported to the G. O. until they have squared up in full or are suspended.)

NAME	DATE OF ARREARS Give Months for Which Dues are Owing		
1 Ned Carlson	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2 Oscar Zwing	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3 Tom Zirkle	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
4 Tony Varnoe	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
5 Bill Denny	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
6 Chas. P. Hook	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7 Roland Hayes	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
8 George Marra	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
9 Peter Edwards	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
10 Chas Dailey	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
11 Peter Hoppin	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
12 Sam Crosby	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
13 Frank Bender	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
14 George Plant	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
15 Ned Snapp	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
16 Gordon Wilson	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
17 Lynn Olds	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
18			
19			
20			

The above names should be those having fallen into arrears since "LAST" report.

Paste on additional paper if required for more names



NEW MEMBERS INITIATED

NAME	Date of Birth Month and Year	Date of Initiation	Beneficial or Semi-Beneficial
1 Steve Miller	1-2-19	12-3-43	Bene
2 Thomas Nolo	11-11-23	12-3-43	Bene
3 Miles Samuels	6-9-23	12-3-43	Bene
4			
5			
6			
7			
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20			

Paste on additional paper if required for more names

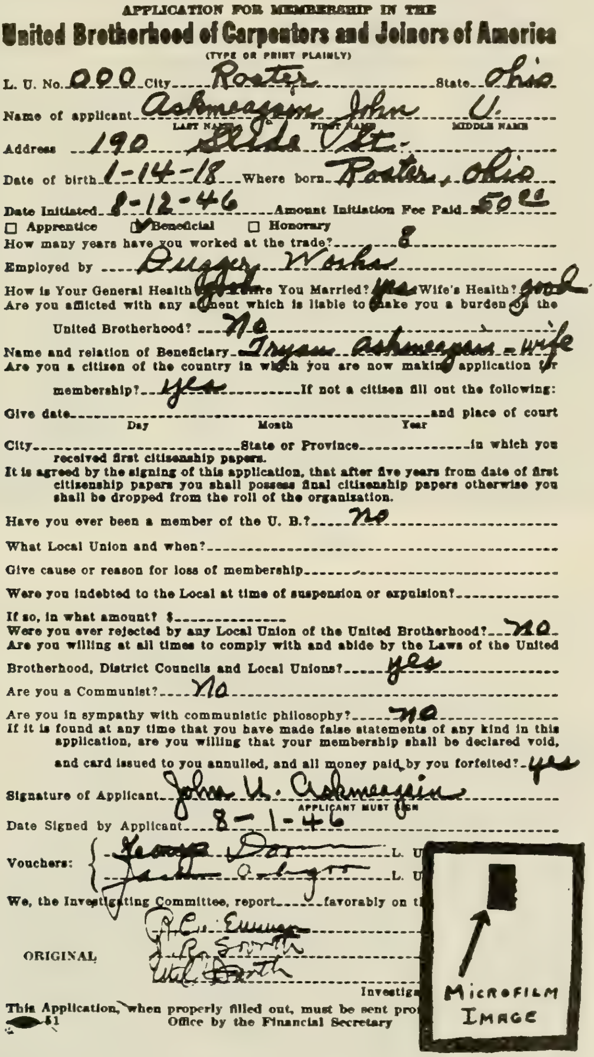
Keystone of the new system is the punched membership card. There is an individual card for every member of every local union. Each hole punched in the card means something. When the card is run through the proper machine, the holes automatically give the member's name, date of birth, date of initiation, and other pertinent data. Individual cards of all members in a Local Union are kept together. When the individual cards for a Local Union are put into the printing machine (shown on page 9) the names are automatically printed on the account sheet together with proper charges. When account sheets reach the financial secretary, he makes the proper notations and bookkeeping entries for any changes in the status of individual members which occur in the quarter. Thus records are kept absolutely accurate and in complete accord with a minimum of effort on the part of either the financial secretary or the General Office.

Some 53 experienced clerks work at top speed in the General Office taking care of the necessary bookkeeping processes involved in carrying on the functions of the General Office. Reports received from Local Unions are worked according to the date they reach the General Office. Per Capita Tax is checked with the amounts shown on remittance blanks. Checks received by the General Office are automatically credited to the account of the Local Unions sending them, and receipts for same are sent to the Union. Prior to 1946, all this was hand work. Today a large percentage of the work is done by bookkeeping machines which speed up the work and cut down on the chances of error.

New type machines also expedite the payment of pensions, death claims, salaries, and other legitimate obligations incurred by our Brotherhood. All checks issued by our Brotherhood are cut on machines which automatically post the transaction to the proper account at the same time the check is cut. Duplicate effort is thereby eliminated and the amount of information available to the General Officers on a moment's notice is increased greatly. In addition to cutting checks and posting accounts, the machines keep an automatic record of many types of necessary statistics. For example, it is but the work of a few minutes to find out the average age of deceased members at time of death or the number who die from a given cause such as accident, heart disease, cancer, etc. At the end of each quarter it is a simple matter to determine the exact total membership or the membership in any district or state because the machines keep a running account of all changes. Despite the more comprehensive job done by the new system, the cost of operating the General Office has decreased because of greater efficiency.

With some 65 years of records piled up, Headquarters Building literally bulged with old correspondence, application blanks, financial reports and a million and one other documents that date clear back to 1881 when our United Brotherhood was born. Every nook and cranny was crammed full of these records on file. By 1946 the point was being reached where scarcely another letter could be filed away without additional room being provided somehow. Also many of the original records dating back to the 80's were getting so old and brittle that they were literally falling to pieces from old age.

To handle the situation, our Brotherhood installed a micro-filming outfit—one of the finest in the state. With this equipment a letter or a report or even a newspaper can be photographed and permanently recorded on a piece of film. The reproduction on the film is about half the size of a postage stamp. Yet from it can be reproduced an exact copy the size of the original document or even larger if desired. Three and a half million application blanks dating clear back to the turn of the century which filled a room 30 feet by 40 feet are now micro-filmed and stored in a single cabinet three feet by five. Some idea of what the micro-filming process does can be gleaned from looking at the picture on this page. The whole application blank is reduced in size to the small black square at the bottom right. Yet at any time it is necessary, an exact full-sized duplicate of the



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

(TYPE OR PRINT PLAINLY)

L. U. No. 000 City Roster State Ohio

Name of applicant Ashmeagan John U.
LAST NAME FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME

Address 190 [illegible] St.

Date of birth 1-14-18 Where born Roster, Ohio

Date Initiated 8-12-46 Amount Initiation Fee Paid 50^{00}

☐ Apprentice ☑ Beneficial ☐ Honorary

How many years have you worked at the trade? 8

Employed by Buggy Works

How is Your General Health good Are You Married? yes Wife's Health? good

Are you afflicted with any ailment which is liable to make you a burden on the United Brotherhood? No

Name and relation of Beneficiary Tryan Ashmeagan - wife

Are you a citizen of the country in which you are now making application for membership? yes If not a citizen fill out the following:

Give date ________ and place of court
Day Month Year

City ________ State or Province ________ in which you received first citizenship papers.

It is agreed by the signing of this application, that after five years from date of first citizenship papers you shall possess final citizenship papers otherwise you shall be dropped from the roll of the organization.

Have you ever been a member of the U. B.? no

What Local Union and when? ________

Give cause or reason for loss of membership ________

Were you indebted to the Local at time of suspension or expulsion? ________

If so, in what amount? $________

Were you ever rejected by any Local Union of the United Brotherhood? no

Are you willing at all times to comply with and abide by the Laws of the United Brotherhood, District Councils and Local Unions? yes

Are you a Communist? No

Are you in sympathy with communistic philosophy? no

If it is found at any time that you have made false statements of any kind in this application, are you willing that your membership shall be declared void, and card issued to you annulled, and all money paid by you forfeited? yes

Signature of Applicant John U. Ashmeagin
APPLICANT MUST SIGN

Date Signed by Applicant 8-1-46

Vouchers: ________ L. U
________ L. U

We, the Investigating Committee, report ________ favorably on t

ORIGINAL

R. C. Emmen
J. R. Smith

Investig

This Application, when properly filled out, must be sent pro
51 Office by the Financial Secretary

THE NEW

THE OLD

original can be made. As a result of the micro-filming system, the building is once more adequate for the needs of our Brotherhood.

But the inside of the building is not the only part having the "New Look." The outside too has had its face lifted. Age was taking its toll of the building front. A coping around the top was deteriorating to the point where real danger existed. Late last year a contract was let for remodeling of the building. The dangerous coping was removed and a band of beautiful Indiana Limestone was substituted in its stead. As a result, although 40 years old, Headquarters Building is as beautiful and modern looking as any of the new buildings in Indianapolis. Every member has a right to be proud of the structure he and his fellow members throughout the nation built and paid for with their dues. Whether beauty of appearance or efficiency of equipment is the yardstick there are few institutions in the nation that can surpass the headquarters of our United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

◆

Pictures Get Enthusiastic Response Everywhere

"Both pictures should be shown in every Local to acquaint its members with the the meaning of Brotherhood. These two pictures in my opinion should also be shown to the public at large to sell them the principle of Unionism."

"Very good—Need more."

"Liked pictures so well the Local requested that I hold films over and notify all members to come to a special meeting in a larger hall. Over 600 of our members saw the pictures on Monday. Excellent reaction."

"This fills a long felt need to bring our Brotherhood close to its individual members."

"Members expressed satisfaction that their dues and initiation fees are used right."

"Very close attention and members expressed approval. Promote interest in Unionism."

"These pictures are what we believe helps to promote the Brotherhood."

"Audience paid close attention to every minute of picture. We need more such interest creating ideas."

These are but a few of the enthusiastic responses which have been received by the General Office from Local Unions and Councils which have shown the two movies produced by authority of the General Executive Board. The movies show the General Office in action and the Lakeland Home for Aged Members as it operates for the health and comfort of its guests. So far they have been shown by over 100 Locals and Councils.

There is no charge for the use of these films. By contacting Maurice A. Hutcheson, 1st General Vice President, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana, any Local Union or Council may make arrangements for a showing. Films are loaned out on a first come, first served basis. They are 16mm films in color with sound. In almost all communities projectors are available for rent.

Those interested should write in as soon as possible.

PLANE GOSSIP

MAY NOT BE PROFITABLE

As the new Congress gets the House and Senate chairs warmed up, it is clear that European relief will again be one of the knotty problems. Huge appropriations will be asked for to carry on the aid to Europe and Asia. Never in history has one nation dug so deeply into its resources and funds to help less fortunate peoples. It is sincerely to be hoped that the policy pays off in lasting peace.

However there is some room for doubt. For all the money that has been poured into Greece, Communism is as prevalent as ever. Money sent to China failed to stem the Red tide and even the Dutch have used U. S. goods against Indonesians. Certainly in these instances the aid program has not paid off in any appreciable dividends. There seems to be no alternative to the Marshall plan, yet America may some day find itself in a position about like a certain small town character.

Lem was not too bright and some of the boys felt sorry for him. So they decided to chip in fifty cents a week and make a job for him. One of their number they appointed paymaster.

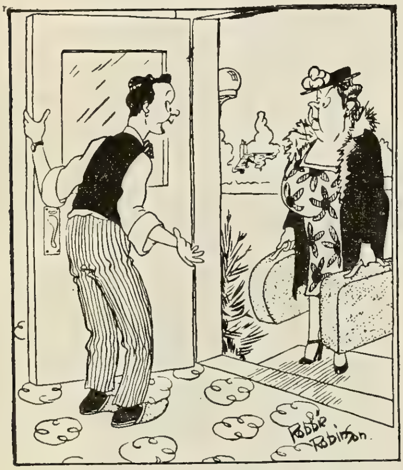
There was an old brass cannon in the town square, and Lem's job was to polish this cannon every day, rain or shine. At the end of the week the paymaster would turn over seven dollars to him.

Lem worked with great zeal for about three months, polishing and polishing. Then on Saturday night he approached the paymaster with a wild gleam in his eye.

"I'm quittin' this here job," Lem announced.

"What's the matter?" the paymaster asked. "Aren't you satisfied with the work and pay?"

"Oh, yes," Lem replied. "But I've been savin' my money. Yesterday I bought a cannon of my own. Now I'm goin' into business for myself!"



Well, well, Mother Murphy! This will really be a suprise to Alice. She went home to you.

★ ★ ★

NOT SO SMART

A West Coast plane manufacturing company which wound up with a long and bitter strike on its hands because it refused to deal honestly with its organized workers has cooked up a neat little scheme for recouping the thousands the strike cost it. Recently the company sent Uncle Sam a bill for retroactive price increases on the Army and Navy Planes being produced in the plant.

If Uncle Sam falls for the gag he will be about as stupid as the motorist who ran over the dog. Driving along a country road one day, the motorist noticed a man with a gun on his shoulder walking along the road followed by a nondescript dog. Suddenly the dog dashed under the wheels of the car and was instantly killed. The motorist stopped and expressed his grief to the man. Finally he took out a twenty dollar bill and said: "Will that pay you for losing your dog?"

"Sure," replied the man, "that will make everything O. K. I was taking him out to shoot him anyway."

THE BRAVE CHEMIST

Philosophers, psychologists, physicians, and just plain, ordinary guys have tried to analyze the creature known as "woman" ever since there was such a person. If anyone of them succeeded in doing so, the results have not as yet come to our attention. Latest brave soul to make the effort is the chemist. Strictly as an innocent bystander, we herewith reprint an analysis of woman as seen through the chemist's eyes:

Symbol: WOE

Accepted Atomic Weight: 120

Occurrence: Found wherever man exists.

Physical Properties: Boils at nothing and freezes at any minute. Melts when properly treated; very bitter if not well used.

Chemical Properties: Possesses great affinity for gold, silver, platinum and precious stones. Violent reaction if left alone. Able to absorb great amounts of food matter. Turns green when placed beside a better-looking specimen.

Uses: Highly ornamental; useful as a tonic in acceleration of low spirits, and a great equalizer of the distribution of wealth. Probably is the most effective income-reducing agent known.

Caution: Highly explosive in inexperienced hands.

★ ★ ★

THERE'S A CATCH TO IT

All indications are that the same swarm of lobbyists which managed to sell the program of the vested interests to the 80th Congress will be back working on the 81st. Already their propaganda line is being drawn up. "If labor will only forego asking for any more raises during the next year, things will adjust themselves" is about the way it goes.

That line has a strangely familiar ring. In fact it recalls the days of 1946 when the NAM was promising that prices would seek lower levels immediately if OPA were killed. OPA was killed and prices haven't even hesitated, let alone stopped climbing. The way the people were taken in by the lobbyists at that time brings to mind the old story about the two girls meeting on the street.

"Janice!" screetched one, "I hear you and Fred are getting married. I'm so thrilled; why all the time I thought it was only a mild flirtation."

"Yes," smiled Janice, "so did Fred."

★ ★ ★

THE WAY OF LIFE

It seems that men are collectors all their lives. First they start life by collecting beetles, toads and marbles; then girls, kisses and fancy ties; then dollars, troubles and a family; then hangovers, smutty stories and fallen arches; and lastly, aches, symptoms, and memories.

★ ★ ★

THE BRUTAL PART

"Football is brutal" announce headlines in a woman's magazine which is trying to get the sport eliminated in high schools and curtailed in colleges.

Having attended a couple of college games last year, we agree that football is brutal; but the most brutal part is the prices they charge for seats.

★ ★ ★

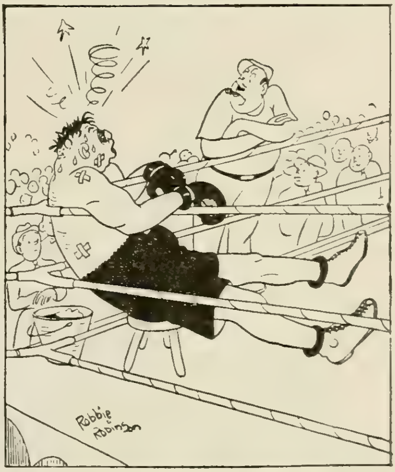
AS JOE VIEWS IT

"One of the surprising things in life," said Joe Paup in his most recent weekly Saturday night lecture at Mulcahey's saloon, "is that people born with narrow minds often have such wide mouths."

★ ★ ★

NOT WORTH INHERITING

High on the agenda of things proposed by the President is an increase in income tax rates. All of which makes us think that when the time comes for the meek to inherit the earth, taxes may be so high they won't want it.



I'll bet his hands are a mess!

Let's Keep It Plain

★ ★

THIS JOURNAL has long been an advocate of simpler language for union agreements. Somehow or other down the years union contracts have become complex and legalistic in form. The language is usually ponderous and windy and full of words that neither labor nor managment ever uses in ordinary conversation. The result is that neither labor nor managment can ever be sure of exactly what any part of the contract means. Not one union member in ten ever reads the agreement under which he and his fellow employes work. The reason is that not one employe in ten could make good common sense out of the legalistic gibberish which the average contract contains.

Why should this be? Why can't contracts be written in the simple, understandable English that all of us use when talking to each other? Probably the reason is that both labor and management try too hard to make agreements iron clad. Too much effort is made to have the contract cover every possible contingency. Consequently the average contract reads like the fine print at the bottom of an insurance policy or some other document drawn up by high-priced attorneys. The very effort to make the agreement iron clad results in the exact opposite; so many "provided's" and "hereinafter's" are injected into the contract that neither party can be sure as to the exact meaning.

Writing in "Management Record", publication of the National Industrial Conference Board, Rudolf Flesch and Theodore W. Kheel touch on this subject at some length. Flesch, author of "The Art of Plain Talk", and Kheel, New York City Labor Relations Director, make a strong plea for simpler language in union contracts. They get right down to brass tacks. To show what they mean, they take a clause out of a typical union contract and look it over. The following is an example:

"An employe with twenty-five (25) or more years of service with the company, who cannot thereafter perform his regular duties due to some physical condition or other impairment, and is assigned to a work function which he is capable of performing, shall, for the duration of his employment with the Blank Company, retain the same job title and continue to receive the same rate of compensation as theretofore, regardless of the range of pay attaching to the job classification for such work function, but shall not be eligible for wage increases beyond the maximum rate for that work function which he is performing."

This sort of language, the two agree, seems specifically designed to keep rank and file members from reading and understanding their agreement with management. It would be easy to reduce all this complex jargon to simple everyday English. If someone who makes a practice of writing the way people talk were asked to help, he could do it without much trouble. He would rewrite the paragraph quoted above to read about like this:

"After a worker has been with the company for twenty-five years or more, it may happen that he can't do his regular job any more, and the company assigns him to some other work he can do. If so, he keeps the right to his old job title and rate of pay. If there is a wage increase, however, he gets only the top increase that goes with the work he is now doing."

Anyone who can read can now understand the clause. It is written in the kind of language people use every day. A job is called a job, whereas in the original form such terms as "work function" are used. In the new draft, pay is called pay instead of rate of compensation. Everybody knows the exact meaning of job and pay; even the guys who write the dictionaries have different theories about the meaning of such terms as "work function."

Further illustrating their point, the authors take the following clause from a typical contract:

"The company will deduct from the pay of each employe covered by this agreement all union membership dues, provided that at the time of such deduction there is in the possession of the company a subsisting written assignment, executed by the employe, in the form and according to the terms of the authorization form hereto attached as appendix E, authorizing such deduction by the company."

A Philadelphia lawyer might feel certain he knows exactly what this paragraph means but certainly no ordinary worker ever could. It is too involved, there are too many two-bit words, and the sentence is about four times as long as it should be. Instead of the sixty-five high-powered words used the same thing can be said in sixteen simple words as follows:

"The company will check off union dues of employes who have signed the attached form E."

Could anything be simpler? Could anything be clearer? Yet forty-nine out of fifty contracts are still written in the complicated legalistic style that has become traditional.

There is no secret formula for the simplification of legal English. These examples are simply the result of slanting the contract for understanding by the rank and file —explaining each clause the way one would in ordinary conversation. The seasoned journalist who writes a piece for popular consumption doesn't use 65-word sentences; he sticks to twenty words or less. He doesn't decorate his paragraphs with countless ***provideds*** and ***hereinafters;*** he steers clear of everything but the most colloquial language. He presents complicated procedures step by step in their natural order. He peppers his text with familiar illustrations and examples, never putting down an abstract rule without showing its practical application. He is not satisfied with telling his readers what and how but always explains why. He isn't afraid of emphasizing what needs emphasis, and of repeating what bears repetition. He knows that exact reproduction of ideas is not the end of his job but only the beginning.

Could this journalistic technique be aplied to every clause in every union contract? Probably not. There are certain rights and obligations spelled out in union contracts that stem from some statute or court decision. In such cases, it may be best to follow the language of the law even though the law itself could stand some simplification.

But the bulk of the typical union contract is not like an ordinary legal instrument. It is a set of rules for ordinary men and women to follow during their working hours. Why not write rules they will readily understand?

To show what could be done, let's take one of the most important provisions of labor contracts—the grievance clause. Here is a fair example.

"Any regular employee (as hereinafter defined) who claims to be aggrieved by discharge, suspension, or other disciplinary action, and any employee (as hereinafter defined) who claims to be aggrieved because of alleged unjust treatment or failure to apply to him any of the benefits of this agreement to which he believes himself entitled, shall personally and informally present his grievance to his immediate superior within five days after same has come to his attention (with or without the assistance of a reprentative of the union), otherwise it shall not be considered. In the alternative, any such grievance may be presented in the first instance by the union within five days after same has come to the attention of a duly accredited representative of the union . . ."

In rank-and-file English this would become:

"Workers must take up grievances first with their foremen or immediate supervisors. They can do that within five days after the grievance has first come up—either by themselves or with the help of the union. The union, too, can take up a grievance with a foreman. In this case the five days run from the time the union was first officially informed."

We don't think that the idea of such a contract clause is particulary utopian or revolutionary. After all, industrial workers don't have legal training; in fact, they usually don't have high school education. Rewriting union contracts in understandable style is the only way to get them read and understood.

◆

Bruce Products Now Carry Our Label.

When you buy a Bruce product from now on you can be sure it is union made. Operating nine plants scattered throughout various parts of the country, the E. L. Bruce Company is the largest manufacturer of hardwood lumber and allied products in the world. Nine Local Unions of our Brotherhood represent the Bruce employes. Recently the Unions and the Company arrived at an agreement whereby all the Company's products will carry our Union Label. The new Union Label agreement between the Bruce Unions and the Company is the climax of some eleven years of harmonious relations between labor and management. Bruce wages and working conditions are among the best in the hardwood lumber industry. If it's a Bruce product, you can be sure it is union-made.

Important Notice Read Carefully

COPY

WM. L. HUTCHESON, GENERAL PRESIDENT
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
51

OFFICE: CARPENTERS' BUILDING
222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

January 24, 1949

TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS OF THE
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Greetings:

Submitted herewith is the result of the recent referendum vote on the proposed amendment to the General Constitution that our present funeral donations be doubled, and in order to pay this increase, the present per capita tax also be increased twenty-five cents (25c) per member, per month.

The result of the tabulation showed 1,803 Local Unions reporting, a total of 151,704 votes in favor of the proposal, and 24,395 votes against same.

As more than the required two-thirds vote was cast in favor of the proposition, the effective date of the amended portion of the General Constitution regarding the payment of funeral donations, and the increased per capita tax becomes effective as of January 1, 1949, which means that all funeral donations applied for on those who died on and after January 1, 1949, will be paid double the rate now set forth in the General Constitution, under Sections 49, 50 and 52.

Per capita tax on ALL MEMBERS of the Brotherhood, beginning January 1, 1949, will be increased twenty-five cents (25c) per member, per month.

All Local Unions will, therefore, be governed accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

Wm L. Hutcheson

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Editorial

The Wagner Act and the Taft Act

In a recent bulletin to its members the United States Chamber of Commerce made its recommendations for reversion of the Taft-Hartley Act. In this bulletin the Chamber summed up both the Wagner Act and the Taft Act. We think it worth while to quote and comment on its statements on both.

It has this to say about the Wagner Act: "The Wagner Act, designed to provide a peaceful solution for such (organizing) strikes, never really became effective, along those lines. And it was not intended to prevent other types of strikes. The Act, in truth, produced its own form of industrial unrest while it sought to encourage the peaceful settlement of certain types of disputes."

This statement admits what unbiased students of the Act have always known: that the Act was intended only to provide a peaceful and democratic way for workers freely to choose their bargaining representatives. From this truth the Chamber draws the conclusion that the Act has "produced its own type of industrial unrest" and that it "never really became effective" in doing what it was supposed to do. But the Act has been effective in thousands of cases where workers have chosen their representatives in a free election conducted by the N. L. R. B.—where the only alternatives would have been costly and bitter strikes for recognition. There has been some "industrial unrest" caused by the attempt of some employers to interfere with the free choice of their employees; but this certainly does not invalidate the work of the N.L.R.B. It is unfair for anti-union forces to blame the N.L.R.B. for not doing what it was not supposed to do; and to deny its positive achievements which are on the record for anyone to verify.

The bulletin goes on to say this about the Taft Act: "Congress assumed that the ***basic policy*** (italics ours) of the Wagner Act was still valid. Leaving untouched the basic rights of employees to organize and bargain collectively, with all the limitations placed thereon by the Wagner Act, Congress spelled out curbs on those union activities which had served to defeat true collective bargaining in so many cases. Only to that extent was previous governmental policy altered to meet changed conditions." To translate this double talk it says in short that it is the basic policy of the Taft Act, like that of the Wagner Act, to encourage and promote collective bargaining.

The basic policy of the Acts of Congress is commonly set forth in the declaration of policy. Let's take a look at those of the two Acts.

We find Section 1 the "Findings and Policy" of the Wagner Act saying things like this: "The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized . . . substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce, etc." Further on and most important, "it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce . . . by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing . . ."

Section 1 of the Taft Act has this to say: "It is the purpose and policy of this Act . . . to prescribe the legitimate rights of both employees and employers . . . to define and prescribe practices on the part of labor and management, etc." But one seeks in vain for anything about the freedom of workers to designate representatives of their own choosing. Nothing is said about encouraging free collective bargaining. The difference in the philosophy and intent of the two Acts is plainly set forth. It is evident that the anti-labor advocates of the Taft-Hartley Act don't like collective bargaining; but they should at least be honest enough to say so.

◆

Truth Is The Best Weapon

As this is being written, a dozen or so top flight Communists are standing trial on charges of plotting to overthrow the government of the United States. Outcome of the trial may well settle the fate of the Communist Party on this continent for years to come. At any rate, it is sincerely to be hoped so.

The most sordid mess in twenty years has been the series of Red investigations which various legislative and judicial branches have been carrying on. Millions of loyal, honest, patriotic citizens have been not only shocked but also alarmed at the disclosures of perfidity, duplicity, and downright treachery which have been uncovered in places where loyalty should have been beyond question. Men who enjoyed the finest fruits democracy can provide; men who held ranking positions in various government agencies prostituted their integrity and their character to pander for the Kremlin.

The strangest part of the whole stinking mess is how supposedly intelligent men fell for the Communist line. Men in the $10,00 and $15,000 bracket in government work, where no ignoramous or dope could possibly ever get, swallowed the Red propoganda hook, lin, and sinker. To anyone who knows how stupid the Communist line can be the whole thing is beyond understanding.

Touching on this very subject, veteran labor columnist Chester M. Wright recently commented:

(Continued on page 26)

EYES ON
UPSON!

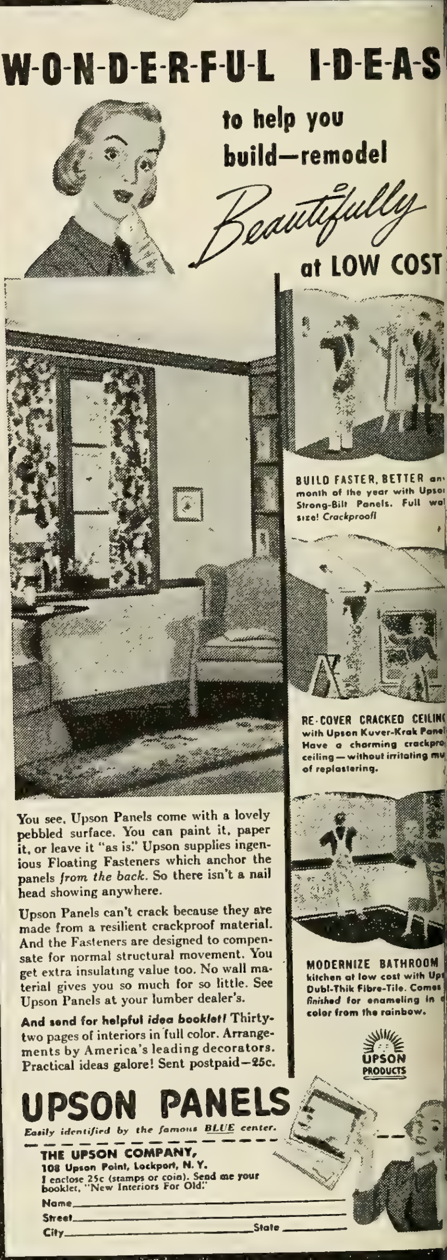
THE UPSON

Ads Like This in Full Color start in the March issue of—

Better Homes
and Gardens
AMERICAN
HOME
POST
SHOULD WE REPEAL THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW?
NIAGARA
McCall's
JOURNAL
House Beautiful
Farm Journal

Other magazines being used in Upson's big campaign include—

and 19 MORE MAGAZINES will carry Upson advertising month after month to the entire building trade



W-O-N-D-E-R-F-U-L I-D-E-A-S

to help you build—remodel *Beautifully* at LOW COST

You see, Upson Panels come with a lovely pebbled surface. You can paint it, paper it, or leave it "as is." Upson supplies ingenious Floating Fasteners which anchor the panels *from the back*. So there isn't a nail head showing anywhere.

Upson Panels can't crack because they are made from a resilient crackproof material. And the Fasteners are designed to compensate for normal structural movement. You get extra insulating value too. No wall material gives you so much for so little. See Upson Panels at your lumber dealer's.

And send for helpful *idea booklet!* Thirty-two pages of interiors in full color. Arrangements by America's leading decorators. Practical ideas galore! Sent postpaid—25c.

BUILD FASTER, BETTER an
month of the year with Upso
Strong-Bilt Panels. Full wa
size! *Crackproof!*

RE-COVER CRACKED CEILIN
with Upson Kuver-Krak Pane
Have a charming crackpro
ceiling—without irritating mu
of replastering.

MODERNIZE BATHROOM
kitchen at low cost with Up
Dubl-Thik Fibre-Tile. Comes
finished for enameling in
color from the rainbow.

UPSON PRODUCTS

UPSON PANELS

Easily identified by the famous BLUE center.

THE UPSON COMPANY,
108 Upson Point, Lockport, N. Y.
I enclose 25c (stamps or coin). Send me your booklet, "New Interiors For Old."
Name__________
Street__________
City__________ State ______

OMPANY in 1949 presents one the biggest promotion programs its history!

122,000,000 Advertisements to Make More Jobs for You!

Yes — powerful, continuous advertising to *your* customers!

To turn millions of eyes on Upson Panels. To create added interest and acceptance for the products you use. To create more jobs *for* you! To direct more jobs *to* you!

Real cooperation! That is our contribution toward another record year for builders, contractors and carpenters. So—to keep in step with Upson in 1949—talk and sell Upson Panels for walls and ceilings. F. H. A. accepted.

Alert building material dealers who deliberately have built a reputation for good service and quality products stand ready to supply you with Upson Panels. We know these firms to be dependable! Order from them with confidence.

THE UPSON COMPANY
532 Upson Point, Lockport, New York

UPSON LAMINATED PANELS
Easily Identified By the Famous BLUE Center

Upson Strong-Bilt Panels make beautiful, permanently crackproof walls, ideal for any home regardless of price.

(Continued from page 23)

> "What strange lure is there about the shoddy, undemocratic communist bait that makes suckers out of otherwise intelligent men and women?
>
> "There is no appeal to reason in communism. And even if the theory had about it something of the appeal of the altruistic (which it doesn't), we still have the horrible example of communism in practice. In practice it has abundant corruption, flagrant favoritism and only submission and insufficiency, for the great masses who are supposed to benefit most.
>
> "In short, communism, as practiced, is a filthy business.
>
> "It will be remembered that a number of Americans have gone to Russia, so that they might have benefit of the communist spell in its home precincts.
>
> "But very few have remained there to enjoy a life of it.
>
> "On the other hand, a fair number of Russians have gone to great lengths to avoid going back to Russia, once they got outside of that supposed land of proletarian rule.
>
> "The whole business of Russian communism is such a phony, such an enslavement of mind and body, such a hideous distortion and denial of every single thing that makes life good for those who crave freedom that for any intelligent person to espouse this so-called communism is in itself just about a complete denial of intelligence.
>
> "And why any American, whether seemingly intelligent or not would have any dealings with stolen secret documents from our government, is beyond anything that sounds like reason."

That the government must weed out the treacherous and disloyal goes without saying. That vigorous measures must be taken for defending ourselves against the Red menace is also beyond questioning. Yet somehow or other we seem to be heading toward dangerous ground. The Attorney General asks for a law to permit wire tapping in order that spies may be trapped. If such a measure would accomplish the purpose for which it is asked, all well and good. However, allowing government agents to listen in on private telephone conversations is taking a dangerous step toward the police state. Spies are not stupid. They cannot be. If they know that phone wires can be tapped, they will merely quit using phones. Yet millions of other innocent people will never be able to use a phone without wondering if a government agent is listening in. The government has used private union correspondence numerous times to indict the unions and their members. Are private, personal telephone conversations now going to be subject to the same treatment?

Communism can and must be wiped out. But we doubt if police state methods can or should do the job. After all Hitler and Mussolini with their autocratic powers and Gestapos were unable to do the job with concentration camps and gas chambers. There is a better way, exposure, education and truth.

◆

We Must Protect What Is Ours

In the most recent issue of "Current Information", the informative pamphlet published and distributed to all Local Union and Councils by the General Office, there is an article dealing with steel forms which are now being widely used for concrete work. Other building trade unions are often demanding and sometimes getting jurisdiction over the erection and dismantling of these forms. This is a very unhealthy situation.

Concrete form work always has been and still is a part of the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood. That steel may now be used instead of wood makes no practical difference;—concrete forms are concrete forms whatever the material used— and as such, the work belongs to members of our Brotherhood. All Local Unions and District Councils should be on guard against efforts of other building trade unions to usurp this part of our jurisdiction. In fact they should be on guard against all efforts to undercut the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood.

Times are not always going to be so good as they are now. Work may be plentiful today but there is always a possibility that it may not be so plentiful next month or next year. If there comes a recession or depression, the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood may well be the greatest asset we possess. If we allow other organizations to whittle away part of our jurisdiction during these prosperous times, the day may come when Brotherhood members are walking the streets in unemployment while men from other building trade unions are doing work that rightfully belongs to us. Certainly none of us want to see that happen. And the surest way we can guarantee that it will not happen is to protect our jurisdiction now from all onslaughts by other ambitious crafts.

As far as jurisdiction is concerned, prosperous times are the dangerous times. When work is plentiful it is only human nature to be less concerned about arduous work or less desirable kinds of work. Yet once jurisdiction is lost it is difficult to regain. The job that does not look so attractive today might look mighty inviting two years from now. But by then it might be gone if we fail to keep on our toes now. After all there are plenty of building trades workers who even today consider mighty attractive the jobs that may not look so good to us. That is why they are constantly trying to encroach on our jurisdiction.

In any event, whether it is steel concrete form work or any other kind of work, it will pay us all to protect what is ours.

Love At Lodge

by HY HURDLE

***Editor's note:* The following touching little piece appeared in a recent issue of the Railway Clerk, official publication of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Although the villain, Orville O'Dor, happens to be a railway clerk, his counterpart can be found in practically every union.**

★

ONE balmy afternoon right after quitting time, a handsome young man stood on the street picking his teeth. He was picking them out of a piece of soft taffy candy, of which he was very fond. He was also very fond of his teeth, because the four of them on the detachable bridge had set the young man back about a hundred bucks at the dentist. The young man had not worn them long enough to understand that people with demountable tusks should not eat sticky candy, bubble gum, wet linoleum and such.

The young man's name was Orville O'Dor, and any resenblance between this O'Dor and any O'Dor of your acquaintance is purely coincidental. He was a union railroad clerk, and he is the villain of this gripping essay. So, if you don't like stories in which the villain is a union railroad clerk, you may as well turn to our magazine's correspondence section, where all the people are good people. But, hold! The hero of this piece is also a union railroad clerk. So stick around and at least learn why Orville O'Dor happened to be wearing untimely bridgework.

Now, Orville worked in the accounting department of the railroad. His job was to compute the monthly cost of draw bars and subtract that figure from the F.O.B. price of angle bars, or something like that. In coat-and-tie society, among strangers, Orville would casually refer to himself as an accountant and let it go no farther. Which was far enough.

Though Orville belonged to our Brotherhood, he knew very little about it. He hadn't attended lodge meeting since he had been obligated a couple of years back. And the labor papers and other union literature which he received incidental to his union membership, were consigned to the wastebasket because they didn't carry any comic strips or sport pages. He had joined the union because that seemed to be the customary thing for most railroad clerks to do, and he stayed away from lodge meetings for the same reason.

Our villain knew, in a fuzzy sort of way, that the union had something to do with his wages and working conditions, but it was too tiresome to sit down and figure it all out. The dues collector never did have to finger him more than three or four times a pay-day; Orville never did let his dues get more than ninety days in arrears—and he never let them get much ahead of that, either. Orville was in, and that was about all.

His job in the accounting department was not very interesting or romantic, but Orville himself was. He was very interested in romance. He liked the gals and they liked him. He was a good-looking young guy, though not nearly so good-looking as he thought, which is often the case with good-looking young guys. His looks were implemented by a fine line of woo-wind, and he danced a good dance, and he was careful of his dandruff and b.o., and he wore pants with a waistband up to his armpits. There were several young ladies in his department who were cr-r-azy about Orville. So was Orville.

Though not exactly the wolf type Orville had, you might say, an eye for the girls. And that eye as well as his other one gave a couple of extra blinks when they first rested upon the fair person of Miss Laudy Moicy, the day she started working in the accounting department. This being a conservative magazine, we shall not waste space and adjectives to attempt to describe the charms of Laudy Moicy. We may say only that she was a honey, a lulu, a-a-well, she was okay, bub.

From the moment that he first seized her in his ocular embrace, Orville O'Dor knew that Laudy Moicy must be his, and thereafter he devoted his spare time and a lot of company time, as well as his considerable talents to making himself agreeable to Laudy. She had been sent, Orville swore to himself, for the sole purpose of being roped, branded and herded to the altar by Orville O'Dor. That's what he thought.

His progress, however, was far from satisfactory. Because, it transpired, Laudy Moicy was the brainy type. Mother Nature occasionally plays some mysterious pranks, such as giving brains to a female as beautiful as was Laudy Moicy. She just wasn't the frivolous type, and Orville soon realized that his Pattern of Action, his Standard Operating Procedure, must be revamped, because Miss. Moicy seemed devastatingly unimpressed by his first several overtures. In fact, to Orville's great chagrin, Laudy Moicy seemed more receptive to the attentions of Edgar Eager than to Orville's.

Now, this Edgar Eager person was not in Orville's class at all. He was a rather commonplace schnook of the plodder type, and there were days when his pants needed pressing and his tie needed combing. He was as homely as you and I are, gentle reader, and though he was about Orville's age, he couldn't dance a lick. The only time he ever paid special attention to the girls in the office was on paydays when he nailed them for their Clerk dues. For Edgar Eager was the union dues collector. He also, Orville understood, held some sort of office in the Clerks' lodge, like Grand Outer Chaplain of the Guard, or something, and he went to all the lodge meetings. Furthermore, he evidently read all the union papers and literature, because he was usually loaded with material for discussions of dopy matters the unions seem to be interested in.

The exasperating part about it all was that Laudy Moicy herself seemed to go for that sort of thing, too. She had a yen for heavy stuff not ordinarily found in comic strips and the sports pages. So, after a few weeks, Orville found himself in the embarrassing position of playing second fiddle to a fuddy-duddy who was regularly taking the most desirable woman in the world to such gosh-awful affairs as lectures, concerts and union gatherings. That—the union meetings part—was the tip-off to Orville. Smart operator that he was, he thought the whole thing through and he came to realize that his technique, so successful in the candy-bar set, would have to be radically revised to impress Laudy Moicy.

The union. That was it. Among

other pertinent things, Orville learned that Laudy came by her interest in the union quite naturally. Her old man, who worked in the freight traffic department was a red-hot union man from 'way back. Furthermore, he was president of the Clerks' lodge. According to reports, the old gook was a ball of fire where union matters were concerned, and Laudy seemed to have inherited his screwy streak. Wherefore, reasoned Orville, if the gal was interested in the union, well he was too, and he would forthwith take his charm and start shedding it about the lodge hall on meeting nights.

So, Orville O'Dor started going to lodge meetings. He strained hard in an effort to appear interested and intelligent and to keep from ogling the fair Laudy all at the same time. He concentrated on cultivating an attitude of quiet reserve and lofty abstraction to delude Laudy and her pa that he had something in his noggin besides Notions. That's the kind of villain Orville was.

To his unutterable delight, Orville began to make noticeable progress. Laudy was distinctly more cordial, and even smiled at him occasionally, and Orville trod the clouds. He was even tempted to go read a book, or something. Old man Moicy, who glowered behind the gavel at lodge meetings, even loosened up a bit, too. Orville throbbed with ecstacy when, at his second lodge meeting, the old man recognized him to the extent of allowing him to second a motion.

Orville's crowning delight, howver, came at his fourth consecutive lodge meeting when President Moicy appointed him to fill a temporary vacancy on the lodge legislative committee. Orville didn't have the remotest idea what it was all about, but he did know that he was an officer in the lodge, and therefore a person of added prestige in Laudy's eyes.

Casual inquiry, though guarded, among other lay members of his knowledge-level, convinced Orville that the job of serving on a legislative committee was a bowl of duck soup. All you had to do was to join with the other four members in making some kind of political recommendations to the lodge, and Orville was ready and willing to join in any recommendations they might care to make, without the bother of pondering about it.

But, joys of joys, Orville soon found that the delectable Laudy was on the same committee. On the other hand, hell's bells, that meant that Orville must bestir himself to learn what it was all about if he expected to shine in Laudy's lovely orbs. That required him to do a terrible lot of reading of newspapers, magazines and labor literature, so he might talk sense with the gal, but it was worth the torture. And if you don't think that Orville found lots of politics to discuss with Laudy between then and next meeting, you are crazy, gentle reader.

Poor Edgar Eager seemed to fade from the picture by degrees but fast. With Orville's sparkling personality embellished with a newly acquired sheen of hot unionism, he began to edge Edgar out. Tactfully, and in a dear-sir-and-brother sort of way, you understand. That's the kind of villain Orville was.

With the fervor of a coon hound which scents the close proximity of its quarry, Orville feverishly began to establish himself on the inside track of Laudy Moicy's time and attentions. Honestly, the poor fellow sat up nights, stuffing his mind with political matters and union matters related thereto, and he spent a good part of his days impressing Laudy with his knowledge.

Then lodge meeting night rolled around and Orville arrived with Laudy on his arm. He was all set to put the icing on the cake. He was going to make a ringing speech, though no one knew it but himself at the time.

Well, he did. He made a ringing speech, the likes of which the old lodge hall hadn't heard in years. It was all about politics and unionism and the potential power of the working man's vote. It was a good speech, as it should have been, because it contained, verbatim, the best of several editorials apearing recently in union magazines. As he sat down, Orville glanced across to see and relish the admiration that glowed in the lovely eyes of Laudy Moicy.

When the applause died down, old man Moicy got up and complimented Orville on his dandy speech. Orville fairly gurgled. Then he gurgled some more, largely in astonishment, when Edgar Eager, himself, arose and moved that the lodge extend Brother O'Dor a vote of appreciation for his excellent address in which he had summed up so lucidly the reasons why every worker should be a voter.

After turning this nice complement, Edgar Eager then asked the chair to defer action on his motion until a small matter of form and routine could be complied with. A matter which, apparently, had been overlooked by the worthy president at the last lodge meeting when he appointed the estimable Brother O'Dor to the legislative committee.

It seemed that the by-laws required that every member of the legislative committee must be a qualified voter. Furthermore, it was mandatory for those serving on the legislative committee to establish their qualifications before performing the functions of their office. A mere matter of routine, you understand, Brother President, said Edgar Eager.

To the stunned and stricken Orville O'Dor it seemed that old man Moicy was a bit too prompt in putting the question. It flashed through Orville's swimming mind that the old goat and Edgar Eager must have rehearsed the whole thing. Oh, it was all so humiliating, so ghastly! For Orville, gentle reader, was not a qualified voter. He had neglected to register. . . . And after that nice speech and all, too! And you should have seen the expression that Orville saw on Laudy Moicy's lovely face! Ugh! Ptooey;—That kind of an expression.

Now, you'd think that Orville O'Dor had done enough villainy for one guy in a campaign year, and that he'd hang his head in shame and sneak away. But, no! In his blind rage at his villainy being exposed by our hero, he sprang across the lodge hall, quicker than light, to beat the ears off our mild-looking Edgar Eager. There was a thud.

As Orville lay on his back listening to the birds and watching the skyrockets, he kept poking his tongue through the gap where his four lovely front teeth had been. Then it was, and not until then, that he remembered that Edgar Eager had been a commando in the war.

So, gentle reader, we're right back where we started. Orville O'Dor stands on the street picking his teeth out of a piece of gooey candy. Never again will he forget that he must not eat sticky candy. And never again will he forget that a union man should be a qualified voter at all times.

Apprentice Deferment Urged

★ ★ ★

BECAUSE of the necessity of apprentice training to develop the skilled manpower called for in the national defense program, the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship recommended the deferment of apprentices who are under 24½ years of age and who have had as much as 6 months training under Federal or State standards of apprenticeship.

The resolution states that the committee is opposed to any blanket deferment of apprentices and that it is of the opinion that "the training of craftsmen through apprenticeship—is as vital to the national economy and security as is the training of military personnel," and when "the drafting of apprentices in any specific occupation is likely to impair industrial production necessary to national security, then regulations should be issued to insure the deferment of apprentices in that occupation."

The Federal Committee on apprenticeship, which is the national joint management labor, policy-recommending body for the Bureau of Apprenticeship, has recently been enlarged from 9 to 11 members—5 representatives of employers, 5 of labor and one of the U. S. office of Education, who are appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

Among the speakers at the meeting were Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Assistant Secretary of Labor John W. Gibson and Ralph Wright. William F. Patterson, Director, Bureau of Apprenticeship, was chairman of the conference.

In his address, Mr. Tobin commended the employer and labor representatives on the committee for the get-together spirit they have demonstrated in the service they render in the national apprenticeship program. "The Federal Committee," he said, "is perhaps the most outstanding example in the United States Government of a fully functioning committee equally composed of labor and management. While the meetings of the committee have rendered invaluable service in developing standards and policies on apprenticeship, one of the most significant contributions which the committee has made—is that of promotional activities with the industries, organizations and associations which each member represents. If we are to stiffen our industrial structure to secure increased productivity of the American worker in order to meet our foreign commitments and raise the standard of living at home, we must accord all possible governmental, management and labor support to the apprenticeship program of the country."

The committee members attending the meeting were: C. A. Putnam, President Markem Machine Company, Keene, New Hampshire; Archie A. Pearson, Director Training Department, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan; H. E. Foreman, Managing Director Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Washington, D. C.; Robert W. McChesney, President, National Electrical Contractors Association, Washington, D. C.; Leon W. Weir, Assistant Vice President, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Boston, Massachusetts; John Green, President, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO, Camden, New Jersey; and Raymond W. Gregory. Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education, U. S. Office of Education. Michael Fox of the Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labor, represented Fred N. Aten, President of that organization, one of the new members appointed on the committee, who was unable to come to the meeting.

Others attending the meeting included Walter Cooper of the U. S. Office of Education; and Herbert L. Connor, Director, Division of Apprenticeship Training, Massachusetts Apprenticeship Council. The Resolution on Deferment Policy follows.

RESOLUTION ON DEFERMENT POLICY

by

FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICESHIP

Meeting in Washington, D. C.,
January 11, 1949

★ ★ ★

WHEREAS, after careful deliberation, the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship is unanimously of the opinion that the blanket deferment of apprentices would be an undesirable objective;

WHEREAS, the Committee however is emphatically of the opinion that the training of skilled craftsmen through apprenticeship, under approved standards of training, is as vital to the national economy and security as is the training of military personnel, and that skilled craftsmen are as essential to this Nation's survival in war as in peace;

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the Committee that leaving individual deferment decisions to local Draft Boards on such a vital matter is not the equivalent of regulations having Nation-wide application; it is therefore

Resolved that, when evidence shows that the drafting of apprentices in any specific occupation is likely to impair industrial production necessary to national security, then regulations should be issued to insure the deferment of apprentices; but it is also

Resolved that, under such regulations, however, no apprentice should be granted deferment unless less than 24 years and 6 months of age, and employed for at least 6 months in the occupation concerned under a program of apprenticeship substantially complying with standards prescribed by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship or the State Apprenticeship Authority in the State concerned. It is further

Resolved that, copies of this resolution be transmitted to the National Director of Selective Service, and the Secretary of Labor, with the request that it be given consideration.

The Parity Price System

★

AS THE NEW CONGRESS and newly re-elected president take over the reins of the nation in earnest, a shaky economy will stare them in the face. In the three years since the close of the war, an inflationary spiral has built up to the point where a few false moves could bring the whole economic structure tumbling down around our ears. When it is realized that a substantial portion of our economy rests on an artificial foundation, the possibility of a crash looms alarmingly large.

There are three main categories in the American economic system—business, labor, and the farmers. All are interdependent. All must be reasonably prosperous or none are prosperous. If industrial workers are not making decent money, the farmers cannot sell their produce and they start a depression that affects all. On the other hand, if farmers do not receive enough money for their crops to enable them to buy the products of city factories, the same thing results. On top of it all business must make enough profits to attract venture money, keep plants in repair and modernized enough to be able to compete or soon there are not jobs.

Rightly or wrongly, the government has more and more injected itself into the economic picture in recent years. It is interesting to note just what Uncle Sam has done for the three main groups since the end of the war. For the farmers the government carried on and is still carrying on a price support program. For business Uncle Sam repealed the excess profit tax and put into effect a carry-forward, carry-backward tax program which amounted to something like a profit guarantee. But what did labor get? It got the Taft-Hartley Law which placed new obstacles in the pathway of organized workers seeking a better living standard through unionism which has always constituted the industrial workers' sole hope of progress.

Of the three main groups, the farmers by far have received the heaviest dose of government planning and control. The entire price support farm program borders closely on complete government control. Everyone knows there is such a thing as farm price support, but few people know exactly how it operates. Yet it is comparatively simple in conception.

This system of subsidizing farm products is based on the beguiling theory that it is the responsibility of the government to see to it that on no account will the farmer's standard of living fall below that which he enjoyed during the arbitrarily chosen years 1910-14. And certainly none of us can quarrel with anyone's desire to enjoy a stable and ever rising standard of living. However, it is an unfortunate fact that the government can give to one person or group only what it can take away from someone else. Not only is our money taken from us by taxes—it is then used to bid against us for food and clothing which should be available on the open market. The natural result of this procedure is to give us a reduced supply of goods at artificially high prices.

It works like this: Prices are collected on 180 commodities representing what the farmer must buy to maintain his family and produce his crops. Thus an index very similar to the Cost of Living Index is constructed. Then a similar index is constructed for a list of forty-eight farm products which the farmer sells. The parity price ratio then is simply the relation between the two indexes, ***Prices Received by Farmers*** and ***Prices Paid by Farmers.*** Thus it is a measure of the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar relative to its purchasing power in the base period 1910-14. When industrial prices (Prices Paid) go up in relation to farm commodities (Prices Received), the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar falls. It is the policy of the government to see that it does not fall below the level prevailing in the years 1910-14. To effectuate this policy the Department of Agrictulture is authorized to buy and take from the nation's markets a sufficient supply of any farm product on the parity list so as to prevent its price from dropping below parity level.

Government subsidies to farmers started rather modestly back in 1938 with support of 52% to 75% on certain basic crops. As is customary with government subsidies, supports have been extended to a great many more commodities; and the guarantee now stands at 90% of parity. Much of this expansion of course took place under the pressure of wartime necessity. Legislative action to set up a more flexible and moderate parity system is in the cards for the new Congress. Whether the needs of the consuming public will receive as much consideration as the pressures exerted by the farm bloc, remains to be seen.

Under normal circumstances our hope for a lower cost of living in the immediate future would rest in the effect which huge present day crops and a lessened foreign demand would have on food prices. As agricultural supply comes into balance with demand, it might be expected that a drop in food prices will be reflected in a generally lower cost of living for all of us. However, as long as farm prices are hanging on to the coat tails of still rising industrial prices, there seems little prospect of any great relief to those of us who are not the beneficiaries of a government handout.

In the long run the farmer himself will have to pay for the privileges he is granted. The government cannot long continue to invite him to produce all of anything he wishes at guaranteed prices. Sooner or later he will have to be told what and how much he will be allowed to produce. At the present time the Department of Agriculture recommends crop goals for a given year. It is but a short step to give those "recommendations" more teeth than they now have.

Without regard to one's personal views on the whole subject of government subsidies, it certainly seems that the people of this country are entitled to a full-dress review and re-examination of farm price policy. A more realistic, and less inflationary parity system might be of great help to Labor in maintaining that restrained wage policy that business and farm critics so vociferously demand. Labor has no quarrel with the theory that the farmer is entitled to and must get a decent return on his labor and investments. Similarly, no fault can be found with the theory that business is entitled to a fair return on its investment and risk. But the fact must remain crystal clear that the key man in the economy is the industrial worker. When he is prosperous he can pay a decent price for farm products and a decent price for factory products. Since the war he is the only one of the three who has had obstacles instead of assistance thrown in his pathway.

With the exception of a few Communists and crackpots, all of us believe in free enterprise. Yet considering the inroads government control has made in our economy in the last fifteen or twenty years, our economy is becoming less free month by month. The time has come when an evaluation must be made. Some day soon someone is going to have to determine whether freedom is going to be part of free enterprise or whether the super state with its endless rules and regulations is going to take over. There seems to be no middle ground.

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Corporations Working Capital At New High

American business corporations had more money for working capital at the end of the third quarter of 1948 than at any time in their history, according to a report released by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This situation is just about the reverse of that faced by the average American family which has been forced to dip heavily into savings in its struggle to make ends meet in the face of dwindling purchasing power.

The SEC report showed a total net working capital in the hands of corporations of $65,400,000,000 which represents an increase of $1,500,000,000. Manufacturing companies accounted for about nine-tenths of the increase, with trade, railroad, and miscellaneous companies accounting for the remainder. The bulk of the increase was financed out of retained corporate profits, the report said.

According to the commission, the increase reflected a rise in current assets of $4,900,000,000, offset in part by an increase of $3,400,000,000 in liabilities. Total current assets in the quarter were $123,300,000,000. The third quarter increase in working capital also was about $200,000,000 greater than the working capital increase in the second quarter of 1948.

◆

George Berry of Pressmen Dies

George L. Berry, for more than forty years president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union, died December 5 at Pressmen's Home, Tennessee. He joined the Pressmen's Union in 1899 and became its president in 1907. At that time the union was nearly bankrupt; but under his leadership it became one of the strongest and most respected of printing trade unions. It was at his suggestion that the union established Pressmen's Home and a technical trade school which are widely known as models of their kind.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A member who moves from the jurisdiction of one Local Union to the jurisdiction of another should be very careful that he complies with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws regarding clearance cards. Many members have placed their memberships in jeopardy by failing to follow the necessary procedures.

A member who has taken out a clearance card and has not deposited his clearance card while working in another locality on a working permit issued, must bear in mind that his dues at the expiration of thirty days should be sent to the Local Union which issued the clearance, as he holds membership in the Local Union issuing same.

Also, a member who has been issued a clearance card and deposited the clearance card in another Local Union must make sure that his dues are paid to the Local Union which accepted his clearance card, as he is definitely a member of that Local Union which accepted the clearance.

Section 45, Paragraph A of our General Laws provides, ". . . . .that if said arrearages are not paid before the last day of the third month he will be suspended from benefits of death and disability donation. . . . ." Section 45, Paragraph B provides, "A member owing a Local Union a sum equal to six months' dues shall have his name stricken from the list of membership. . . . ."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JOHN ADAMCZYK, L. U. No. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
JOE ANDERSON, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
GEORGE ARNOLD, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
FRED BARCLAY, L. U. 200, Columbus, O.
JAMES H. BASS, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
J. C. BELL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
OLE T. BOLGEN, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
JACOB F. BOOGROFF. L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
JAMES I. BRINSON, L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
W. E. BROWN, L. U. 44, Urbana, Ill.
C. S. BULLARD, L. U. 44, Urbana, Ill.
HERBERT CLOSE, L. U. 200, Columbus, O.
O. W. DAHLGREN, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
S. A .DOWNING, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
R. C. EWING, L. U. 2203, Anaheim, Cal.
HARRY T. FELTER, L. U. No. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
BERNARD G. FOWLER, Local No. 44, Urbana, Ill.
ROY ELRED GIFFORD, L. U. 2273, Norwalk, Ohio.
WALTER GILMORE, L. U. 200, Columbus, O.
RAYMOND GRIFFIN, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
CHARLES ROBERT GRIMES, L. U. 1339, Morgantown, W. Va.
FRANK T. HALL, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
SAM HARMATHA, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.
A. V. HARTLEY, L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
ROBERT H. HERON, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
JULIUS HOFFMAN, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT JOHNSTON ,L. U. 301, Newburgh, N .Y.
ALBERT KAISER, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
AL KASTENS, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
PATRICK KEENAN, L. U. 1324, Rochester, N. H.
CHARLES KINNEL, L .U. 2273, Norwalk, O.
PETER WM. KRAPP, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich .
H. J. LESTER, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALEX McCORMICK, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
JOHN A. McHARRIE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
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JOSEPH P. MORACHE, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.
JOHN D. MURPHY, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY L. NELSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JACK D. OWENS, L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
OTTO PARSONS, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
RAY PIERCE, L. U. 200, Columbus, O.
CHARLES A. REDENBO, L. U. 990, Greenville, Ill.
ETHEL V. SALVERDA, L. U. 1252, St. Paul, Minn.
FRED W. SCHNORR, L. U. 1252, St. Paul. Minn.
J .L. SMITH, L. U. 1445, Topeka, Kans.
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F. H. WHITLEY, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
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HARRY WILSON, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.
C. A. WIMSETT, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

JERSEY CITY LOCAL CELEBRATES 50th BIRTHDAY

Local Union 139 of Jersey City, N. J. held its fiftieth anniversary dinner, October 9, 1948 at the Knights of Columbus Hall in Jersey City. The banquet was featured by addresses by Vice-President Alfred Stewart, founder of Local 139, and Brother Keran served as toastmaster and called on Business Agents Beck and Cook, and President Freund of the District Council. The remarks of all speakers were well received by those present.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER
UNION NUMBER 139
OCT 9 1948
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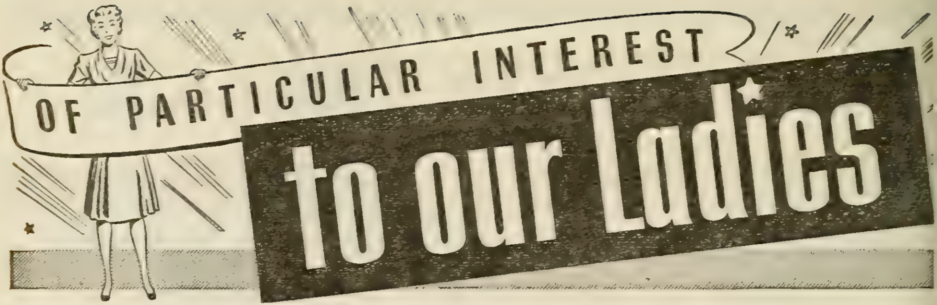
◆

LOCAL 515's NEW HEADQUARTERS

CARPENTERS
515

The members of Local 515, Colorado Springs, Colorado, are justifiably proud of their new Carpenters Building at 9 East Costilla. After fifty-nine years, the local will have a meeting place of its own. The new Building has taken years of work by all members of Local 515; and particular credit is due to the members of the building committee—O. F. Gilmore, Leonard Owing, L. L. Wynn, Clarence Ingalls, Elmer Short, Oscar Nice, L. P. Kennedy, Clyde Hoyt, Floyd Chester, Clem Phillips, R. E. Lee, and T. E. Waldron. The building is a sturdy one, 50 by 96 feet, built of face brick and pumice block. It is very roomy and modern in every respect. It has plenty of office space, vaults, lockers and a dining room and kitchen. Two meeting halls are equipped to take care of groups of various sizes—the large one being wired for loudspeakers and motion pictures. All in all it is a headquarters to be proud of.



GARY LADIES HOLD XMAS PARTY

December 21, 1948

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 471 of Gary, Indiana, had their Christmas Party, December 16, 1948 at the Labor Temple.

The women played bunco and had an exchange of gifts and sang Christmas carols.

The hall was decorated with two poinsettias and a Christmas tree. Refreshments were served by the committee and the table was decorated with a large Christmas cake.

The occasion was to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Minnie Sharp.

Fraternally,

Ina Schwartz
Recording Secretary

TORONTO AUXILIARY KEEPS VERY ACTIVE

The Editor:

Friendly greetings to all sister Auxiliaries from Local 303, Toronto, Canada.

Its been quite a long time since we had a chat through the "Carpenter."

We are celebrating our twelfth birthday, January 27th 1949 and a good start for the New Year.

On this occasion we invite our Brothers of Local 27 and their friends, as we have a musical evening of dancing and fun, after which is served a buffet lunch.

Our big event for the year was our Bazaar and sale of work, held November 25th.

Some of the proceeds went to Childrens Hospitals, to brighten tots lives for Xmas, also to help replenish our Treasury to carry on the good work.

During the summer holidays, we arranged a Members Outing for a day. This keeps us socially minded.

Also on Labor Day, the first Monday of September, we joined our Brothers of Local 27, in a parade to the exposition grounds after which the Ladies had luncheon together.

Our Auxiliary meets twice a month, the second and fourth Thursdays, at 8 p. m. in the Sons' of England Hall, 2 Berti St., Toronto.

The first meeting is our business meeting and this is open for any new members, and the second meeting is set aside for our social activities, and refreshments are served after the adjournment by our Social Committee.

If any of our Sister Readers are visiting Toronto we extend to them a hearty welcome to visit us.

Our Officers are: President, Sister Minter; Vice President, Sister Redwood; Secretary, Sister Shorogood; Treasurer, Sister Roberts; Warden, Sister Rouble; Conductor, Sister McMurray; Trustees, Sisters Woodhouse, Horewood, Gallop; Social Convenor, Sister Bryant; Benevolent Convenor, Sister Duncan.

May we take this opportunity of wishing all our Sister Auxiliaries a very happy and successful year.

Fraternally yours,

Doris E. Shorogood
Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 245

More Polygons.—There are two polygons that have not been treated in the previous lesson that are important, the heptagon and the octagon. The Octagon is the most practical of the regular polygons, excepting the triangle and the square, which are so commonly used that they are in a class by themselves. There are two other polygons of minor importance, which should be named, the nonagon (nine sides) and the decagon (ten sides). To get the miter cut for the nonagon, use 12 and 4.37 on the square, the latter gives the cut. For the butt joint use 12 and 14.30 on the square, the latter giving the cut. For the miter cut of a decagon use 12 and 3.90, the latter gives the cut. for the butt joint use 12 and 16.52, cutting on the latter. The number of polygons, of course, is unlimited, but when you get above the ten-sided regular polygon, they are of little practical value.

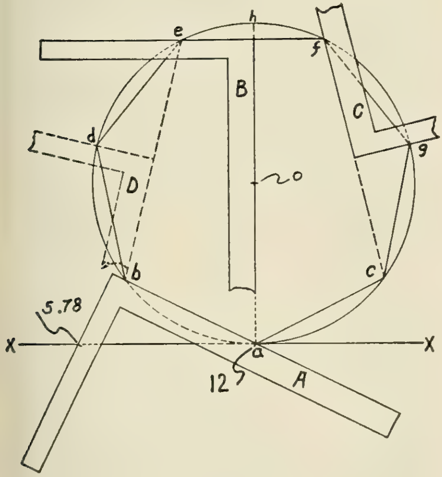


Fig. 1

Heptagon.—Fig. 1 is a diagram showing how a heptagon can be laid out with a square and the aid of a circle. Draw X—X, and perpendicular to it strike the line a-h from a through O to h. With a-O as the radius, strike the circle within which the heptagon is to be laid out.

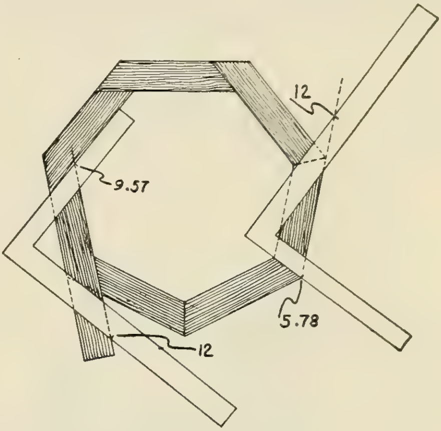


Fig. 2

Now apply the square marked A, as shown, using 12 on the body and 5.78 on the tongue and mark a-b. Mark a-c in the same way. With half the length of one side of the heptagon, say half of a-b, apply the square marked B to a-h, as shown, and mark half of the upper side from the heel of the square to e. Mark the other half in the same way, completing e-f. To get the two remaining points strike b-e and c-f. With the heel of the square centering b-e and c-f, locate points g and d, as shown by the squares marked C and D. Having these

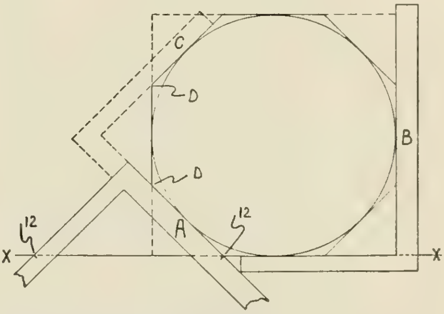


Fig. 3

points, mark b-d, d-e, f-g, and g-c, which complete the heptagon.

Fig. 2 shows the plates in place for the heptagon just laid out, showing to the right the square applied for the miter joints, and to the left for the butt joints. The figures used for the miter joint are the same as those used in Fig. 1 for the first application of the square. The lug shown to the left was extended for convenience in applying the square.

Octagon.—Fig. 3 shows how to lay out an octagon with the square and the aid of a circle. First strike a circle with a radius as long as half the distance across the octagon. Then mark line X—X so it will contact this circle. With the aid of line X—X, mark a square around the circle, as shown in part by dotted lines. Square B is applied for marking the right side of the square. Mark the left side in the same way. Make the upper side parallel to line X—X. Using 12 and 12 apply the square marked A, as shown, and mark off the two corners at the bottom. The other two corners can be marked off by using 12 and 12 on the square, or by using equal numbers at points D, D on the inside edge of the square marked C. Laying out an octagon in this way is so simple that the student can find several other ways to apply the square for marking the sides.

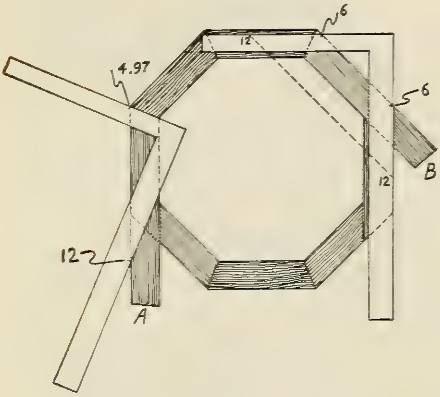


Fig. 4

Fig. 4 shows the plates in place for the octagon that was laid out in Fig. 3, and two applications of the square for making the joints. The square to the right shows how to mark the butt joint by using 6 and 6, or as shown by dotted line, 12 and 12. To the left the square is in place for marking the miter joint, using 12 and 4.97. The lugs shown at A and B were left for convenience. At A the lug is used to aid in the application of the square, while at B it shows the part that is to be cut off.

Sparmaker's Rule.—Fig. 5 shows two applications of the square for marking timbers that are to be made into octagons. The upper application shows that by using the full length of the blade of the square, 7 and 17 will give the points for marking a square timber that is to be made into an octagon. To the right the diagram shows a sort of end view of such a timber. This method of marking timbers that are to be made into octagons is so nearly correct that it will serve for all practical purposes. The application of the square shown at the bottom is the same, excepting that only half the length of the blade is used—the four points being the heel, 3½, 8½, and 12. The smaller figures are used when the timbers are rather small.

Octagon-Top Opening.—Fig. 6 shows how to lay out an octagon-top opening. On a 45-degree angle strike a line from each corner, which will cross at point C. From point C, with a radius half the width of the opening, describe the circle shown by dotted line. Now mark off the two corners so that the marks will contact the circle, as shown by the two squares to the right. This will make a true octagon top. To get the miter cut, draw line a-b, and apply the square as shown. The figures on the square at points a and d will make the miter cut. This cut can be obtained by using 12 and 4.97 on the square. The octagon-top opening framed is shown by Fig. 7. The dotted half-circle shows what a simple matter it is to change an octagon-top opening to a circle-top opening, by

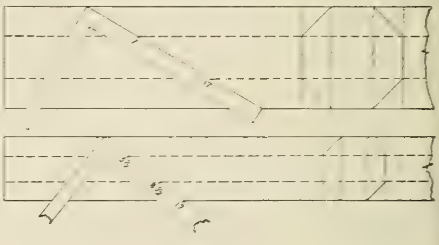


Fig. 5

merely filling in the angles as the dotted half-circle shows.

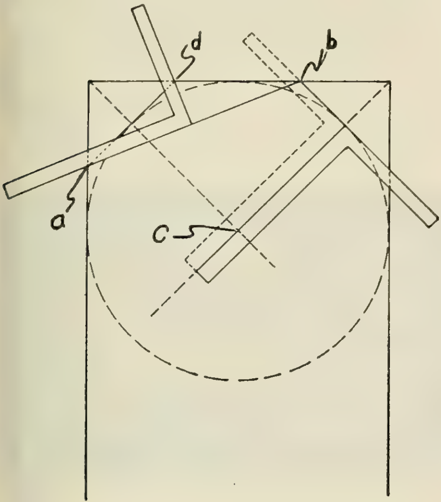


Fig. 6

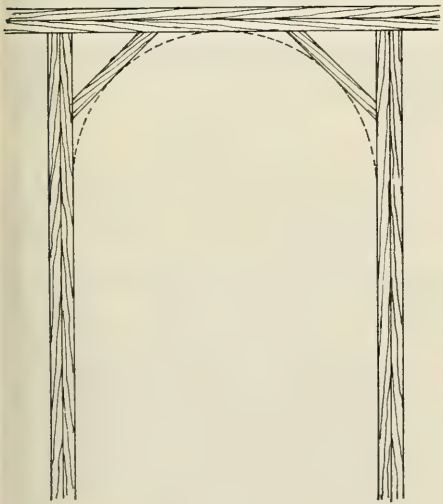


Fig. 7

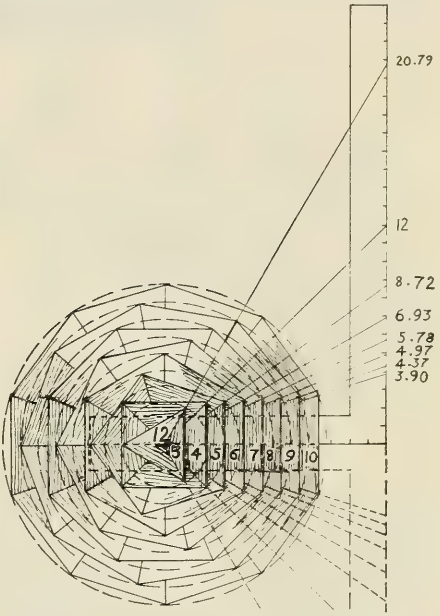


Fig. 8

Polygons Unlimited.—Fig. 8 is a sort of diagram giving eight different polygons, but the number of polygons is unlimited. Those shown, from center out, are a triangle, numbered 3, because it has three sides; a square, unmbered 4; a pentagon, 5; hexagon, 6; heptagon, 7; octagon, 8; nonagon, 9; and decagon, 10. The methods used in this diagram for laying out polygons will work on any polygon. With the square in the position shown, take 12 on the tongue for the basic center, from which describe a circle within which the polygon you want can be laid out, making all angles contact the circle. It will be observed that all of the polygons shown are laid out within circles shown by dashed lines. The upper square shows eight straight lines radiating from the basic center, 12. Where these lines contact the outside edge of the blade of the square will be found the figures to be used with 12, in order to mark the miter cuts for the joints of the different polygons. Reading from the top down we have 20.79 for the triangle, 12 for the square, 8.72 for the pentagon, 6.93 for the hexagon, 5.78 for the heptagon, 4.97 for the octagon, 4.37 for the nonagon, and 3.90 for the decagon. At the bottom of the diagram is shown in reverse order, a part of a square by dotted lines. Joining this square will be found dotted lines radiating from the basic center, corresponding to the lines joining the upper square. Where the respective upper and lower lines cross the circle around the polygon they are used with, are the points that mark the ends of one side of the polygon. The distance between these points is the length of the sides of the particular polygon, as indicated by the heavy lines to the right side of the drawing.

Methods of procedure.—Fig. 9 shows two methods of procedure in laying out polygons, one for polygons with an even number of sides, and the other for polygons with an odd number of sides. The larger of the two polygons shown in this diagram is a decagon; that is, it has an even number of 10 sides. The respective radiating lines to be used in laying out this polygon cross the circle around it at points A and B. The distance between these two points is the length of the sides. From points A and B draw two horizontal lines, establishing points C and D, as shown. With the compass set at point C, locate G, from G locate F, and from F locate E. In the same way starting at D, locate J. I. H.

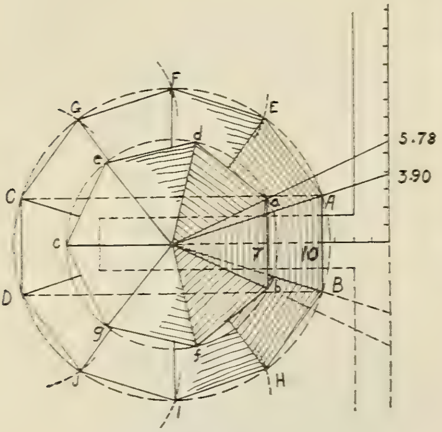


Fig. 9

The smaller of the two polygons shown is a heptagon, which means that it has an odd number of sides. The two respective radiating lines to be used cross the circle around this heptagon at points a and b. The distance between these two points is the length of the sides. Now establish point c by extending the horizontal center line until it contacts the circle, as shown. Having these three points, with the compass set at a, locate point d, from d locate e. Then set the compass at b and locate f, from f locate g. Now join these points with lines, as shown, and the heptagon is complete.

To find the number of degrees for one side of any polygon within a circle is simple—divide 360 by the number of sides in the polygon in question. Let's try that on the polygons shown by Fig. 8. The triangle—3 sides—360 divided by 3 gives us 120, or 120 degrees. The square—4 sides—360 divided by 4 gives us 90, or 90 degrees. In the same way, the pentagon gives us 72 degrees; the hexagon, 60; the heptagon, 51 3/7; the octagon, 45; the nonagon, 40; the decagon, 36, and so on indefinitely.

It should be remembered that in laying out polygons, accuracy in measurements and in making the lines is of vital importance. Without accuracy the results can not be depended upon.

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DISHED DRAIN BOARD

There are two kind of drain boards n common use, the fluted and the lished. Each has its advantages and also ts disadvantages. The fluted board proides better drainage, but is a little arder to clean, while the dished board s easier to keep clean, but suction often revents complete drainage.

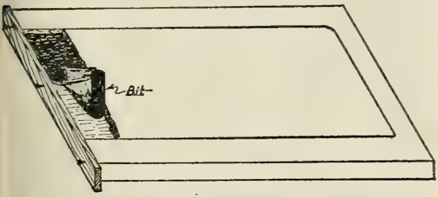

Fig. 1

How to dish a drain board with a outer plane is shown by the accomanying illustrations. Fig. 1 shows a oard marked for the dish and to the eft the dishing is started. A router lane bit, exaggerated, is shown in posiion for cutting out the rough wood hat was left after the chipped part was oughly cut out with a chisel. The haded cleat that is shown tacked to he left end of the board is a guide for ne end of the router plane. The other nd is guided by the surface of the oard. The routing is done in narrow trips across the board, somewhat as hown. These strips are chipped, usully with a chisel, to almost the depth f the dish, and then roughed out with a chisel, which prepares the work for the router plane. After the routing is done, the dish is smoothed with a plane and sandpapered.

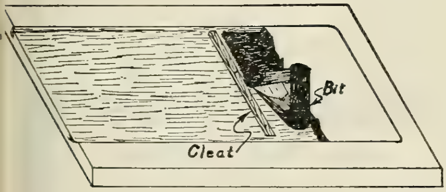

Fig. 2

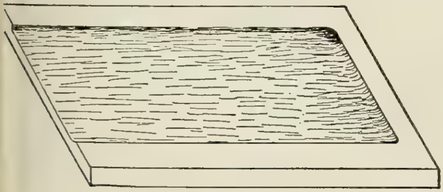

Fig. 3

Fig. 2 shows the same board with the routing nearing completion. The router bit is again shown exaggerated, and the cleat to the left of it is used as a guide for the plane. Fig. 3 shows the drain board completed.

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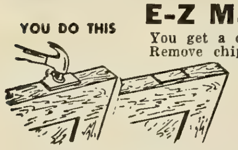

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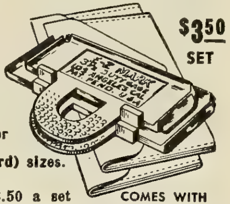

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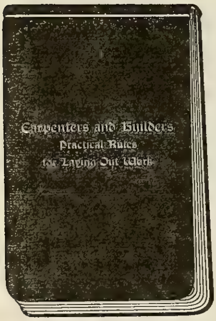

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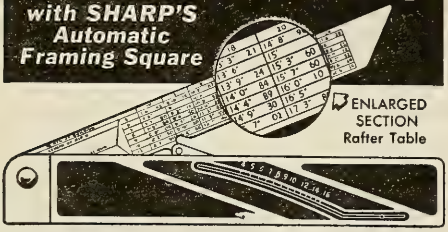

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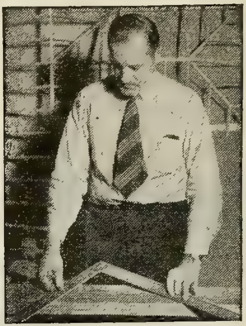

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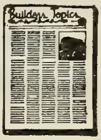
HAVE YOU HEARD the story of Dad Bleam and his Builders' Topics? Would you like to know the story of an old man who has made such a phenomenal success of that most hazardous business of publishing a national magazine? Today Dad Bleam's magazine goes all over the world. Thousands of carpenters are acquainted with (Dad) Bleam and his HEY-HEY MAGAZINE. Read all about this carpenter who turned editor in the March issue of Builders' Topics. You won't regret it and you could not possibly read this splendid workers' magazine without receiving benefits worth far more to you than the price of a single year's subscription—$2.00 per year, 3 years for $5.00.



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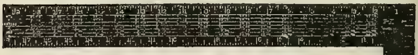

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New vest pocket book gives lengths, side cuts, plumb cuts, deductions for all rafters for any building from one inch to forty feet wide. Gives numbers to cut on square. Also degrees for same cuts for Radial Saws. All standard pitches from ⅛ to ⅝. Just open book to pitch page and there are your lengths, side cuts, etc. Anyone who knows what a jack rafter is can frame a roof if he has this great book. Price $1.50 prepaid. Over 35,000 copies sold to date.

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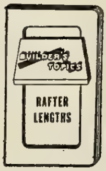

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to Builders' Topics, THE BUILDING TRADES' TECHNICAL MAGAZINE is $2.00 per year—you receive it every month of the year for twelve months at $2.00 per year, or 3 years for $5.00 AND DAD BLEAM WILL GIVE YOU THAT FREE RAFTER BOOK. IT WON'T COST YOU A CENT. JUST SEND FIVE DOLLARS FOR A 3 YEAR SUBSCRIPTION AND YOU WILL RECEIVE THE "HOW TO CUT RAFTERS BOOK" FREE.

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P. O. Box 828 Seattle 11, Wash.

SAMPLE COPIES OF BUILDERS TOPICS 25 cents. NO FREE COPIES

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

Page

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio ---- 5
Boyle-Midway, Inc., New York, N. Y. ---- 6
Carlson & Sullvan, Inc., Monrovia, Calif. ---- 47
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill. ---- 6
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. ---- 48
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Cal. ---- 46
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 4-48
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. ---- 3rd Cover
North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. ---- 44
Pootatuck Corp., Stratford, Conn. ---- 45
The Paine Co., Chicago. Ill. ---- 4
Sharp's Mfg. Co., Salem, Ore. ---- 46
The Speed Corp., Portland, Ore. ---- 4
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn. ---- 3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

The Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y. 24–25

Doors

Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind. ---- 4th Cover

Overalls

Brownstein-Louis Co., Los Angeles, Cal. ---- 1

Technical Courses and Books

American School, Chicago, Ill. ---- 45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. ---- 47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y. ---- 3rd Cover
Builders Topics, Seattle, Wash. ---- 46
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. ---- 3
Commercial Trades Institute, Chicago, Ill. ---- 48
Albert Constantine & Son, Inc., New York, N. Y. ---- 47
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn. 46
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans. ---- 44
Tamblyn System, Denver, Colo. ---- 4

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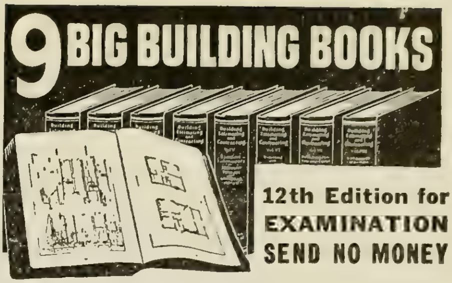

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Learn to draw plans, estimate, be a live-wire builder, do remodeling, take contracting jobs. These 9 practical, profusely illustrated books cover subjects that will help you to get more work and make more money. Masonry, concrete forms, carpentry, steel square, roof framing, construction, plumbing, heating, painting, decorating and many other subjects. More than 4000 pages—2750 illustrations.

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These books are the most up-to-date and complete we have ever published on these many subjects.

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Attach letter stating age, occupation, employer's name and address, and name and address of at least one business man as reference. Men in service, also give home address.

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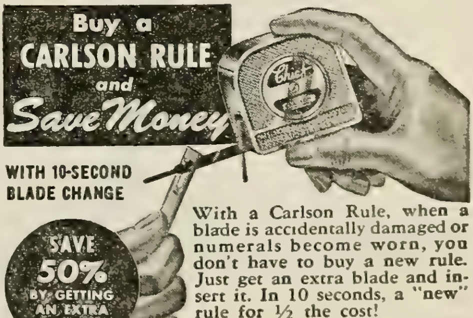
KEEP THIS BIG COMPLETE MASTER MANUAL ON HAND AT ALL TIMES

CONSTANTINE'S MASTER MANUAL WOODWORKERS
AC

Save all the time a lot of carpenters waste looking and looking for rare woods and useful fittings. My big 64 page Master Manual lists thousands of hard to get, yet important, items for the carpenter and craftsman, plus many valuable articles and short cuts. Send only 25c for your copy today and get FREE, 1 yrs. subscription to Chips and Chats.

ALBERT CONSTANTINE & SON, INC.
792A, East 135th ST., NEW YORK, N. Y


Buy a CARLSON RULE and *Save Money*
WITH 10-SECOND BLADE CHANGE
SAVE 50% BY GETTING AN EXTRA BLADE

With a Carlson Rule, when a blade is accidentally damaged or numerals become worn, you don't have to buy a new rule. Just get an extra blade and insert it. In 10 seconds, a "new" rule for ½ the cost!

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Shows How to Start

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Send FREE BOOK—"Independence After 40"

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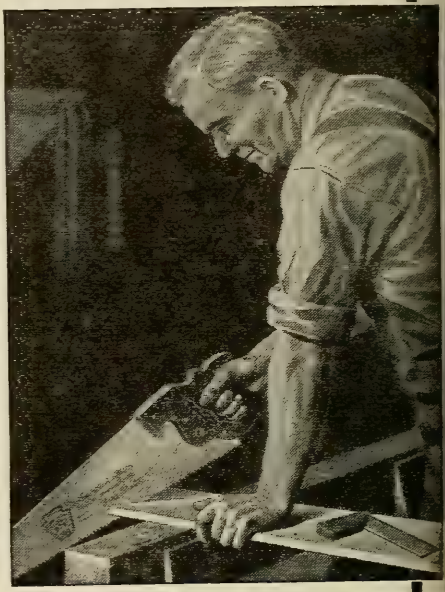

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Light weight, straight back pattern

Helps you do better work, with greater ease and less frequent sharpening. That's because of its perfect balance, true taper grind, accurate set and edge-holding teeth of Disston Steel . . . the world's most famous saw steel. Cross-cut: 20-inch, 10 and 11 points: 24-inch, 8, 9, 10 and 11 points: 26-inch, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 points. Rip: 5½ points.

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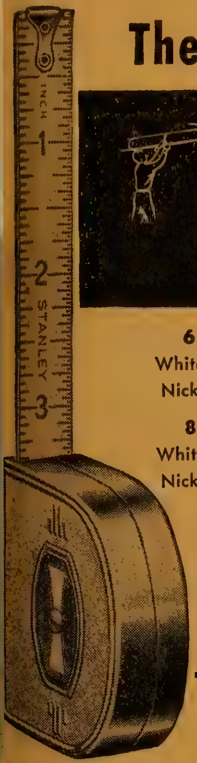
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THE NEW
STANLEY PULL-PUSH RULES WITH
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Whether you're measuring up or down, inside or outside, this new-style rule puts the answer right in front of your nose. Vertical markings are easy to read in any position. Choice of white blade or nickel-plated blade models. Blades replaceable. Made right by Stanley: sold right by your Stanley dealer. Stanley Tools, New Britain, Connecticut.

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You'll Never go back to Hand Sawing . . .

Once You've Used a MallSaw
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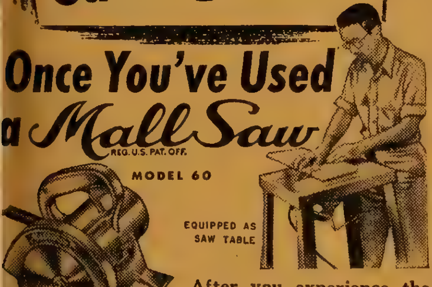
MODEL 60
EQUIPPED AS SAW TABLE

After you experience the ease and speed with which a MallSaw cross-cuts, rips or angle cuts rough or ressed lumber you will never be satisfied with y other methods of sawing. Your MallSaw ill also cut metals and compositions, score le or concrete and groove mortar joints. Has a ' capacity. It can be converted into a table w, shaper, bench grinder or sander as well.

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WITH THE
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**NATION-WIDE
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SERVICE**

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

MARCH, 1949

Two of Every Three Homes are good *Prospects*

1. *The amazing Upson Floating Fastener provi*
normal structural movement of studs and
—avoids face nailing.

Upson Kuver-Krak Panels are moving to lumber dealers in larger quantities.

Now, you too can join the thousands of carpenters who are starting again to make good money installing Upson Ceilings *every month of the year*. Simple carpentry is all it takes. And it is *your* market.

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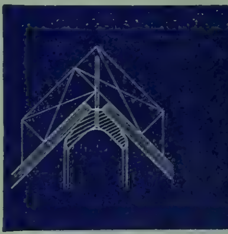
Get started now! To every carpenter who writes us for FREE direction sheets, we will also send FREE—a high quality Carpenter's Apron.



2. *Inside corner detail with Upson Shad-O-Line Moulding.*

3. *Cornice deta*
Upson Shad-
Moulding.

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Laminated
PANELS

Easily Identified By the Famous BLUE Center

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Pacemaker in Crackproof Panels for 35 years. 6 ply Strong Bilt —for new construction • 5 ply Kuver-Krak—for re-covering cracked plaster • 5 ply Dubl-Thik Fibre Tile—for baths and kitchens • 4 ply Upson Panels—for general use • 3 ply Easy Curve Board—for displays and industrial uses.

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NEVER-STAIN

ALUMINUM NAILS

- Will never streak or stain finished surfaces, such as painted house siding.
- Made in many sizes and types for use wherever nail stain is objectionable.
- Light in weight — almost three times as many per pound.
- Nichols Aluminum* Nails are etched from head to tip for great holding power. Easy to drive. Billions have been used.
- Available anywhere in the United States.

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General Office and Factory—Davenport, Iowa

ALUMINUM IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE!

*All Nichols Never-Stain nails are made from an aluminum alloy conforming to Federal Specification QQ-A-175.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1949

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Let's Check The Facts - - - - - - 7

Day in and day out the newspapers and radio keep perpetuating the myth that building trades wages are the cause of today's high home prices. The way they tell it, greedy construction workers are at the bottom of the whole inflationary spiral. Yet nothing could be farther from the truth. A look at facts shows that building trades wages constitute only a very small part of the total cost of a home. They also show that wages have increased far less than any other one thing that goes into the construction of a house.

Apprenticeship Makes Strides - - - - - 14

Since the war, apprenticeship, under the direction of labor and management jointly, with fine cooperation from the government, has made considerable progress. However, years of indifference and neglect have to be overcome before apprenticeship fulfills its responsibility.

ERP Is Getting Results - - - - - - 17

From first hand knowledge, Boris Shiskin, AFL economist on leave to the Marshall plan, divulges how the Plan is helping European industry get back on its feet.

War On Wages - - - - - - - 21

Through payroll taxes, the tax load is gradually being shifted to the back of the wage earner. What this trend amounts to is war on wages.

For A Better Life - - - - - - - 27

The AFL Social Security Committee outlines an overall program for liberalizing Social Security in line with actions taken at AFL conventions during recent years.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - 12
Editorials - - - - - - - 24
Official - - - - - - - - 33
In Memoriam - - - - - - - 34
Correspondence - - - - - - - 35
To the Ladies - - - - - - - 39
Craft Problems - - - - - - - 41

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 46

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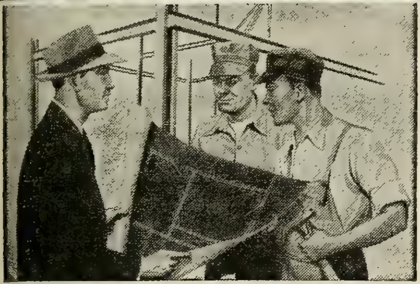
CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



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Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you hat the way to the top-pay jobs and uccess in Building is to get thorough nowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to ead blue prints—the universal language of the uilder—and understand specifications—for all ypes of buildings.

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You learn how to lay out work and direct uilding jobs from start to finish. You learn o estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can preare at home for the higheraid jobs in Building, or your wn successful contracting busiess. Get the facts about his income-boosting Chicago ech training now.

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LESSON

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Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

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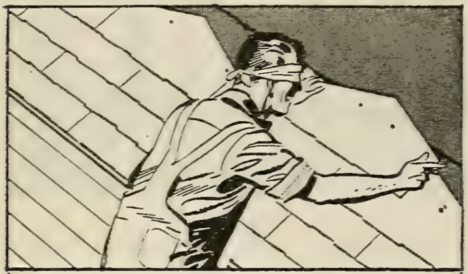
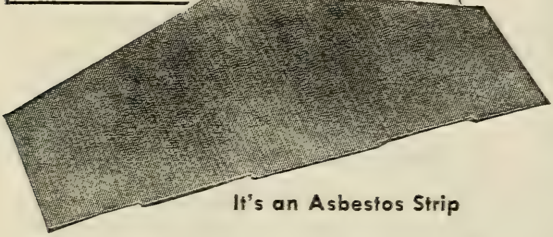
City ______________________Zone ______State ___________

This popular asbestos roof is fireproof, rotproof, and...

Easy to apply



You could actually lay American Colonial Shingles blindfolded! **No chalk lines or measuring necessary.**



It's an Asbestos Strip

- Only 80 pieces per square—the same as an asphalt strip
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- Only 4 nails per shingle in pre-punched holes
- Easy-to-use Shingle Cutters speed application

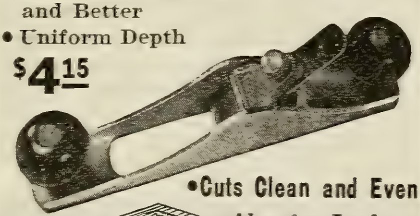
Johns-Manville *American Colonial* Asbestos Shingles

New-Butt Mortise Plane

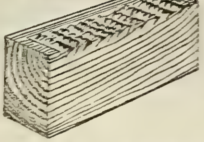
"Made by a Carpenter for Carpenters"

- Hang Doors Quicker and Better
- Uniform Depth

$4.15



- **Cuts Clean and Even**



- Also for Lock Fronts, Striking Plates Etc.
- Easy To Use

SIMPLE TO OPERATE-HERE'S HOW

1. Use Chisel as Shown in Illustration.
2. Set Butt Mortise Plane blade for depth by holding plane bottom side up and placing hinge in front of blade.
3. Push Blade Through Until Flush with Hinge, tighten thumbscrew. If door has bevel, set hinge a trifle deeper.
4. Plane out remainder of wood in both directions by reversing plane. Repeat operation on jamb.

Over all Size 9⅝"—Blade 13/16"

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If you are ambitious to have your own business and be your own boss the "Tamblyn System" Home Study Course in Estimating will start you on your way.

If you are an experienced carpenter and have had a fair schooling in reading, writing and arithmetic you can master our System in a short period of your spare time. The first lesson begins with excavations and step by step instructs you how to figure the cost of complete buildings just as you would do it in a contractor's office.

By the use of this System of Estimating you avail yourself of the benefits and guidance of the author's 40 years of practical experience reduced to the language you understand. You will never find a more opportune time to establish yourself in business than now.

Study the course for ten days absolutely free. If you decide you don't want to keep it, just return it. Otherwise send us $8.75 and pay the balance of $30.00 at $7.50 per month, making a total of $38.75 for the complete course. On request we will send you plans, specifications, estimate sheets, a copy of the Building Labor Calculator, and complete instructions. What we say about this course is not important, but what you find it to be after you examine it is the only thing that matters. You be the judge; your decision is final.

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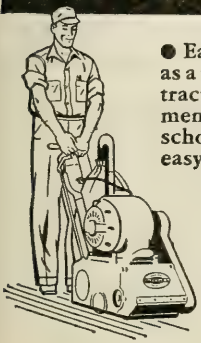

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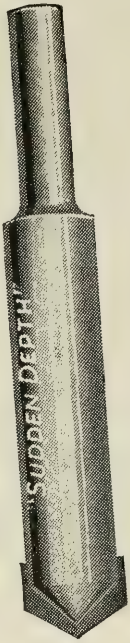

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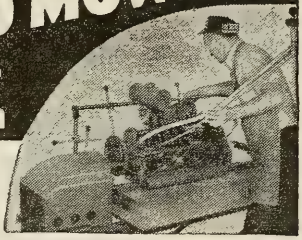

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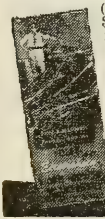

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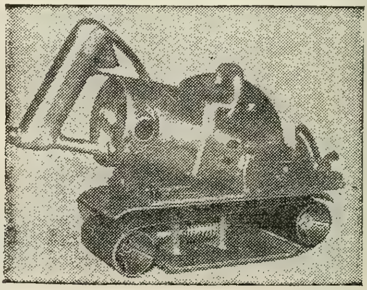

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LET'S CHECK THE FACTS

★ ★ ★

A COUPLE OF THOUSAND YEARS AGO when Greece was in its Golden Age, the oracle was the scource of all wisdom. Supposedly these super-founts of knowledge knew all the answers. Consequently all national problems, whether of war or peace, found their way to the various oracles. With the proper inducements, the oracles always produced an answer. Following these supposedly infallible sources of wisdom, the Greeks went from one disastrous war to another and in the end the empire collapsed and practically passed out of existence.

Today in America we have no oracles. However, we do have some self-appointed substitutes; the newspapers. Like the ancient Grecian oracles, our newspapers have an answer for everything. No problem is too complex or too involved for them to pass judgement on. Like the oracles, most of the time they turn out to be wrong, but that does not stop them a bit. They pass on advice with a pompousness and self-confidence and self-adoration that not even the oracles possessed.

What brought about all this philosophizing was an editorial in the January 23rd issue of the New York Sunday News. That editorial had the whole answer to the housing problem, the answer very simple. Kick the unions out of construction and immediately millions of cheap houses would be available to one and all. Honestly, that is what the editorial intimated.

And this brings to mind a great to-do Life magazine went in for, on the same subject, about two years ago. It seems some midwest contractor hit on exactly the same idea contained in the New York News editorial. By employing non-union labor and thus eliminating all the "featherbedding" and "make-work" rules promulgated by the nasty old building trades unions he was going to turn out zillions of cheap houses that could practically be given away as premiums with pop corn. There were eight or ten pages of pictures in Life magazine showing the modern miracle worker in action. Houses were springing up like mushrooms all over the place. The way it sounded, a man had to be careful not to dally too long in one spot lest he find a wonderful house built all around him in an hour or two by first cousins to superman.

That was two years ago. Last month a couple of paragraphs in a paper here and there announced that the contractor was bust, broke, finished, kapoot and out of business; sadder to the tune of a quarter million dollars and wiser by several years of experience with the cold, hard facts of life. Though we have diligently searched each issue of Life we have failed to find any mention of the fact. In view of Life's great predictions, it doesn't seem possible, but that's the way it is. The contractor who was going to set the construction industry by its ear is today bucking the Unemployment Insurance line. However, out of it he has probably gained one useful bit of information—namely, that you can't build houses with typewriters, cameras and publicity instead of skill, experience, and know-how. Apparently the New York News has yet to learn this.

The twin ideas that building trades wages and featherbedding rules are the sole and exclusive causes of high home costs has long been the theme song of many people who wouldn't know a sill from a Siamese cat. The way they picture it, the average construction worker lolls around on a chaise lounge a few hours each day until Friday, at which time he loads up an oversized wheelbarrow with twenty dollar bills and departs for home. And the New York News and Life magazine have been among the institutions propagating this sort of myth.

To give the New York News its due, the aforementioned editorial contained a good deal of common sense. The writer was worried because home prices are so high that people are being priced out of the market. Construction workers realize this as well as anyone else. No one has more at stake in bringing down house building costs than the building tradesman. The number of people able to pay $18,000 to $25,000 for a home is diminishing rapidly. Either ways and means must be devised for making available a decent home for $6,000 to $10,000 or stagnation is bound to catch up with the industry.

However, when the News or any other paper or person infers that cutting building trades wages or sidetracking building trades unions is the answer, it is time to point out a few facts—facts which the midwest contractor mentioned above could attest to vehemently.

In the first place, building materials have advanced twice as much as wages. Lumber prices have been 300% higher than 1939 prices. Nails, hardware, plumbing fixtures, and a host of other absolutely necessary items have soared to 150% above pre-war prices. On the other hand, building trades wages have increased less than eighty per cent (the last figures that were available). To be specific about it, the BLS index on building materials jumped from 103 in 1941 to 203 in 1948, while the building trades wages index climbed from 105 in 1941 to 163 in 1948 (July). From the foregoing it is only logical to assume that building materials increased in price roughly twice as much as wages.

In the pre-war era, from twenty-four to thirty per cent of the cost of an average dwelling went for direct labor. In view of the skyrocketing which building materials prices did during the last few years as compared to wages, it is only proper to assume that the percentage of direct labor costs has decreased.

However, even assuming the ratio remained the same, there are some other vital facts which must be taken into consideration. Few people are in a position to buy a home for cash. Four out of five must finance, and financing means financing charges. Under the most liberal FHA program in effect before the war, finance and interest charges on a $5,000 dwelling amounted to more than $3,100 before the home was paid for. At a ratio of thirty per cent for direct labor costs, the on site labor charges on the $5,000 home amounted to only $1 500. In other words, finance charges cost twice as much as labor costs. Other factors entered into the price a buyer had to pay for a home before it finally became his on an FHA plan. Taxes, insurance and upkeep over the life of the FHA plan ran around $2,500. In fact the AFL statistical department has figured out that the buyer of the $5,000 home under the above plan paid out better than $14,000 before he finally got the deed. Of the final price, only something like ten per cent went to the workers who put the house up with their tools and skills.

In view of the fact that wages have increased less than almost any other thing that goes into a home, it is only reasonable to assume that the picture has changed very little since 1941. Labor still gets only a very small percentage of the ultimate price a home buyer pays under a mortgage plan. How, then, can any appreciable reductions in home prices be instituted by reducing building trades wages? The answer is they cannot be. The average brokerage fee of a real estate agent is five per cent. If a house is sold twice the real estate brokers receive roughly as big a share of the ultimate cost price as the building tradesmen who put it up. Is anyone suggesting that the answer to low cost housing is lower real estate brokerage fees? No. Yet it would be just as logical as to suggest that way to bring down prices as by cutting building trades wages.

Before there can really be cheap housing for the bulk of the American people who must buy on time, there must be cheap land, and cheap materials and cheap financing plans. Labor costs on the average house constitute only a very small percentage of the total final cost. However, you would never guess any of this from reading the editorial in the News.

As to the charge that featherbedding runs up costs, it is unnecessary to do anything beyond studying the case of the midwest contractor who was going to perform such wonders with non-union help. It was a lead-pipe cinch for him to succeed because he was going to circumvent all the nasty old featherbedding rules the building trades unions have built up over the years. Life said so in great big print. But a couple of years and a quarter of a million dollars later, the contractor picks up his marbles and goes home a wiser but sadder man. Why? Because union labor is productive labor; because union labor is skilled labor; because union labor is the cheapest labor in the long run; because the featherbedding charges made by Life and the News exist only in the imaginations of editorial writers who follow any line they are told to follow.

With the plea for cheaper houses we are in full accord. Millions of middle-bracket Americans are in need of good houses and they are entitled to them. However, there will never be cheap houses until there is cheap land and cheap building materials and cheap financing charge.

On page 11 there is an analysis of labor costs on three houses built in the San Francisco Bay region. On these particular houses, direct labor costs ran around sixteen per cent of the selling price, as shown by the chart. However, if the houses were sold on mortgage plans, direct labor costs would involve a much smaller percentage of the ultimate cost to the consumer, since interest, financing charges, taxes, etc. would more than double the original purchase price.

From this, two things are obvious. One, there is no featherbedding anywhere except in the imaginations of a lot of commentators, editorial writers and other self-appointed housing "experts" who couldn't tell the difference between a square and a plump bob. Two, building trades wages constitute a very small part of the ultimate cost of a house that is purchased on a mortgage plan. Even a twenty-five per cent cut in building trades wages would make very little difference in the real cost of a house.

On the other hand, a New Jersey non-union contractor testifying before a Congressional Committee declared he could knock as much as $2,500 from the cost of a house by circumventing the monopolistic practices in building materials handling. Being non-union, he certainly could not be classed as a union booster. To further add credance to his words, he bought out two building materials firms to get away from restrictive practices he maintained were going on.

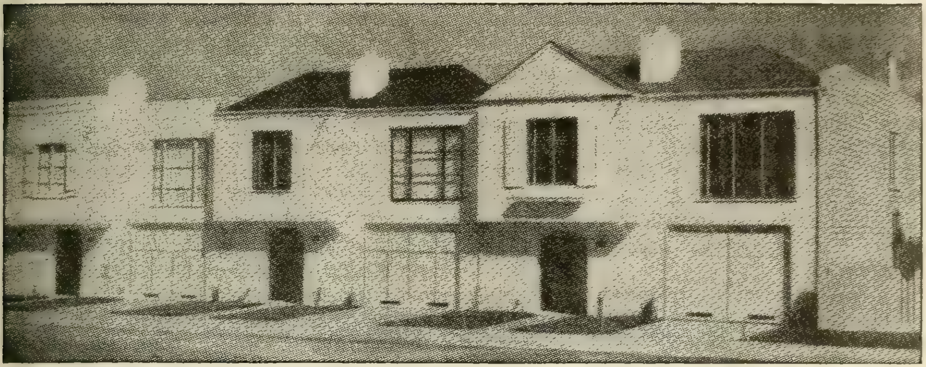
We are not charging that there is any profiteering or price gouging anywhere in particular along the line in house building. But we are saying that labor costs have added least to the inflation in the home market. After all, even old houses are today selling for twice and three times what they cost to build. And not even the editorial writers have been able to find a way of pinning the blame for this sort of price inflation on labor.

Cheap houses can and must come. But they will never come so long as the $300 pre-war lot is selling for $1.000, or while lumber is 300% above pre-war prices, or while fixtures alone cost more than the whole pre-war bathroom did. Construction wages have increased. But they have not increased nearly so fast as prices have. In terms of real wages, building tradesmen have hardly held their own. Furthermore, construction wages have increased more slowly than wages in practically any other industry. Housing is a challenge to the entire nation. The challenge can be met, but it can never be met by criticism, recriminations and blasts against building trades workers for they, of all groups, connected with construction, have profited least and contributed least to inflation.

In the meantime, the back of our hand to the News and all other publications that are trying to make labor the goat for today's housing mess.

Here Is The Proof

* *



To debunk the oft-repeated charges that building trades wages are the main reason for today's exhorbitant house prices, Local Union No. 1149 in the December issue of its paper, "The 1149-er", ran the following breakdown of labor costs on three houses recently completed in the San Francisco Bay region. While these figures are not certified as absolutely correct to the penny, they are, nevertheless, a very close approximation of actual labor costs as they existed at the time.

Each of the houses pictured above sold for $12,000.00. On site labor costs on each house approximated $1,829.15; or something like sixteen per cent of the selling price. The following is a complete analysis of the building trades involved and the amounts paid to each trade. There have been some changes in wage rates since these figures were compiled but their effect on current costs would be negligible.

Painters	**16 days**	**$15.00 per day**	**$ 240.00**
Plumbers	**8 days**	**18.00 per day**	**144.00**
Laborers	**6 days**	**12.00 per day**	**72.00**
Tile Setters	**3 days**	**19.00 per day**	**57.00**
Electricians	**3 days**	**18.00 per day**	**54.00**
Sheet Metal Workers	**3 days**	**16.00 per day**	**48.00**
Plasterers	**2 days**	**22.50 per day**	**45.00**
Bricklayers	**2 days**	**22.50 per day**	**45.00**
Tile Setter Helper	**3 days**	**14.30 per day**	**42.90**
Hod Carriers	**2 days**	**19.12½ per day**	**38.25**
Roofers	**2 days**	**16.00 per day**	**32.00**
Hod Carrier	**1 day**	**20.00 per day**	**20.00**
Cement Finisher	**1 day**	**16.00 per day**	**16.00**
Terrazzo Step Worker	**1 day**	**16.00 per day**	**16.00**
Helper	**1 day**	**15.00 per day**	**15.00**
			885.15
Carpenters	**59 days**	**16.00 per day**	**944.00**
		Total on site labor costs	**$1,829.15**

PLANE GOSSIP

SIX OF ONE—HALF DOZEN OF THE OTHER

In some lines, production has caught up with demand. Here and there prices have slipped a little. As a result, the nation's economists are all in a lather. About half of them predict a depression is inevitable and the other half predict that prosperity is going to continue. You pay your money and take your choice.

As far as we are concerned, the economists remind us of the two bums sitting on the park bench.

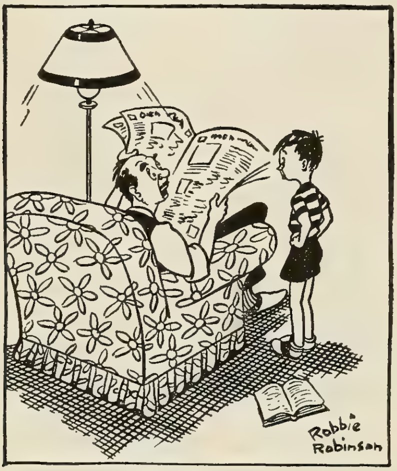
Said one of them: "Here sits a man who never took advice from any one."

To which the other countered: "And here sits a man who took advice from everyone."

★ ★ ★

WHAT JOE SAYS

"Why human beings can't get along better with each other than they do is a mystery to me," Joe Paup, staunch advocate of the nickel beer recently declared. "Even the wild creatures have learned the secret of cooperation. Don't the wolf and stork usually work the same neighborhood?"



Matrimony? Matrimony is an institution of learning in which a man loses his bachelor's degree and his wife acquires a Master's.

GOING ROUND IN CIRCLES

The chislers and sweatshoppers are "going broke" again. When the Fair Labor Standards Act was first up for adoption, they screamed and hollered that a compulsory 30c an hour wage would ruin them. The 30c wage was passed and they made more money than ever. Then when it was proposed to raise the legal minimum to 40c an hour they again raved and ranted that they would be driven to the wall if they had to pay 40c. The 40c rate went into effect and the chislers and sweatshoppers made money hand over fist.

Now that a bill is before Congress to elevate the legal minimum to something more in keeping with the times—at least 75c an hour—they are again tearing their hair and swearing that nothing but ruin faces them if the bill is passed.

To our way of thinking, the sweatshoppers do nothing so much as they bring to mind the old one about the long married couple. The husband died first. Ten years later the wife died. When she arrived at the pearly gates, the following conversation took place.

Wife: "I'm Mrs. John Smith. My husband has been here ten years and I want in."

Gatekeeper: "We have a lot of John Smith's here. You'll have to identify the right one. What were his last words before he died?

Wife: Well, he said if I were ever untrue to him after he died he would turn over in his grave.

Gatekeeper: "Oh, Messenger, get Pinwheel Smith and tell him his wife is here."

★ ★ ★

IT'S A MATTER OF DEGREE

An enemy is someone you enjoy having nothing to do with.

A companion is someone you enjoy doing something with.

A friend is someone you enjoy doing nothing with.

TIME TO WISE UP

About half the trouble with Congress is that too many Congressmen have been reading the daily papers and listening to the radio too long. All they know about labor is what they read in the papers and hear over the air. As a result they visualize the average union member as some sort of a prisoner of a lot of hairy-chested labor bosses.

For the enlightenment of such Congressmen, we refer them to the recent Union Authorization election at Missoula, Mont. The weather was twenty below. Only fifteen men were able to show up for work at the plant. Yet thirty-five showed up at the voting place to cast a bang-up thirty-one-to-four victory for a union shop contract for Local Union No. 2685, this despite the fact the the charter is only a few months old. If there are Congressmen who still think workers do not want unions, we recommend they bear in mind the above results. We also recommend they take a little time out once in awhile to read a labor paper.

These uninformed Congressmen sort of remind us of the sweet young thing at the dance. "Let's sit this dance out," she said to her partner, a notorious man about town. "No one will be the wiser."

"Oh, yes," replied the wolf, "you will."

★ ★ ★

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT

The world was startled last month when old Moustache Joe told an American correspondent he would be willing o sit down with Truman and discuss plans for ending the cold war.

Maybe it is only coincidence, but Stalin's "offer" of peace talks comes right after the Atomic Energy Commission announces that our new atomic bombs are a hundred times more powerul than those used on Japan, and also after news releases disclose retaliatory measures against the Berlin blockade are crippling Red-dominated section of Germany.

For our part, Stalin with his peace feelers is about like the grocery clerk.

"How long have you worked here?" customer inquired.

"Ever since the boss threatened to re me," replied the clerk.

NEXT TO NOTHING

A leading women's magazine last month ran several pages of pictures showing what next summer's bathing suits are going to look like.

About the only comment we can make is that the girls are going to have to stick their tongues out at doctors if they don't want their vaccinations to show.

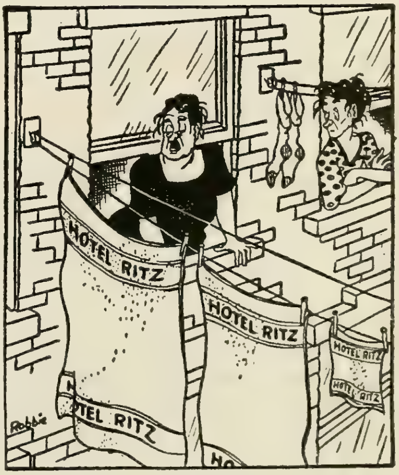
★ ★ ★

SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS

Big news of the season for working people came from Emily Post, supreme dictator of etiquette and manners. The good lady informs us clod-hoppers that "any man—tycoon or truck driver—could learn to act like a gentleman if he'd slip into a dinner jacket before he digs into his caviar or corned beef and cabbage. And the little woman would get a lot more respect if she'd serve up the ham hocks in a long, flowing dress instead of slacks and an apron."

However, it seems to us that the problem goes much deeper than that. We understand that there are some ignorant loggers and carpenters who go to work in overalls instead of striped pants. And there are some wives who do their own housework, take care of the kids and even get their hands in the dishpan, Tsk! Tsk!

As far as Mrs. Post is concerned, labor-management spats are something negotiators wear to cover up their expensive silk socks.



I see where Mrs. Flaherty's got her old job back

APPRENTICESHIP MAKES STRIDES

★ ★

HOW MUCH PROGRESS has apprenticeship training made in recent years? Indications are that the program jointly administered by labor and management, with government aid, has been doing a good job for recruiting and training young men for journeymen status. However, years of haphazard apprenticeship training before the war created a situation which will require some time to clear up.

An investigation of "Age Trends in Skilled Trades in the Construction Industry, 1900-1940," showed that of 9 construction trades covered, the beginning group comprising apprentices and workers through 19 years of age made up the following percentages of the total skilled workers in these trades, for each of the last five census years:

1900	7.85 per cent
1910	7.12 per cent
1920	4.05 per cent
1930	3.13 per cent
1940	2.61 per cent

Now, note the findings in terms of the average age of the group of skilled workers in these 9 construction trades. The "average age" means that 50 per cent were above and 50 per cent below the average. For all such skilled workers, 20 to 64 years of age, inclusive, the average age for the five census years was as follows:

1900	38.6 years of age
1910	38.2 years of age
1920	39.4 years of age
1930	39.9 years of age
1940	42.7 years of age

It will be observed that the average age has been rising continuously over the last forty years. The conclusion is clear: the percentage of beginners or young people has been falling, or not enough apprentices have been indentured or entering these trades, hence the average age has risen.

Compare also the percentage of the old-age group (65 years of age and over) of the total skilled workers in these 9 construction trades over the last five census years.

1900	5.03 per cent
1910	4.81 per cent
1920	5.32 per cent
1930	5.38 per cent
1940	5.18 per cent

It will be seen from the foregoing that the relative number or the percentage of these older workers 65 years of age and over has remained just about the same over the last four decades. If and when an amended Social Security Law provides more adequate benefits, it can be expected that these older men will retire from industry to a larger extent than in the past at least. I takes time to train apprentices. The number of apprentices is not large enough for ordinary replacements, much less to replace the older workers subject to retirement.

Since 1940 there has been some improvement in the ratio of apprentices to skilled craftsmen. On the basis of comparable data for 29 states and the District of Columbia for 1940 and 1947, the Bureau of Apprenticeship found that there were about 60 craftsmen to one apprentice in 1940, and about 40 in 1947. In other words, there was a considerable increase in the number of apprentices in the period covered.

Apprenticeship today, through joint coöperation of labor, management and government, is being administered by those who know the practical and immediate needs of the trade and locality. It is this aspect of apprenticeship above all else, with participation directly by labor and management, which has given it such strength, practicality, and decentralized control, so necessary to a sound apprenticeship system.

The success of the apprenticeship movement may be seen from the fact that, as of December 31, 1948, there were 14 National Trade Joint Apprentice Programs, with basic standards for each of these trades. On October 31, 1948, there were a total of 44,135 programs, with the bulk of the apprentices in the group joint programs, or the local or individual joint apprentice committees, with representatives of labor and management. On the latter date there were a total of 227,951 registered apprentices. To this number should be added about 20 per cent more unregistered apprentices, making a grand total of approximately 275,000 apprentices.

Apprentices in Various Occupations

Of the registered apprentices as of October 31, 1948, some 225,000 in round figures, they were distributed in these classifications:

Carpenters, millmen and cabinet makers	23 per cent
Electricians	10 per cent
Plumbers and pipefitters	7 per cent
Painters and glaziers	6 per cent
Sheet metal workers	5 per cent
Bricklayers, stone masons, etc.	5 per cent
Other building trades	4 per cent

It will be noted that the foregoing occupations account for some 60 per cent of all the apprentices registered on October 31, 1948. The remaining 40 per cent of the apprentices were found in the following:

Auto maintenance trades	8 per cent
Printing occupations	5 per cent
Machinists and tool and die makers	14 per cent
Other metal working occupations	6 per cent
Mechanics and repairmen, not elsewhere classified	2 per cent
Miscellaneous occupations	5 per cent

It should be stated, that in addition to the group or individual joint programs, with representation by labor and management, there are also programs of a group of employers alone, and also programs of individual employers alone. As a matter of fact, of the 44,135 programs on October 31, 1948, there were reported a total of 37,353 individual employer programs, without any union representation. These employers' programs cover a minority of all the apprentices, but the large number of these employer programs constitute a challenge to organized labor to do a more aggressive job in the field of apprenticeship.

The Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and the state apprenticeship agencies have extensive offices and a considerable number of field representatives. The National Trade Joint Committee and the Local Joint Trade Apprenticeship Committee have also found it necessary to employ full-time directors. This fact leads to an observation based on the rapid expansion of the apprenticeship program, namely, that the national and local committees recognize the need of more full-time supervisors and directors. If the apprenticeship program is to be effective, there must be many, many more joint programs.

Based upon the experience developed by the trade unions, and as a result of the fruitful cooperation of labor, management and government, standards have been evolved which have assisted the apprenticeship program greatly.

In conclusion, it may be said we are far from achieving maximum results in the field of apprenticeship, in the foremost industrial nation of the world. But we are making great progress, and the apprenticeship program above all else is on a solid foundation of labor-management control plus government cooperation which assures its permanence and ultimate complete success.

◆

Look Who Hartley Is Working For Now!

AFL President William Green last month exposed the National Tool Owners Union, of which former Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, has become president, as a phony organization which was denied the right to use the word "union" in its title by a New York court and denounced as "Fascistic" by an official agency of New York state's government.

The text of Mr. Green's public statement follows:

"Announcement that former Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., of New Jersey, co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, has accepted the presidency of the National Tool Owners Union, should come as no surprise to the American people.

"On February 27, 1947, the Board of Standards and Appeals of the New York State Department of Labor rejected an application from the National Tool Owners Union for a certificate of incorporation and in so doing stated:

" 'No more Fascistic organization with all the potentialities for un-democratic action and danger to our way of life has yet come before the official attention of this board.'

"The action of the State Board of Standards and Appeals was upheld on December 18, 1947 by the New York State Supreme Court which ruled that it would be 'contrary to public policy' to permit this organization to use the word 'union' in its title because 'it was not a labor union.'

"Mr. Hartley has announced that he intends to open offices in Washington and to register as a lobbyist for the National Tool Owners Union. We believe his experience and his record have well qualified him for this job."

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PENNSYLVANIA LOSES STAUNCH UNION BOOSTER

The State of Pennsylvania lost one of its staunchest union men when Brother Edward A. Kane passed away on January 12th. For many years Brother Kane served as vice president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. No movement for the betterment of the working people of the State was ever complete without Brother Kane's support which he was always ready to give to his utmost.

He served as president of Local Union 8 for almost twenty years and also as business representative of the District Council for a protracted period. Union men throughout the state are mourning his passing.

ERP Is Getting Results

By BORIS SHISHKIN

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Boris Shishkin, writer of this article which appears in the current issue of the Federationist, is an economist for the American Federation of Labor now on temporary leave in Europe while acting as righthand man to W. Averell Harriman of the Economic Cooperation Administration. When he says that the Marshall Plan is getting results he speaks with authority for he is in a position to know from first hand experience.*

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IT was the end of the day shift at an automobile parts plant just south of Paris. Out of the severely spotlighted plant gate hundreds of workers were rolling out their bicycles into the dim, tree-lined highway, swooshing and splashing through the puddles amid the drizzle of an early winter night. None of them had a car; no worker could afford one, and if he did, his gasoline ration wouldn't last for more than a few trips a month between his home and the plant. Many were trudging home on foot, but most were pedaling their bicycles, whose dim little lanterns weaved and flickered along the dark highway like a swarm of fireflies.

Some 300 of these workers, mopping chill rain off their faces and shaking out their wet berets, stomped noisily into the union hall, about a mile from the plant. They were tired after the 9-hour day at the plant, anxious to get home for supper, but were eager to hear an American speaker tell about the Marshall Plan.

When, at the end of a 20-minute talk, the chairman said that the speaker would be glad to answer questions, hands shot up in all parts of the tightly packed hall. These workers, members of a local union of the non-Communist Force Ouvriere (Workers' Force), wanted to know what was true and what was false about the Marshall Plan, what was Communist propaganda and what were real facts. Their questions showed what was uppermost in their minds and also revealed an amazingly good understanding of the plight of their country and of Europe.

They had done much hard thinking, had lived through much sickening anxiety about the things immediately threatening their livelihood and that of their wives and their kids—endlessly rising prices, the shrinking buying power of their pay envelope, the security of their job, getting enough coal for the winter, finding a place to live.

Yet it was significant that their first questions were not about these things and not about France, but about the reconstruction of western Germany and about the future of the Ruhr. The old fear of the emergence of a strong Germany was still in the hearts of these Frenchmen filled with the still fresh bitterness left by the Nazi invasion and the Hitler rule. But this fear was tempered by the new understanding of the need not only of France, but of all Europe, for the industrial production coming from what was recently enemy soil to help revive and rebuild economic life.

If the old fears and barriers are beginning to crumble even in this area of relentless conflict in which several generations have struggled, it is only because the people of Europe, though still as ardently patriotic as ever, have now come to realize that neither prosperity nor peace can be achieved except through a common effort in which most if not all European countries take part.

When Secretary Marshall came forward in his speech at Harvard in June 1947, with the proposal that the nations of Europe come together and themselves formulate a plan of self-help in which the United States would be willing to assist, he recognized two of the most important points everyone should always remember in connection with European Recovery Program.

First, European recovery can be achieved only through the combined efforts and resources of Europeans themselves. This means that, although the recovery of Europe cannot be brought about without American aid, this aid only primes the vastly larger flow of mutual assistance which cooperation among European countries makes possible.

Second, without the American aid and without the combined effort on the part of the participating countries, Western Europe would have been plunged into the worst crisis history has ever known, not only leading to the collapse of many European economies and governments but also undermining the foundations of postwar recovery in the United States. Unless the Marshall Plan is carried out in full over the next three and a half years, Europe will go down and with it will tear down the foundation not only of America's own postwar recovery but also of future world peace.

One other point should always be borne in mind in connection with the Marshall Plan, the point at which the Russians and their Communist-minded friends everywhere have been hammering ceaselessly every day. The Russians claim that the Marshall Plan is evil and destructive because it divides Europe into separate economies of the East and West and thereby stifles the natural flow of raw materials and industrial products between them.

The Russians protest too much because the guilt for this division falls entirely on them. The Marshall Plan was offered to all European nations without limitation or exception. The invitation to take part in it was extended to Soviet Russia as well as to its satellites.

It was not America, it was Soviet Russia that refused to join the effort of the economic recovery of Europe. It was not America, it was Russia that drew the curtain across the European continent and used powerful pressure upon the Eastern countries to prevent them from taking part in the benefits of European cooperation.

The assertion that Europe would plunge into economic chaos were it not for the ERP is not made lightly. The plight of Europe at the end of World War II was not due alone to the destruction and scourge of that war. It was the result of the four years of dislocation and paralysis during World War I, of the failure to develop a concerted program of economic action after that war and, finally, of the six years of destruction and inactivity during World War II.

Once the industrial workshop of the world, Europe was dependent on its exports for a livelihood. Once the foremost banker and investor of the world, Europe derived much of its income from the return on its investments elsewhere. While beyond the seas industrial growth and technology surged ahead, the industries of many European countries were making little or no progress. Europeans lost much of their industrial plant, their farms were lacking modern machinery and tools, and most of their investments abroad were wiped out.

When the last war in Europe was over, its people were confronted with the threat of the most dire famine ever known. This threat was barely averted by the quick adoption of the UNNRA program to which the United States contributed a heavy share, and by the program of interim aid extended by America in 1947.

In the winter of 1947-48 food was running extremely short in England, fresh eggs were unobtainable and for the first time even potatoes were being rationed. The bread ration in France was down to what would amount to less than two slices a day. There were food riots, and child mortality was on the increase.

In an effort to import food to prevent starvation, the countries of Europe had to dispose of their resources of foreign exchange and to borrow from every conceivable foreign source. With economies exhausted at home and the need to import far more than it could export, postwar Europe faced the necessity not only of rebuilding its own production but also of making possible the exchange of this production for raw materials and food from overseas. Even the trading between the countries of Europe was stiffled by the complex restrictions set up by individual countries.

The swift adoption of the program of economic aid by the United States brought assistance just in time. France, for example, escaped the threat of bankruptcy because, after April 1948, she was able to use grants and loans from the United States as well as from other participating nations. These funds made it possible for France to bring in wheat, milk and fats, without which food rations would have been quite inadequate. They also enabled France to import coal, wool, cotton, petroleum and copper, without which many French factories could not have operated.

But while the European Recovery Program brought food and fuel at the beginning in order to relieve world suffering, its purpose from now on is to make possible the construction of plants and to provide machinery and equipment which would put European industry on its feet and enable Europe to rely less and less on outside assistance.

The European organization set up under the Marshall Plan—the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) — initiates and develops the program. Thus, the forward planning of their economic life is done by the European countries themselves, working jointly in this organization. In the short space of eight months, agreements have been reached and programs actually developed of which the effect can readily be seen today.

A trade and payments scheme has been devised which has broken down the barriers to exchange which prevented the flow of goods from one country to another. The economy of one European country was able to get what it needed from its neighbors and supply them in turn with the products needed by them.

It would take a book to describe in detail what this has meant. But you could readily read the meaning in the smiling eyes of the French textile worker who yesterday was living in fear of prolonged unemployment because his plant could not get any cotton and who today is assured stable and steady employment because cotton has been brought to the plant under the Marshall Plan.

The housewife who for a long time was unable to get any soap to do her weekly wash, and who is carrying the first ration of soap made available to her, can tell you what European recovery means to her without saying a word.

The squeeze of inflation is still bearing hard on the average worker's family in Europe. But price advances have been checked and confidence has returned for the first time.

After only eight months of operation, the European Recovery Program has accomplished these things:

It has brought together its 19 participating countries into common council to work jointly on economic recovery.

It has helped bring the lagging production of many participating countries to, and something above, the prewar level.

It has enabled most participating countries to stop ruinous inflation.

It has made it possible for the European nations to begin to balance their trade and take the first step toward self-support.

It has put into effect an inter-European trade and payment system to start a free flow of mutual exchange of commodities needed by participants.

It has brought about an agreement to integrate employment services and develop other programs assuring the maintenance of future high employment.

It has given the people of Europe new hope and new confidence in their future freedom, independence and a more adequate standard of living.

The European Recovery Program has just begun. Whether or not it can fulfill its promise and enable Europe to work out its own salvation after 1952 depends on whether we live up fully to our pledge of economic assistance and whether the workers of Europe are able to resist the pressure of disruption and sabotage thrust against the recovery effort by Communist agents.

In a real sense, the European Recovery Program is not a recovery program. It is not a program designed to bring life back to where it once was. It is not a program of rebuilding the old Europe. It is a program of building a new Europe. It makes it possible for the freedom-loving people of Europe, for the first time united by a common bond and working for a common purpose, to build a new and better life through their own productive effort.

From this program is rising a new Europe dedicated to freedom, a Europe which shares with America its greatest hope of all time—its hope for a lasting peace.

WAR ON WAGES

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TO EUROPEAN UNIONISTS visiting or studying the United States one of the most baffling puzzles has always been the American worker's indifference to the problems of taxes and tax legislation.

You can get him mad about low wages or high prices, a Taft-Hartley law or old-age pension, but, unlike his European union brother, the American worker's blood seldom boils over the tax burden he is carrying.

The European's bafflement is easy to understand for the American boiling point on taxes is insulated by a protective covering of ignorance.

For example, only a few Americans other than those directly affected know that millions of wage earners in this country today are subject to three separate and distinct income taxes. These unlucky citizens pay:

1—A federal income tax which was denounced by President Truman as unjust to lower-bracket incomes and condemned by Congress as a tax to "aid-the-greedy and rob-the-needy."

2—A state income tax, the majority of which have for many years discriminated against the wage earner and in favor of the wealthy.

3—A city wage or payroll tax, which is easily the most vicious, unfair and discriminatory of the three.

Many sociologists and clergymen have branded the payroll tax, a new phenomenon on the national scene, as even more "immoral" than the sales tax which the labor movement has fought tooth and nail everywhere it has appeared.

But the fact is that city payroll taxes are spreading to more and more cities, and workers' families, already finding it difficult to make ends meet with record-high consumer prices, find themselves shouldering three different income taxes.

The rise and spread of the payroll tax has been fast and furious during the last two years. In one form or another it exists today in: Philadelphia and 78 other cities, boroughs and school districts in Pennsylvania; in five industrial cities in Ohio (Toledo, Youngstown, Dayton, Columbus, and Springfield); in St. Loius, Mo., and Louisville, Ky. Surveys by tax research institutes have disclosed that more than 100 other cities have wage taxes under consideration.

The amount of the payroll tax may vary from city to city but its basic injustices and inequities are everywhere the same. Philadelphia, which introduced this type of municipal levy to the nation, imposes a 1% tax as does Toledo. Columbus, Ohio, limited it to one half per cent.

The unvarying feature of the wage tax is that it deducts a specified amount from the employe's *gross* pay check. Here is its first unfairness. If the employe has deductions for federal income tax, social security, union dues, charitable contributions, etc., he pays his municipal tax on his earnings before the deductions, ***not on his take-home pay.*** Moreover, he is actually taxed on his federal taxes.

The typical payroll tax, as in Philadelphia and Toledo, imposes a one or one-half per cent tax on:

1—All salaries, wages and other personal services compensation earned by residents of the city, or by non-residents who work in the city.

2—All net profits of all unincorporated businesses, professions, or other activities conducted by residents of the city, or by non-residents who work in the city.

3—All net profits earned by all corporations having their principal office and place of business in the city, the tax being levied on such part of the profits as are earned in the city.

Why does labor consider the payroll tax the most vicious of all taxes? Here are the principal reasons:

1—Like the sales tax the payroll tax takes no cognizance of the difference in incomes. The man who earns $25 a week pays the same tax percentage as the man who earns $1000 a week or the corporation that earns $1,000,000 a week. Unlike the federal income tax and the state income tax it provides for no graduated levy. The payroll tax is completely indifferent to the practice of taxation according to "ability to pay." But in a sense even the sales tax recognizes "ability to pay" for it exempts food, rent and medical bills.

2—The federal income tax provides a general exemption of $600 so that the worker with a very small income does not pay the same tax as the corporation president with a huge salary and bonuses. The payroll tax makes no such exemption.

3—The federal income tax permits deductions for dependents and children so that the man with four children will not be burdened with the same tax as the bachelor. But the payroll tax makes no distinction.

4—The federal tax permits deductions for medical bills; the payroll tax does not.

5—While the payroll tax deducts a percentage of the worker's GROSS earnings, it affects corporations only on their NET earnings. This rank discrimination is especially reprehensible when it is remembered the vast variety of valid and not-so-valid expenses that corporations charge to business costs. For comparison: the corporation can charge off millions for depreciation but the worker cannot deduct for special work clothes that are necessary to his job or the gas for his car so he can get to and from work.

It is true that in some cities the ordinance exempts dues and contributions from the tax, but it remains, nevertheless, God's gift to the wealthy and to the coupon clippers.

There is overwhelming evidence that the payroll tax, inspired and pushed by big business, was aimed at forcing more money from the pocketbooks of wage earners while leaving huge industry profits almost untouched. In Toledo, for example, when the payroll tax was first proposed in the City Council, CIO and AFL leaders recommended instead that trash cans be purchased for distribution throughout the city and that space on the cans be rented to advertisers. When this was rejected, labor then demanded a $1000 exemption for the city's low-income workers. This too was defeated.

In Philadelphia it has been established again and again that businessmen and others with large incomes completely ignore the tax and get away with it while the city's wage earners, of course, are taxed before they draw their pay checks. A recent spot check in two large Philadelphia office buildings showed that 35% of the tenants had *never* paid the tax.

As in other cities the payroll tax was passed in Philadelphia with the understanding that it was only temporary and would be repealed after a year or two. The Philadelphia tax was adopted in 1939 and not only has it never been repealed but a movement is already on foot among businessmen to raise the amount of the tax. Today the payroll tax in Philadelphia accounts for more than 25% of the city's total revenue.

Clinching proof that the payroll tax favors big business while it victimizes labor was found in Columbus where it was discovered that the levy specifically exempted: ***1—insurance company profits; 2—rail road company profits; 3—bus and streetcar company profits; 4—trucking company profits.***

Additional proof of how unjustly the payroll tax operates can be found in every city where it has been enacted. An Ohio unionist pointed out:

"In almost every community in the state, business and industrial properties are grossly under-appraised for tax purposes. It is not uncommon to find very valuable business properties assessed at ***one-third their true value,*** and accordingly their owners are not paying taxes on anywhere near their real value. It is fair and right that local Councils insist that county officials appraise business and industrial properties both for real estate and personal property tax purposes, much closer to real value than the current custom."

That overlapping triple income taxes are making confusion and chaos out of the nation's tax systems is now an indisputable fact. The trend has become so menacing that even the conservative New York Herald Tribune expressed editorial alarm on December 9.

"The prospect of an income tax imposed at all three government levels is one to make taxpayers shudder," declared the Herald-Tribune. "Pennsylvania has recently demonstrated how doleful a prospect it is. One city adopts an income tax, levying it upon outside residents who work there; in self-defense surrounding communities put it in their own levies to reserve their residents' tax contributions for local use. A trend, if trend it is, for cities to meet urgent needs for additional revenues by piling income tax on income tax will only make worse an already baffling tangle." ***—North American Labor***

Editorial

It's Going To Take A Fight

Although Congress has been in session the better part of two months, repeal of the obnoxious Taft-Hartley Law is still as far away as ever. Weeks ago it became apparent that the Big Business interests in Congress were going to make an all-out fight to save the law. The vested interests are determined that they are going to block any repeal of the law and they are wielding all their finances and all their power to keep any repeal measure bottled up in committee as long as possible.

Reports from Washington indicate that it may be May or June before repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law even gets on the floor for a vote of members of the House and Senate. Bluntly put, the reactionaries on the Labor Committees who dance to any tune called by Big Business, are conducting a filibuster in committee.

"Labor," the fighting labor paper published by the Railroad Brotherhoods, recently unmasked the scheme devised by Big Business for blocking repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. From its size no conclusion can be drawn other than that professional propagandists, high-powered lobbyists and public relations experts are spearheading the attack on any and all efforts to rid the nation of the worst law in fifty years. Labor sees the high spots of the overall scheme as follows:

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1—Big anti-union corporations have agreed to finance a nation-wide campaign of newspaper advertising and conduct a lot of Gallup-like polls among stockholders, employes and others in an endeavor to prove the people are back of Taft-Hartley. This has already been done by General Electric, and by the so-called "National Small Businessmen's Association," a front for the National Association of Manufacturers.

The cost will run into millions and is naturally gratifying to newspapers. They will get the money!

Tory Congressmen are also indulging in the propaganda polls. An example is Vursell of Illinois, who showered his constituents with "loaded" questionnaires on the Taft-Hartley Act.

Many racket organizations are getting into the campaign. Out in Chicago, a fake "National Wage Earners' League" sent out tens of thousands of postcards, already addressed to the Senate Labor Committee, calling for retention of the "T.-H." law. Naturally, employers liberally finance such outfits.

2—Taft and his supporters have agreed to stall the Administration's labor bill by every possible trick so as to provide time for the campaign mentioned above to gather steam. An example of this is the "filibuster" Taft and his cohorts have been conducting at Senate Labor Committee hearings. They plan the same tactics on the floor of the Senate.

3—Get the newspapers to color their reports of the Taft-Hartley fight and plant a lot of "phony" stories—so as to put repeal advocates in a bad light. The newspapers are going along.

4—Secure a coalition between Tory Republicans and reactionary Southern Democrats to stymie President Truman's repeal bill. That's being pushed now, but hasn't yet fully developed. The Southerners are being promised G. O. P. cooperation to block Truman's civil rights program. Thus Taft and his buddies are "playing both sides of the street" on this issue, as they did in the 80th Congress.

5—Bring in as many Big Business lobbyists as possible to operate behind the scenes. They have swarmed into Washington in record numbers.

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Whether or not the above is a complete summary makes little difference; it is clear that an all-out effort is being made to block repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The plan will succeed unless organized labor mobilizes its political strength as effectively as it did last November. It is time for every local union and every union political committee to start sending wires and letters to their Congressmen demanding immediate and complete repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. It is going to take a real battle to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and we may as well make up our minds that the only way we can win is by fighting.

What Injures One, Injures All

The February issue of this journal contained an article "The Parity Price System" which endeavored to reduce to understandable terms the complicated system by which the United States Government is endeavoring to keep farm prices in line with the prices of consumer goods turned out in the factories of the cities. In response to that article came a fine letter from a farmer in Toronto, Canada. In part, it said:

> "As a farmer, may I say that I read that feature article in the February 'Carpenter' dealing with 'The Parity Price System' with interest and approval. Naturally, from the viewpoint of a primary producer it is encouraging to see the leadership of organized labor giving expert attention to the inter-relationship between prosperity in the city and prosperity down on the farm. As I see this rural-urban picture, the interests of the man on the pavements and his brother at work on the 'good earth' are opposite sides of the same productive coin. I concur heartily in the conclusion that when the industrial worker is prosperous 'he can pay a decent price for farm products and a decent price for factory products'. It may be worthwhile to remind your urban readers, however, of a statement made by one of our rural leaders on this same theme: 'The farmer is about the only man in the world who has to ask the price, both when he buys and when he sells'."

It is always gratifying for a labor organization to receive letters of this kind from fair-minded and thinking farmers, for there is no doubt but that farmers and workers are inter-dependent to a great degree. They rise or fall together. Neither can be prosperous without the other being prosperous. And the small businessman can be added to this category too. He fares no better than people surrounding him fare—the workers and farmers who constitute the vast bulk of his customers. When this fact is universally accepted by workers, farmers and small businessmen there will be fewer depressions, fewer bankruptcies and more prosperity for all.

All too many small businessmen and farmers, through ignorance or prejudice, look upon unionism as some sort of invention of the devil. Particularly is this true in smaller rural communities. Often the merchants and farmers in such localities are allied with interests that control the industrial life of the area. Yet they cannot be any more prosperous themselves than the workers to whom they must sell. The writer has seen many Northwest lumber communities that were literally bankrupt twenty years because the lumber workers were receiving insufficient wages to provide even the bare necessities of life. Stores were old and dilapidated and housed in buildings which were standing only because they were leaning against each other. Surrounding farms were equally run down because the workers were unable to afford milk or butter or eggs.

Then came the union. In spite of opposition from some farmers and merchants the lumber workers banded themselves together for mutual benefit under our Brotherhood banner. Wages were gradually but steadily improved. Today the same localities present an altogether different picture than they did twenty years ago. Today the stores are modern and prosperous. The surrounding farms are beautiful and well kept as paying farms should be. And it all came about because lumber workers, through their union, won for themselves a decent wage.

Yet today a few of the merchants and farmers are still unsympathetic with the union just as they were in the beginning. Somehow or other it fails to make sense. They benefited as much from the union as did the workers themselves.

On the other hand, if there is one Union member who cannot see that farmers and small businessmen must make a living wage too before there can be anything resembling prosperity, he is one too many. It is human nature to want to buy as cheaply as possible. But, neither the worker nor the farmer nor the small businessman can individually prosper at the expense of the other two for any length of time. Each is too dependent on the others. Cheap farm produce may seem attractive to city workers for awhile, but in the end cheap farm produce means unemployment and cheap wages for industrial workers. And the converse is just as true.

The time has come when all workers, farmers and small merchants should wake up to the fact that they all really depend on each other. What injures one injures all; and what helps one helps all. When we have learned that fact, America will be a better place in which to live.

For a Better Life

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IN THE SERIES of A. F. L. recommendations to the 81st Congress, revision of the old age retirement and survivors insurance program is first on the list. Under the changes called for, the coverage would be broadened to include the self-employed (farmers, small businessmen and professional persons) agricultural workers, domestic servants and persons employed by non-profit institutions such as hospitals, churches and foundations. Employes of state and local governments not already covered by a pension plan would be brought in by permissive contracts between the state and the Federal Security Agency.

The program calls for sharp increases in the monthly benefits which presently average only about $25 per month for single retired workers. The following examples indicate the extent of the increases of benefits asked for. A single person retiring in 1949 who has averaged $200 per month wages under the present law would be eligible for $39.20 per month benefits. If he was married and his wife were not yet 65 he would draw the same amount. Under the proposed legislation a single person would be eligible for $63.00 per month benefits and if he were married and his wife were over 60 years of age he would be eligible for $94.60 per month. Under the present law a single person who has averaged $400 per month wages is eligible for benefits of $44.80 per month. Under the changes proposed by the A. F. L. he would be eligible for benefits at $96.50 and if he were married and his wife was 60 years of age he would be eligible for benefits of $144.90 per month.

Similar liberalizations are contained in the recommendations for widows and children of workers who die. For example, under the present law a widow and two children of a man who has averaged $200 per month can draw $68.60 per month. Under the changes proposed they could draw $126 per month. If his earnings had averaged $300 per month under the present law his benefits would be $78.40 but under the proposed law he would be eligible for benefits of $150.

The proposal provides also for a national system of disability insurance which would pay unemployment compensation benefits up to 26 weeks for workers who are temporarily unemployed because of illness. For those permanently disabled it would pay the same benefits as provided under the retirement program.

The A. F. L. plan calls for a comprehensive health program including health insurance to meet the cost of medical care, provisions for medical research, training of personnel and construction of needed health facilities. It calls for a series of guarantees, including the free choice of doctor and dentist by the patients and freedom of hospitals and doctors to accept or reject service plans such as those which have been developed by consumer cooperatives and labor unions.

There is an additional section containing the recommendations on financing. The AFL adheres to the principle of the contributory system. It calls for equal contributions based on wages up to $4800 per year by both employers and employes but states that it is sound public policy to provide for a contribution by the Government. The report calls for a limitation on contributions from employes when the whole system is under way to an amount equal to 4% of wages. Herewith is reprinted the complete set of A. F. L. recommendations on social legislation:

PROVISIONS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

OF

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The Committee found that to meet standards for Social Insurance legislation approved by Convention actions of the American Federation of Labor, far-reaching changes in existing Social Security laws are required.

Extention of the principle of Social Insurance to meet risks not now covered will also be necessary. It is therefore recommended that bills be prepared and introduced as soon as possible in the 81st Congress to meet the following four major objectives:

1. Extension and liberalization of the existing Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance program.
2. Extension of the protection of the national insurance system to the risk of both temporary and permanent disability.
3. Extension, simplification and liberalization of unemployment insurance and employment service program.
4. Development of protection against sickness through a broad health program built around a national health insurance system and including provision for needed health facilities, training of personnel, and medical research.

The Committee recommends that the following specific provisions be included in the legislation designed to meet the above stated objectives:

I. OLD-AGE RETIREMENT AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

1. The insurance coverage should be extended to include self-employment (farmers, small businessmen and professional persons), agricultural workers, domestic service, employment by non-profit institutions (such as hospitals, churches, and foundations), Federal employes not covered under any Federal retirement plan, military services, employes of State and local governments (by compact between the State and Federal Security Agency), except those covered by a pension plan.

2. Liberalization of the amount of the monthly insurance benefits in the following manner:

a) Increase minimum monthly benefits to at least $25.00 ($37.-

50 for man and wife) and the maximum to at least $150. (Present minimum $10)

b) Liberalize the formula for computation of benefits to one providing 50 per cent of first $75.00 of average wage, and 15 percent for additional average wages.

c) Compute average wage for benefits purposes on individual's best five years.

d) Increase wage basis on which contributions and benefits are computed from $3,000 per year to $4,800 per year.

e) Include gratuities as wages.

3. Reduction of the retirement age from 65 to 60 for women employes, widows, wives and mothers.

4. Permit a beneficiary to earn at least $40 per month without loss of insurance benefit.

5. Payment of lump-sum burial benefit equal to 3-months' insurance benefits in all cases of death of insured worker.

6. Liberalization of family benefits for widows, fatherless children and orphans by:

a) Increasing amount of first child's benefits from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of parent's benefit.

b) Providing that children will be eligible for benefits in cases where mother dies and father is sick, disabled, absent, or has not been supporting child.

c) Remove present limitations on benefits to widow and three children, allowing benefits for all children up to maximum of 80 per cent of parent's previous wages or $150 per month.

II. DISABILITY INSURANCE

A national system of disability insurance should provide against the risk of wage loss resulting from both temporary and long-time disability not covered by existing State Workmen's Compensation laws. This program should be administered in connection with the present Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance program.

1. Temporary disability should cover periods up to 26 weeks when the covered worker is unable to perform his usual work. Extended disability protection should be provided for disability of six months or longer.

2. Coverage should be the same as for Old-Age Insurance excepting the self-employed for short-term (temporary) disability.

3. Benefits for short-term sickness or disability should be comparable to those for unemployment insurance—those for extended disability should be the same as for retirement. Both should be based on past earnings.

4. Provisions for rehabilitation should be included in the program of extended disability insurance.

III. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

1. There should be a unified national system of Unemployment Insurance and Employment services.

2. Unemployment Insurance should be liberalized by providing for:

a) Benefits representing proportion of wage loss due to involuntary unemployment.

b) A uniform duration of benefits up to 26 weeks in a year.

c) Broad extension of coverage to groups now excluded, including persons employed in small firms and all other employes covered by Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance.

3. All persons covered by the Unemployment Insurance Program who are involuntarily unemployed and for whom no suitable work is available should be eligible after a one week waiting period for benefits—suitable work to be defined in terms of the worker's proven skill and earning ability.

4. Disqualifications should be limited to 4 weeks.

IV. HEALTH INSURANCE

A broad national health program should be based on a system of health insurance covering the major proportion of the population including employes, self-employed persons and their dependents. This program should include provision for medical research, training of personnel, and construction of needed health facilities. The program should include the following specific provisions and guarantees:

1. Free choice of doctor and dentist by the patient and the right to change one's choice, and freedom of doctors to accept or reject patients.

2. Insured persons eligible for benefits to be entitled to medical and dental service from general practitioners and specialists, home nursing care, hospital care, laboratory service, x-rays, and other prescribed necessities.

3. Every qualified doctor, dentist, nurse and hospital to have the right to participate or not, and to accept or reject patients, these rights to apply to organized groups of practitioners, clinics, consumer cooperatives, labor union and similar health service plans as well as to individuals. Every hospital that participates to be guaranteed against supervision or control.

4. Cost of the various services to be paid out of the insurance fund with the method of payment to be decided by the participating practitioners with guarantees that the amount of payment will be fair and adequate.

5. Decentralization of administration making maximum use of appropriate state and local health agencies and with full participation in administrative policy by advisory councils representing professional and lay people at all levels of administration. Medical matters to be determined only by qualified professional persons.

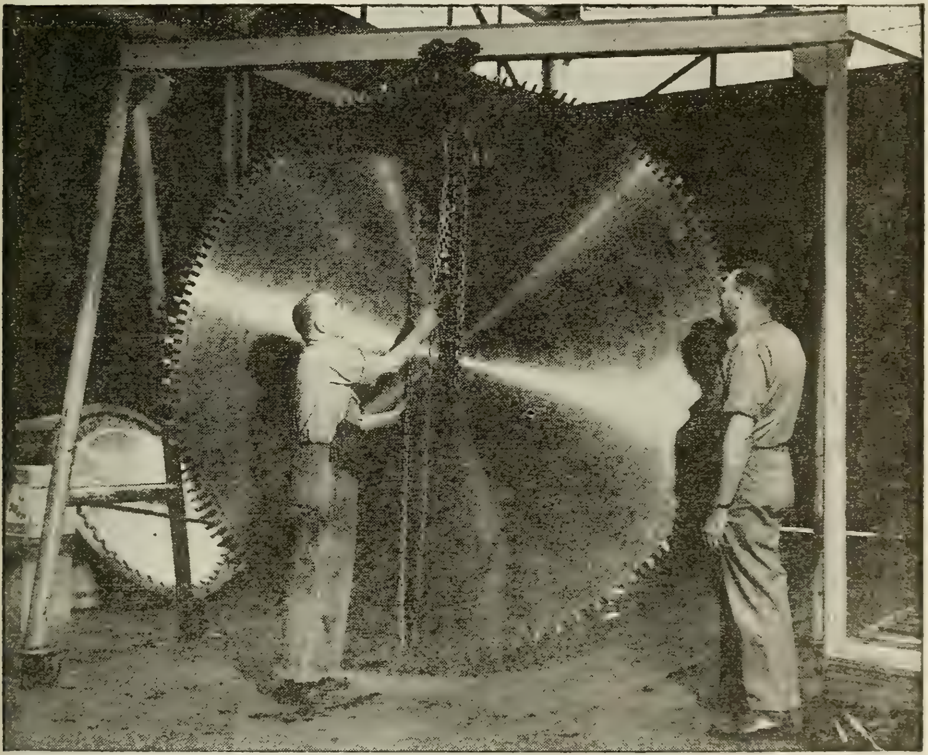
V. FINANCING THE PROGRAM

The comprehensive Social Insurance system herein recommended should be built on the contributory principle. Employes and employers should contribute equal amounts based on a percentage of wages. It is likewise sound policy to provide that a portion of the cost be met from the general revenues of the Government. The Committee recommends that at this time the proportion to be borne by the covered employes for all protection provided in the program be held to four per cent of wages up to $4,800 per year with like amount paid by employers. Until such time as the health insurance program is in full operation it could be financed by contributions of 2¾ per cent of such wages by employers and employes.

A Saw To See

★

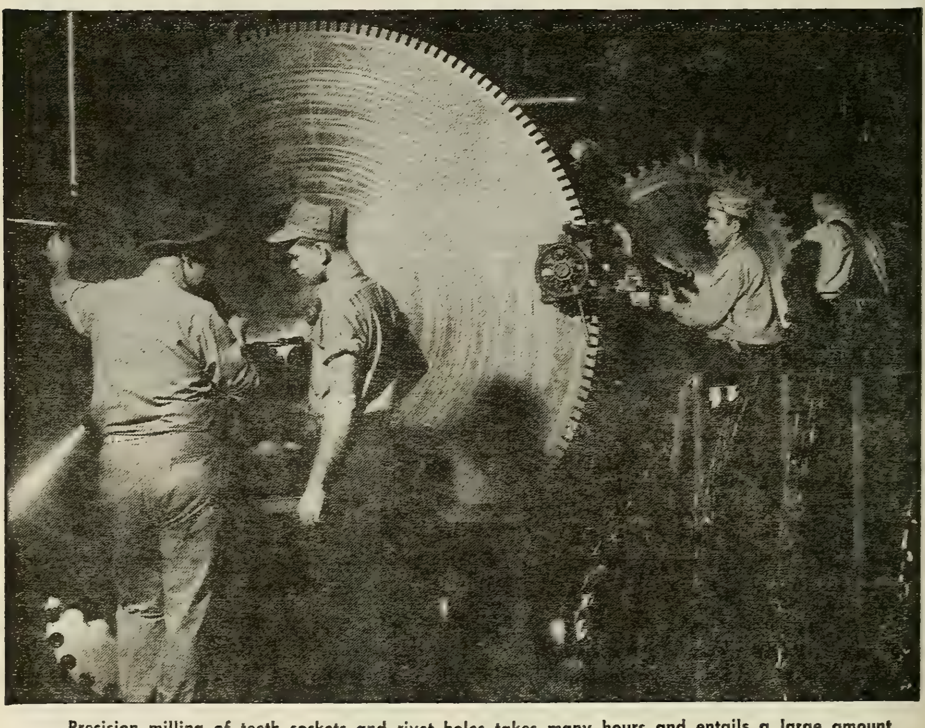
In these days of super-sonic speeds, 150 miles an hour may not seem to be anything sensational in the way of travel; but when it is the periphery of a 108-inch saw that does the traveling at that rate it is something worth noting. Recently the Atkins Saw Works in Indianapolis completed four such saws. Monsters of 108 inches in diameter, and weighing in the neighborhood of 800 pounds each, the manufacture of the saws taxed the ingenuity and skill of the sawsmiths to their utmost.



Destined for West Coast sawmills to turn out more lumber for homes and factories, the saws will soon be doing their bit to relieve the lumber shortage.

The rough blanks from which the saws were made measured 106½ inches. They were ground to No. 2 gauge thickness at the eye and No. 3 gauge at the rim—which means .284 inch thickness at the center hole and .025 inch thinner at the rim. Tensioned by sawsmiths to operate at 450 revolutions per minute, the teeth points flash around at the terrific speed of 13,000 feet per minute, or better than 150 miles per hour. At that rate the saws can slash through a four-foot Fir log in a little over twenty seconds.

As two workmen hoist the saw blank from the hardening bath it is difficult to visualize how this scaly slab of twisted steel can be transformed into anything of much value, let alone a finely-balanced, straight-cutting saw. However, expert handling by skilled men does the job.



Precision milling of teeth sockets and rivet holes takes many hours and entails a large amount of special skill. The edge of the sockets are milled and filed to match the V grooves in shanks of the inserted forged cut-off teeth. There are 164 teeth in the saw.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

A member who moves from the jurisdiction of one Local Union to the jurisdiction of another should be very careful that he complies with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws regarding clearance cards. Many members have placed their membership in jeopardy by failing to follow the necessary procedures.

A member who has taken out a clearance card and has not deposited his clearance card while working in another locality on a working permit issued, must bear in mind that his dues at the expiration of thirty days should be sent to the Local Union which issued the clearance, as he holds membership in the Local Union issuing same.

Also, a member who has been issued a clearance card and has deposited the clearance card in another Local Union must make sure that his dues are paid to the Local Union which accepted his clearance card, as he is definitely a member of that Local Union which accepted the clearance.

Section 45, Paragraph A of our General Laws provides, ". . . . that if said arrearages are not paid before the last day of the third month he will be suspended from benefits of death and disability donation. . . . ." Section 45, Paragraph B provides, "A member owing a Local Union a sum equal to six months' dues shall have his name stricken from the list of membership. . . ."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

V. L. AMSBAUGH, L. U. No. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
THEO. ANDERSON, L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
FRED ARNHOLTZ, L. U. No. 226, Portland, Ore.
H. G. BALCOM, L. U. No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
CHRIS BARK, L. U. No. 470. Tacoma, Wash.
RUFUS E. BOUGHMAN, L. U. No. 226, Portland, Ore.
LOUIS L. BOYED, L. U. No. 226 Portland, Ore.
ROSS A. BROWN, L. U. No. 226, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM BROWN, L. U. No. 488, New York, N. Y.
RAY L. BRUCE, L. U. No. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
W. A. BURTON, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
RAY CHRISTENSEN, L. U. No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
JAMES J. CHRISTIANSON, L. U. No. 951, Brainerd. Minn.
J. H. COUNTS, L. U. 946. Los Angeles, Cal.
WM. COWARD, L. U. No. 246, New York, N. Y.
PAUL L. CURRIER, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
CLARENCE DARLING, L. U. No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
HARRY C. DAWE, L. U. No. 51, Boston, Mass.
A. J. DEMOUSH, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
THOS. C. DOAN, L. U. No. 77, Port Chester, N .Y.
NICHOLAS FABER, L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. A. FREEMAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
J .GOREY, L. U. No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN A. GUNN, L. U. No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
FRED J. HAER, L. U. No. 77, Port Chester, N .Y.
N. L. HANSEN, L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
EARL M. HARMON, L. U. No. 1477, Middletown, O.
CHARLES HARMS, L. U. No. 808, New York, N. Y.
HENRY S. HENSLEY, L. U. No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
SCOTT HILLMAN, L. U. No. 2177, Pleasant Hill, Ill.
FREL HOLMGREN, L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
GUSTAVE HONKE ,L. U. No. 11, Cleveland, O.
FRED L. HOWE, L. U. No. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
WM. HUBER, L. U. No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
AXEL JOHNSON, L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
E. O. JOHNSON, L. U. No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
F. E. JONES, L. U. No. 63, Bloomington, Ill.
FRANK KAINRATH, L. U. No. 54, Chicago, Ill.
EARL S. KEEVER, L. U. No. 1477, Middletown, Ohio
BUD KILLMAN, L. U. No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
NICHOLAS KIRCH, L. U. No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
G. E. KLEINSCHMIDT, L. U. No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
FRED KOPPS, L. U. No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
RICHARD KRAUSS, L. U. No. 1285, Allentown, Pa.
NATHAN LANG, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
CLAUS T. LARSON, L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
G. B. LOUDEN, L. U. No. 226, Portland, Ore.
J. M. LOVIN, L. U. No. 226, Portland, Ore.
J. W. LOVELADY, L. U. No. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
O. F. McCASLIN, L. U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
LEE W. MORLEY, L. U. No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
CURTIS C. NANCE, L. U. No. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
ANDREW NELSON, L. U. No. 226, Portland, Ore.
HELMER NELSON, L. U. No. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
JAMES R. O'BRIEN, L. U. No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
ISAAC PAPERNO, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WM. J. PATTERSON, L. U. No. 286, Great Falls, Mont.
THEODORE PAULSON, L. U. No. 488, New York, N. Y.
ALBERT PEARSON, L. U. No. 488, New York, N. Y.
FRANK PURTILL, L. U .No. 11, Cleveland, O.
EVERETT PUTMAN, L. U. No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
HENRY QUAYLES, L. U. No. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
LOUIE RASMUSSEN, L. U. No. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
M. B. SCHENEKER, L. U. No. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM F. SCHINDLER, L. U. No. 574, Middletown, N. Y.
D. R. SCOTT, L. U. No. 226, Portland, Ore.
ANTON SEEWALD, L. U. No. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
CHARLES SMID, L. U. No. 54, Chicago, Ill.
ALEXANDER SMITH, L. U. No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
NORMAN C. SMITH, L. U. No. 1154, Algonac, Mich.
LOUIS SNEIDMAN, L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOSEPH P. STAFFON, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
JAMES I. STEEVES, L. U. No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
M. L. STONE, L. U. No. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
THOMAS J. SULLIVAN, L. U. No. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
J. L. TEAGUE, L .U. No. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
R. L. THOMPSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ALEXANDER VARSAMIS, L. U. No. 226, Portland, Ore.
ERNEST WALKER, Sr., L. U. No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
R. L. WARFORD, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN E. WEISS, L. U. No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
M. WELDY, L. U. No. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

VANCOUVER ISLAND MEMBERS TURN SOURDOUGH FOR GOOD CAUSE

On the night of November 19, the regular meeting night of Port Alberni, B. C. Local Union No. 513, the Vancouver Island and Vicinity District Council held a party in connection with the installation of Ladies Auxiliary No. 517. Inasmuch as many delegates were in the city to attend the meeting of the District Council the following day, the occasion turned into quite an event.

The District Council scheduled its meeting for Port Alberni for November 20 for two reasons. First, to help the Auxiliary get off to a flying start by having the delegates bring their wives to the meeting in order to help stimulate interest. The idea was very successful. All the ladies from outside the Alberni Valley became interested in Auxiliaries in their own communities.

The second reason for scheduling the meeting at Port Alberni was to help the community in its drive to raise $600,000 for a new hospital. The people of Port Alberni put on a Klondyke Nite. Most of the brothers entered into the spirit of the thing by growing beards and dressing like real sourdoughs. The Brotherhood played quite an important part in the program and received considerable favorable publicity.

The accompanying picture shows that there was fun as well as a lot of hard work.

◆

CUSHING, OKLA. UNIONS FORM CENTRAL BODY

In order to coordinate the activities of all Unions in the area, a Central Labor Union has been organized at Cushing, Oklahoma. Prominent among the organizations backing the move was Carpenters Local Union No. 806. All crafts and trades are expected to benefit by the move since all Unions will better be able to help each other through the new Central Council.

Officers have already been elected and a number of committees have been set up. All members in the vicinity are extended an invitation to attend any and all meetings.

XMAS SPIRIT SHOWN BY MEMBERS OF LOCAL No. 976 MARION, O.

Even though the evening of December 15, 1948 proved to be the rainiest evening of the Christmas season, it did not dampen the enthusiasm of the members of Local No. 976 of Marion, O., who turned out en masse to enjoy the Christmas party given by the membership of the Carpenters Union.

Free bingo was the entertainment feature of the evening until 9:30, with $40.00 worth of merchandise going as prizes to the lucky winners.

From 9:30 until 10:30 p. m. lunch, consisting of hot ham sandwiches, coffee, pop, doughnuts, pickles, olives and celery was served to some 275 persons. During the lunch period music was furnished by a local talent group of Marion. Santa Claus also made his appearance at this time bringing happiness and Christmas cheer to the youngsters. Candy, fruit, nuts and cigars were in abundance.

The Committee members and their wives. From right to left, Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Cogan; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hull; Mr. and Mrs. Lee R. Austin and Mr. and Mrs. O. Robertson. P. S.—Mrs. Robertson seems more interested elsewhere.

The balance of the evening was spent at progressive euchre with about forty couples participating, the winning honors going to Brother John Daum of the men and Mrs. Howard Greene of the ladies.

A vote of praise from the membership goes to the committee, whose cooperation and untiring efforts made the party an occasion to be remembered throughout the coming year. The accompanying photograph is of the committee members and their wives. Apologies go to Brother Charles Dunn and his wife who served on the committee but failed to get into the picture.

◆

GRAND ISLAND WAR HERO PASSES

Brother Howard M. Stites, a member of Carpenters' Local Union No. 1187, Grand Island, Nebraska, passed away January 14, 1949.

Approximately six months before Pearl Harbor fell, Brother Stites had signed up with a construction company to do some construction work on Wake Island, and was taken a prisoner by the Japs while working on that island. Brother Stites was a prisoner of Japan for approximately 45 months, and when liberated, he only weighed 124 lbs. In normal life, Brother Stites was a man weighing about 230 lbs. At the time of his return to the United States, a large banquet was held in his honor by the Carpenters' Local Union No. 1187 of Grand Island, in conjunction with the Grand Island Central Labor Union.

After his return to the United States, Brother Stites returned to construction work. On the 13th day of December, 1948, he became sick with pnuemonia. Malaria, the old disease that he contracted while on the island, again set in.

The afternoon of the funeral, all of the carpenter jobs in and near the city were shut down, and this shut down was by action of Carpenters' Local Union No. 1187 and the entire group of contractors for whom we work.

Brother Stites was a very diligent worker in Local Union No. 1187. At one time President of the Grand Island Central Labor Union, he was always greatly interested in civic affairs, and his loss will be felt very deeply.

◆

LOCAL UNION 798 ENJOYS 3rd ANNUAL BANQUET

Pictured above is a group of officers of Local Union No. 798, Salem, Illinois, and their wives enjoying themselves at the Union's 3rd Annual Banquet. As in preceding years, the event was a memorable one. Caught by the cameraman are, right to left: treasurer Emory Branson and wife; recording secretary Will Griffin and wife; vice president Holland Zeitler and wife; president William Matthews and wife; financial secretary Chas. Claybaugh and wife; trustee George Parrish and Elmer Gray also with their wives.

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PASSAIC LOCAL CELEBRATES 60th ANNIVERSARY

On the night of January 14th, Local Union No. 490, Passaic, N. J., marked an important milestone in its long and honorable career, for this year the Union rounds out sixty years of service to the carpenters of the area under the banner of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. A goodly number of members and friends filled "Donohue's", Mountainview, N. J., almost to capacity for the occasion to help the Union appropriately celebrate its birthday. The food was excellent and a fine spirit of good fellowship prevailed throughout the evening.

Brother Robert Elliott was toastmaster and president George Collura welcomed the guests. Brother William Blaier represented the General President and gave a fine address to the members and their friends. Brother Raleigh Rajoppi, president of the New Jersey State Council, also gave a short but interesting address.

Local Union No. 490 first came into existence as Lodge No. 30 of the "United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners" an organization that sprang up in the New York area in the early 1870's. In 1888 the "United Order" amalgamated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Lodge No. 30 was granted charter No. 490 on January 3, 1889. In the sixty years since then, Local Union No. 490 has been a tower of strength in the United Brotherhood.

Its achievements in improving wages and working conditions have been many and the prospects are bright for many, many more years of useful service and progress.

◆

LOCAL 352 EXTENDS BROTHERLY HAND

Late last November, the rural home of Claude Chambless, just outside Anderson, Indiana, burned to the ground. The Chambless family was left in unhappy circumstances by the unfortunate fire. Bad weather was coming on and Anderson, like most American industrial communities, was short of housing. The picture looked anything but bright.

However, Chambless' brother members in Local Union 352, Anderson, had other ideas. They decided that something could and should be done to help a less fortunate brother. Consequently on December 11th early in the morning, a sizeable crew of Union members appeared on the Chambless property and got right down to the business of rebuilding the house. By the end of the day they had the house in pretty good shape, thus proving that the word "Brotherhood" in the Union's name means something more than merely a part of a title. A thousand times in the next year anti-union columnists will blast away at unions but not one of them will ever mention the heart-warming neighborliness of the members of Local 352.

◆

CORTLAND LOCAL HONORS OLD TIMERS

On January 25th, Local Union 1019, Cortland, N. Y. took time out from work-a-day union affairs to pay special tribute to a fine group of old timers who have stuck with the union through thick and thin anywhere from thirty-two to forty seven years. Presentation of the old timers was made by General Representative Sutherland in the presence of some thirty-nine members. Special guests included Brothers Snyder and Underhill of Local 1603, Ithaca. Unusual event was the presence of Brother Frank Jones who will be ninety-three years old on his next birthday. He enjoyed the party most of all. After adjournment of the meeting refreshments were served.

Among the old timers honored were: Frank C. Jones and Darwin F. Wright, both charter members with forty-seven years of membership to their credit; Richard Dwyer, forty-three years; George S. Olds, forty-two years; Fred Buchanan, forty years; Frank McGraw, thirty-eight years; Frank James, thirty-two years; Leonard Barber, thirty-two years; and Percy Babcock, thirty-two years.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

FREMONT LADIES HELP BUILD UNIONISM

The Editor:

One year of constructive activity was completed January 23, 1949, when members of the Ladies Auxiliary No. 498 of Fremont, Nebraska, celebrated the first anniversary of their organization.

The fifteen charter members have increased their membership roll so that it now totals over 50.

A completely furnished kitchen for the Labor Temple is one of the projects the group has realized.

Our Auxiliary has one scheduled meeting each month. This meeting the third Monday, coincides with that of Local 1881. Following the individual meetings, Auxiliary 498 serves refreshments to the members. Attendance at the meetings of Local 1881 has skyrocketed since this innovation.

All A. F. of L. unions keep the third Friday evening of the month open for the regularly scheduled Union Dance and get together.

Mrs. Melvin Updike serves as president of our Auxiliary, while Mrs. Harry Janssen holds the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Auxiliary 498 is but one example of the way labor unions have become organized in Fremont. Under the direction and guidance of Carpenters Local 1881 union membership has increased from 250 to over 1800 members within the past five years.

The enclosed picture is of the committee of Auxiliary 498 and the smaller children attending the Christmas party. More than 200 children were greeted by

Santa Claus who distributed the treats, after which the ladies served refreshments.

◆

CORPUS CHRISTI LADIES DOING GOOD WORK

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 340 of Carpenters Local Union No. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas, sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

Our activities are varied: we hold two business meetings each month, and once each month we pay a visit to the old folks at the Hearth—a home for the aged which is sponsored by the Community Chest. They enjoy our visits and the refreshments we serve them each time. On the fourth meeting night of each month, we serve coffee and doughnuts to the Carpenters. About once each quarter, the Carpenters have a party for members and their families, and the Auxiliary serves the refreshments at these parties.

In March, 1946, Corpus Christi built a home for Pfc. T. M. Jarvis, who lost both legs in the war. Members of Local 1423 built this six room home in one day, and the Ladies Auxiliary served lunch to all the workmen on this job. In December of 1947, the Carpenters built a home for an aged blind widow and her crippled daughter. Again the Ladies Auxiliary served lunch for the workmen. Coffee and doughnuts were also served during the day at this job, as at the Jarvis home.

The parents of our members receive a handkerchief on their birthdays. Cards are sent to sick Carpenters and their families, and flowers or cards are sent to Auxiliary members who are sick. During the past year, sympathy cards have been sent to the families of service men whose bodies are being returned from overseas for burial.

We have parties in the homes of our members at Christmas, Valentine's Day, and Hallowe'en. We had luncheon for our members and their guests, this year, at Carpenters Hall, at Easter, on Thanksgiving Day, and on June 28, which was to celebrate our ninth anniversary.

We still have four of our Charter Members. At present we are conducting a membership contest, and hope to gain many new members. We enjoy the letters in THE CARPENTER, and hope to see ours there.

We would be glad to hear from Sister Auxiliaries, and would enjoy visits from members.

Fraternally yours,
Gwendola Perry,
Recording Secretary,
Ladies Auxiliary No. 340

◆

SAN RAFAEL LADIES MARK FIRST ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

Greetings from the Ladies Auxiliary No. 495 of San Rafael, California.

Our Auxiliary was one year old on December 13, 1948. As our last meeting in December was near that date, we held a Christmas party for the children of the members.

The party was complete with a Santa Claus who was a big hit with everyone. Each child received a stocking filled with nuts, candy, fruit and a small gift. Games were played, and Christmas carols were sung around the tree. The tables where refreshments were served, were decorated in the holiday theme with favors for all the children.

Then on our first meeting night in January 1949, the members with their husbands as guests held a New Years and Anniversary party. We had a guest entertainer, and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing.

Refreshments were served and our birthday cake with one candle, was the center of attraction.

Fraternally yours,
Agnes L. Veness
Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 246

The most important part of a building is its foundation. But almost on a par with the foundation is the bracing of a building. The foundation might hold the building on a level and at the proper elevation, but if it does not have substantial bracing, it will soon get into twists or lean in some way, if not fall to the ground completely. A great deal of the bracing of light frame buildings is found in the boxing of the walls. In fact, what is known as balloon framing in most cases depends entirely on the boxing to hold the structure in its proper upright position. But the braces that are taken up in this lesson are timbers of some kind that serve the specific purpose of holding buildings in their proper positions.

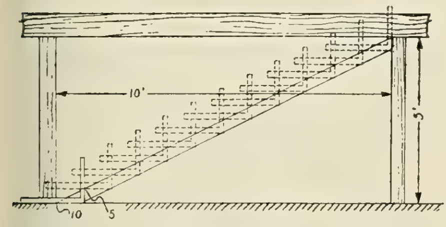

Fig. 1

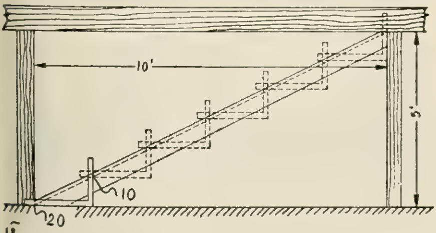

Fig. 2

A simple way to get the length and cuts of brace, such as is shown by Fig. 1, is to let inches on the square represent feet in the run and rise of the brace, and take 12 steps. For instance, the run of the brace shown is 10 feet and the rise is 5 feet. Now take 10 on the blade of the square and 5 on the tongue, and take 12 steps, as shown by the dotted outlines of squares on the drawing. The first application of the square, shown to the bottom left, gives the foot cut, while the last application, to the upper right, gives the top or plumb cut. If you will count the applications of the square, you will find that there are just twelve.

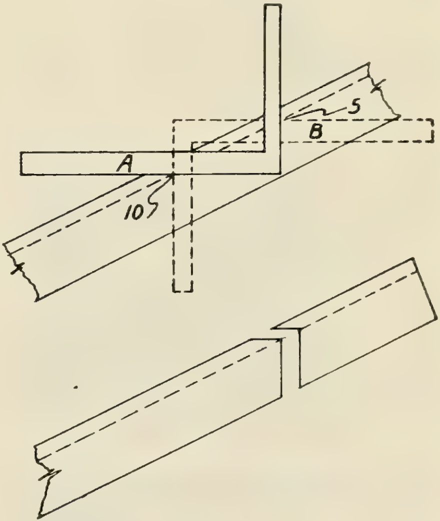

Fig. 3

Using 10 and 5 is just a little tedious, because of the short steps. This can be avoided by doubling both figures, which gives us 20 on the blade and 10 on the tongue, as shown by the first application of the square at the bottom left in Fig. 2. With these figures, only half the number of steps are taken, or 6, as you will find by counting the applications of the square on the drawing. The blade again gives the horizontal cuts, while the tongue gives the plumb cuts.

The brace in Fig. 2 is framed a little differently from the one shown in Fig. 1. Here the square is applied to the dotted measuring line. It will be noticed that both the top and the bottom cuts are partly horzontal and partly plumb, so that the brace will fit into the angles. In Fig. 3 the upper drawing shows the square marked A in position for marking the plumb part of the upper cut, while the square marked B is in position for marking the horizontal part of the same cut. The same drawing gives the applications of the square for the bottom cut. The square marked A gives the horzontal cut, and the one marked B gives the plumb cut. The squares are applied to the dotted measuring line. Study the drawing. The bottom drawing of Fig. 3 shows the timber cut in two. Notice that the dotted measuring line joins the plumb and horizontal lines where they form the angle.

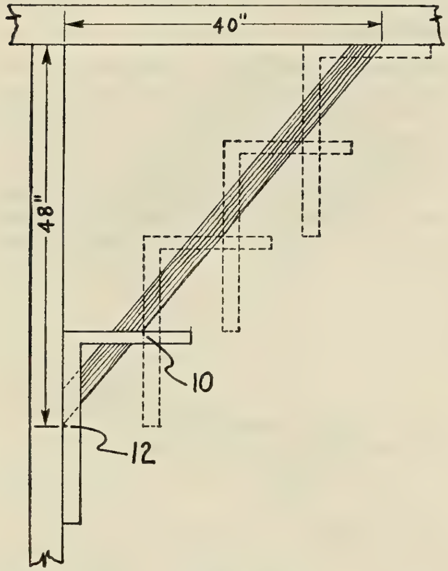

Fig. 4

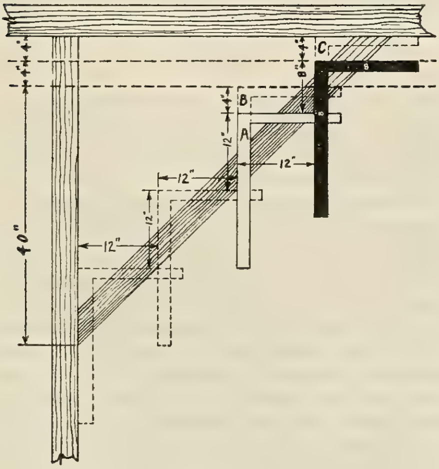

Fig. 5

Fig. 4. shows a brace with a rise of 48 inches and a run of 40 inches. To get the figures to use on the square for stepping off the length of the brace, divide both the run and the rise by the same figure, let's say 4, which gives us 12 and 10. With these figures on the square, take four steps, as shown. The blade gives the plumb or bottom cut, while the tongue gives the horizontal or top cut. I am purposely using figures that will divide in whole numbers, so as to make the point clear. In practice this can not always be done, but it is just as accurate when fractions are involved as it is with whole numbers.

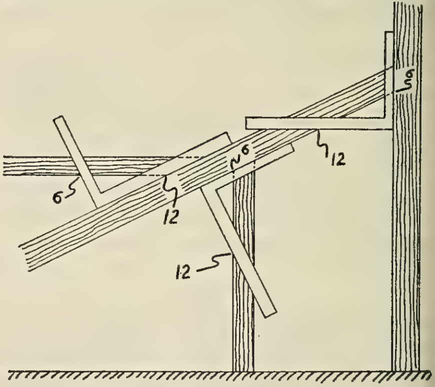

Fig. 6

A little different approach is shown by Fig. 5. Here we have a brace with a 48-inch rise and a 48-inch run. By dividing 48 by 12 it will give us 4, or the number of steps to be taken. Then with 12 and 12 on the square take four steps, which will give you the length of the brace. But if instead of 48 inches, both the run and the rise would have only 40 inches—in that case, with 12 and 12 on the square we would take three steps. This would bring the square up to position A, with 4 inches left over. To take care of the 4 inches the square is moved from position A to position B, or up to the dotted horizontal line. The tongue of the square in this case gives the top or horizontal cut. In case both the run and the rise of the brace were 44 inches, then we would take three steps, and a part of a step, using 8 and 8 on the square, as shown by the black square. If the square is moved from this point to position C we will have the fourth full step. Study this illustration.

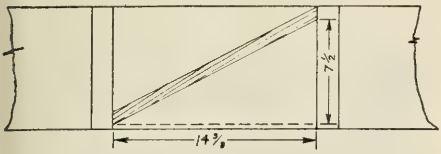

Fig. 7

Fig. 6 shows a part of a brace with a 6-inch rise to a 12-inch run. The tongue of the square to the upper right gives the plumb or top cut, while the blade will give the horizontal or foot cut. The square to the upper left shows how the same figures used on the square will give the cut for a timber joining such a brace horizontally. The blade, as shown, gives the cut. The square at the bottom center shows how the same figures will give the cut on a timber joining the brace in a plumb position. The tongue in this case gives the cut.

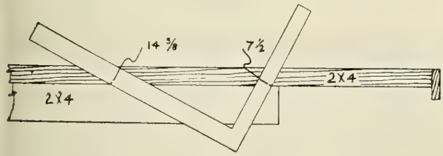

Fig. 8

How to find what figures to use on the square for obtaining the bevel of bridging is shown by Fig. 7. Here is shown a part of a 2x8 timber with two joists spaced 16 inches on center, marked on it, with a piece of bridging, shaded, in place. The bridging does not come quite to the bottom edge of the joist, as indicated by the dotted line. To the right is given the distance from the bottom of the top joint down to the bottom of the bottom joint, or 7½ inches. At the bottom we have the distance between the two joists, which is 14⅜ inches. With 14⅜ on the body of the square and 7½ on the tongue, the tongue will give the bevel of the bridging, as shown by the application of the square in Fig. 8. The square here is applied to an improvised miter box for cutting bridging. Fig. 9 shows a piece of bridging material in the box with the end cut to a bevel, ready for making the second cut. The dotted line between a and b, gives the position of the saw for cutting the bridging. A cross section of the box is shown to the left.

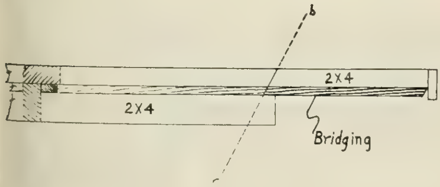

Fig. 9

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PATCHING SCREENS

In most cases the best thing to do when screens need repairs, is to take off the old screen wire and replace it with new wire; however, there are some instances when patching screens is justifiable. At any rate, this writer has seen

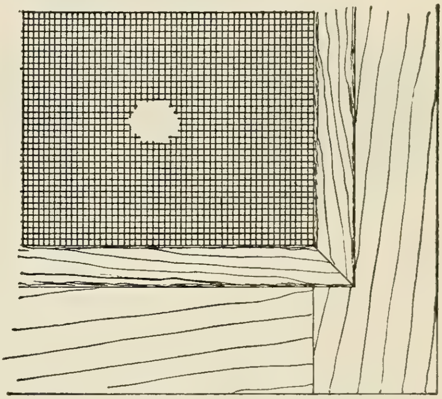

Fig. 1

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a great many screens that were patched. And since people will patch their screens, why shouldn't they have a method of doing it that will look reasonably well.

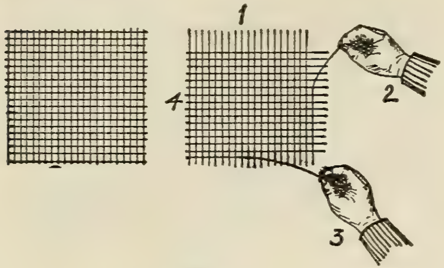

Fig. 2

Fig. 1 gives a sample of the kind of holes that can be patched successfully as follows:

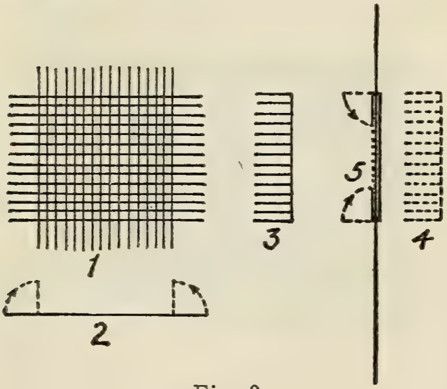

Fig. 3

Cut a square of screen wire about 1 inch larger in both directions than the hole that is to be patched, as shown to the left in Fig. 2. Then pull out about three wires on each edge, as shown to the right, where at 1 the wires have been pulled out, at 2 and 3 they are being pulled out, while at 4 they are yet to be pulled out. When the edge wires are all out, you will have what is shown at 1, Fig. 3. The dotted lines and arrows at 2 show how the projecting ends are bent to a right angle, giving you a cross section as shown at 3. With the projecting ends all bent, bring the patch to the inside of the screen, as shown by dotted lines at 4. The patch is then placed over the hole so that the wires will run parallel with the wires of the screen. This done, push the ends through the meshes of the screen and bend them over as shown by dotted lines and arrows at 5. This will leave the patch rather loose. To finish the job, hold a block on one side of the patch and with a hammer flatten it out, as shown by Fig. 4.

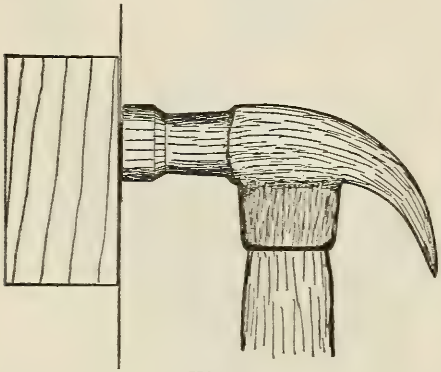

Fig. 4

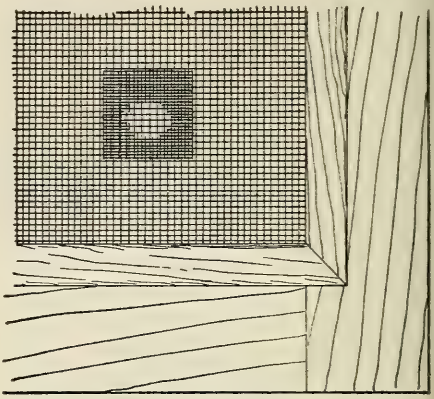

Fig. 5

Fig. 5 shows the patch in place, but it should receive two or three coats of black wagon or implement paint,

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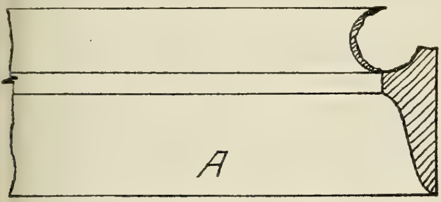
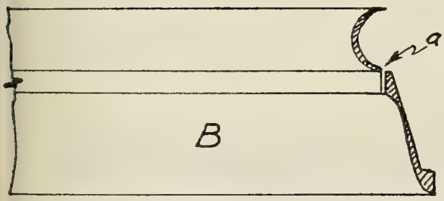
thinned down so that it will not close the openings between the wires. If some of them should close up with paint, blow them open with a strong tire pump.

◆

COPING MOLDINGS

When moldings are to be coped, especially large moldings with beads, and the cutting is all done with a coping saw, it consumes considerable time, and in many instances the coping saw will "run" so that the cut will have to be fixed up in some way to make it pass. How to simplify the job of coping is illustrated herewith.





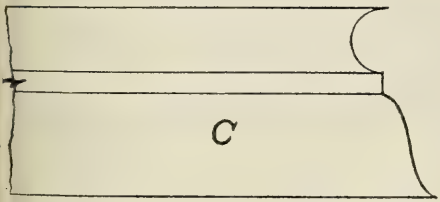


Fig. A shows a part of a picture molding which has a 45-degree miter cut to the right. Most of the upper part of this cut has been removed, roughly, with a coping saw. At B we show the same kind of a cut with the upper part partly removed and the bottom part partly sawed out with a regular hand saw. This sawing is done at about a 60-degree angle, toward the back, which will leave only sharp edges to be trimmed off with the knife. At a, we are pointing out how the straight part has been cut to the line with the hand saw, and needs no trimming. All of this done, trim the cut with the small blade of a sharp knife, and you will have a cut resembling that shown at C.

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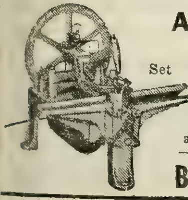

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

Page
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio 5
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 4th Cover
Burr Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal. 45
W. Dohmeyer, Crete, Ill. 4
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Calif. 48
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 6-48
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. 3rd Cover
Master Rule Mfg. Co., Inc., White Plains, N. Y. 47
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass. 6
Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa 1
The Paine Co., Chicago, Ill. 6
Quick Sander Sales Co., Long Beach, Calif. 6
Speed Corp., Portland, Ore. 46
The E. A. Stevens Level Co., Newton Falls, Ohio 47
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn. 3rd Cover
Strait Line Products, Santa Ana, Calif. 47

Carpentry Materials

Johns-Manville Corp., New York, N. Y. 4
The Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y. 2nd Cover

Technical Courses and Books

American School, Chicago, Ill. 45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. 47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y. 3rd Cover
Builders Topics, Seattle Wash. 48
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. 3
Commercial Trades Institute, Chicago, Ill. 44
A Reichers, Palo Alto, Calif. 46
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn. 48
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans. 43
Tamblyn System, Denver, Colo. 4

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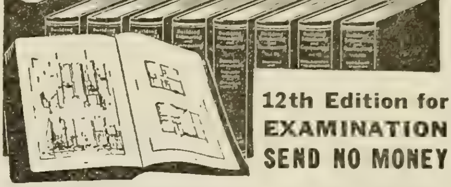

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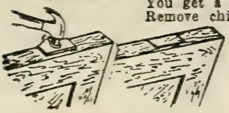

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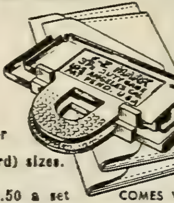
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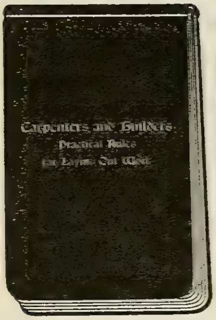

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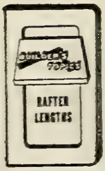

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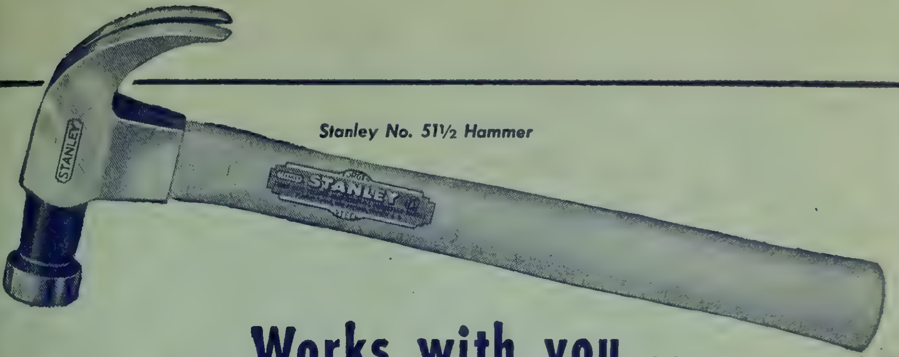
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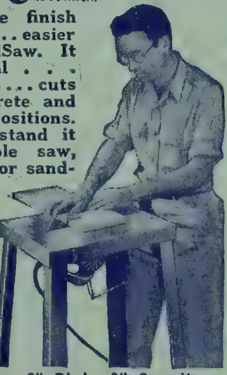

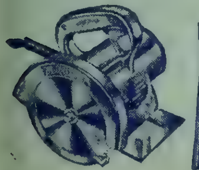

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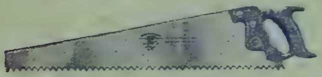

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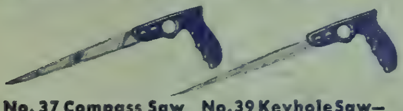

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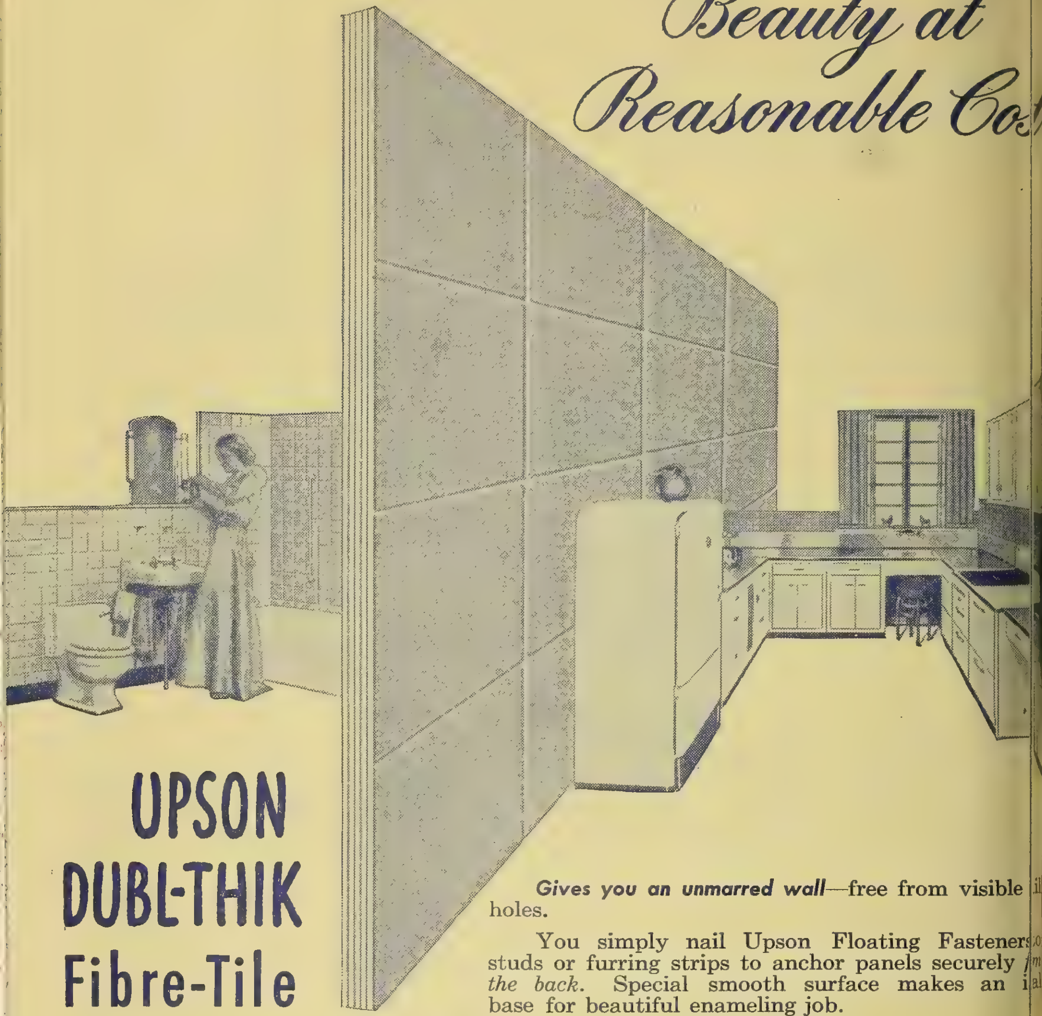

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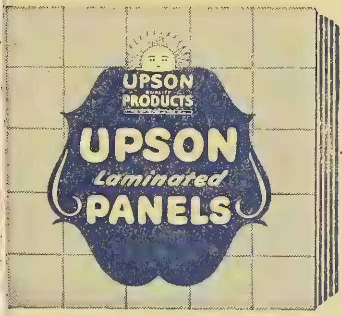

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1949

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— *Contents* —

The Battle Lines Are Forming - - - 7

Is organized labor facing the biggest double-cross in history? Indications from Washington are that it is. Despite the emphatic voice with which the American people spoke against Taft-Hartleyism on November 2nd, the same anti-labor forces that controlled the 80th Congress are now dominating the 81st. A showdown must come soon and the battle lines are now forming.

Unglues the News - - - - - - - 10

In the March issue this journal took to task an editorial in the New York Sunday News which inferred that building trades wages are the chief cause of today's high home prices. A New Jersey Brother points out further fallacies in the News' reasoning.

We Can Help Ourselves - - - - - 16

J. P. McCurdy, president of the United Garment Workers Union points out the importance of helping ourselves instead of our enemies by always demanding the appropriate American Federation of Labor Union Lable on all goods we buy.

The Growing Pinch - - - - - 18

Labor has long predicted that unless the growing gap between prices and wages was closed trouble would result. This prediction is now coming true. Unemployment is growing because runaway prices have cut purchasing power to the point where people cannot buy enough goods.

* * *

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - 14
Official - - - - - - - - 22
Editorials - - - - - - - 24
In Memoriam - - - - - - - 34
Correspondence - - - - - - - 36
To the Ladies - - - - - - - 39
Craft Problems - - - - - - - 40

* * *

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - 44

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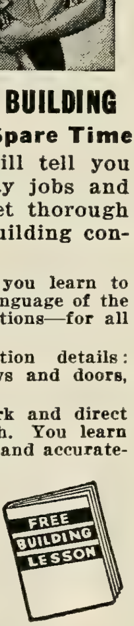

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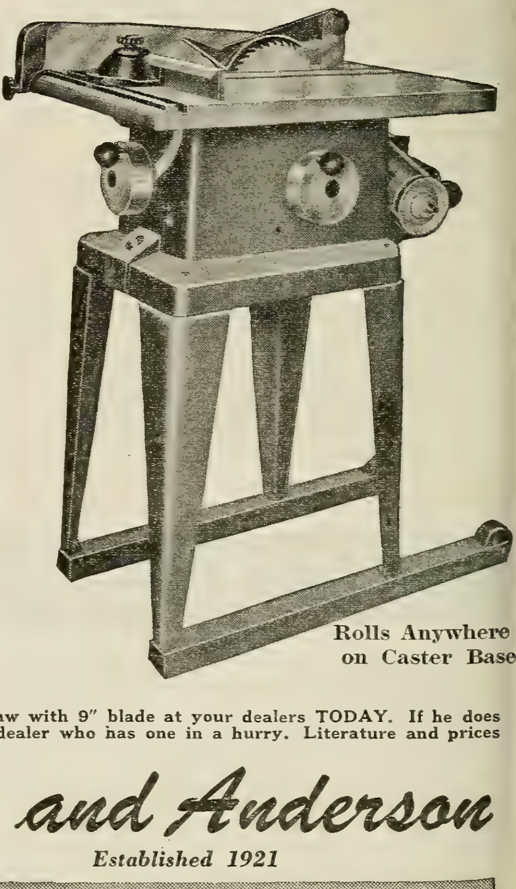

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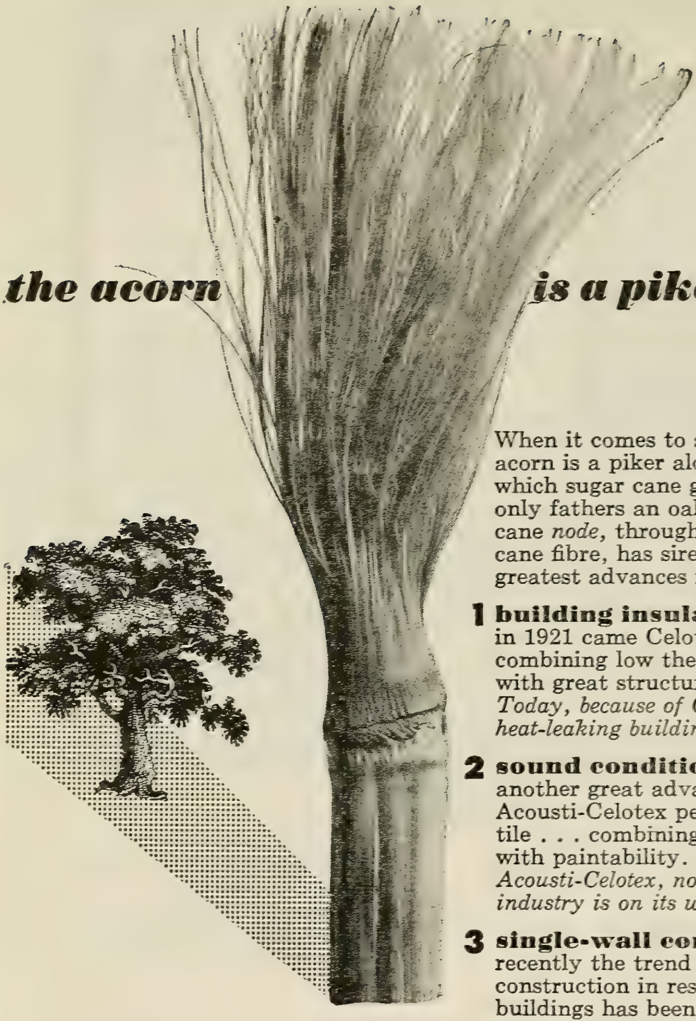

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Battle Lines Are Forming

★

IS ORGANIZED LABOR facing the biggest double cross in history? It is too early to say definitely, yet all indications from Washington are that things are shaping up that way. Three months have elapsed since the 81st Congress went into session. To date nothing constructive has been done about repealing the Taft-Hartley law or putting into effect the other social reforms which organized labor has consistently backed. There has been plenty of talk and debate, there have been many hearings and committee meetings, but up to the present there has been very little action.

When it is recalled that the one clear, unmistakable mandate handed down to Congress by the people on November 2nd was a mandate to scuttle the Taft-Hartley Law and abandon the pro-Big Business line followed by the 80th Congress, there is every reason to believe that organized labor has ample grounds for suspecting a double cross. On November 2nd the little people of the nation spoke with a clear, emphatic voice. By their ballots they made it clear they wanted an end put to Taft-Hartleyism and all it stands for. From border to border and coast to coast Congressmen who danced to the tune played by Big Business went down to defeat. Scores of new candidates who openly and avowedly espoused labor's cause went to Washington in their stead. Even the stupidest individual could not fail to interpret the voice of the people as anything but a protest against Taft-Hartleyism. Yet today the Taft-Hartley Act is still on the statute books, and the seventy-five cent minimum wage, higher Social Security benefits and all the other progressive legislation backed by labor is as far away as ever.

True a valiant minority of Congressmen in both the House and Senate who consider campaign promises a sacred trust rather than as mere campaign oratory are fighting desperately to enact the kind of program the little people asked for in November. But they have their backs to the wall. Many who campaigned on a progressive program are hiding behind the legalistic fol-de-rol for which Washington is famous. Rules, committee procedures, debates, filibusters and all the other razzle-dazzle of Capitol Hill offer them plenty of screening behind which to play a weasel game.

The time for separating the sheep from the goats is long overdue. It is time for all Congressmen to stand and be counted. Among them there must be plenty who said one thing in October when they were seeking election and are doing something entirely different now that they are elected to office. We should find out who they are. Certainly if democracy still exists we have that right.

By now it is crystal clear that Big Business intends to put up an all-out fight to retain the Taft-Hartley Law and block every piece of progressive legislation labor wants. Never in history have so many high-priced lobbyists and so much money been mustered for one legislative fight. Throughout the land phony "front" organizations for Big Business groups are conducting "surveys" and "polls" which invariably show that everybody loves the Taft-Hartley Law. Newspaper ads, radio shows, and every other possible form of advertising are being used to try to confuse the picture and convince Congressmen that the Taft - Hartley Law is a good thing for the nation.

Full page ads addressed "Attention: Mr. Green and Mr. Murray" have been appearing all over the country in the daily press. These ads which oppose any repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act are signed by DeWitt Emery, President of the National Small Businessmen's Association, Inc. The United Mine Workers Journal on February 15, exposed DeWitt Emery as a false labor-baiting front for Big Business. The Mine Workers Journal quoted from the "National Independent", a bonafide small business magazine, as follows:

> "One of Mr. Emery's mailing efforts contains a listing of prominent contributors to his foundation. It includes, among other, the following firms: Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.; B. F. Goodrich Co.; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; Pure Oil Co.; Socony Vacuum Co.; Standard Oil Co. of Indiana; Standard Oil Co. of N. J.; Texas Company; Chrysler Corporation; DeSoto Motor Corporation; Plymouth Motor Corp.; Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co.; Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Inland Steel Co.; Republic Steel Co.; American Rolling Mill Co.; Electric Boat Co.; First National Stores, Inc."

This looks more like the roll call of the American Blue-Book of industry. It is another example of the present N. A. M. monopolist strategy. Because the November elections repudiated monopolistic Big Business and the N. A. M., the technique now is to subsidize false fronts with high sounding titles to do their talking. Actually the pro-Taft-Hartley propagandists are just the same old small but wealthy special interest groups.

In cahoots with Big Business, certain reactionary Congressmen are pulling every technique in the book to filibuster and stall hearings on repeal. One good example is Ralph W. Gwinn, Representative from Westchester County, New York, who is not only a member of the House Labor Committee but also one of the most active members of the anti-labor Committee for Constitutional Government. On United States Congress stationery, Mr. Gwinn wrote to the various state manufacturers associations at the end of January saying, "It is up to you. Every employer . . . must see that saving the Taft-Hartley Act now is his major responsibility during the next few weeks." Gwinn urged them to rally as many employers as possible to request an opportunity to appear as a witness on Taft-Hartley. After flagrantly inciting the Manufacturers' Associations to jam the committee with hundreds of witnesses, Gwinn then urges, "In the event the majority party refuses to hear the testimony of our citizens on this vital issue, call in representatives of the local press and tell your story to them."

Anyone who still thinks that the Taft-Hartley Act was a fair-minded effort by honest men should take note of the fact that Gerald Reilly, principal back-stage author of the Act, has now gone on the pay roll as chief lobbyist for General Electric, and Fred Hartley, co-author of the Act, has become President of the National Tool Owners Union, which Governor Dewey's State Board of Standards and Appeals branded a year ago as being fascist and a "danger to our way of life".

Against all the super-strategy of Big Business, organized labor has but one weapon—an aroused and determined membership. An aroused and determined membership cleaned house on November 2nd. An aroused and determined membership can end all the pussy-footing and shadow-boxing that have been going on in Washington so far. The way to do it is by informing our Congressional representatives that we want the Taft-Hartley Law repealed immediately and the old Wagner Act restored in its stead. We must inform them as individuals and as organizations. We must make them understand that in 1950 we will hold them responsible for their actions.

The battle lines are now being drawn. All the heavy artillery of money, propaganda and lobbyists Big Business has moved to Washington. All the progressive legislation of the past fifty years is at stake. Can we meet the challange? We can if each of us realizes his own responsibility and acts accordingly.

Look Before You Leap

Members are advised to take with a grain of salt a good deal of what they read in newspapers concerning booming conditions in various parts of the nation. In recent months there have been a number of sensational stories. For example, one New York paper ran a long story about carpenters making from $400 to $500 per week in Miami. Other stories told of wonderful opportunities in the New Mexico atom bomb area or at a big Montana dam site. A number of members have recently fallen for such stories which had no real basis on fact. As a result they lost valuable time and a good deal of money.

It should be remembered that newspaper stories have to be colorful to be any good. Consequently they are always stretching the truth to the breaking point. Futhermore some unscrupulous employer organizations have not been above using "prosperity" stories to depress the labor market.

In any event, members reading stories about wonderful opportunities in this section or that should do a little checking before rushing in. Travel is expensive and lost time can never be recouped. Everybody wants to and is entitled to go where he can do best. But a little caution may save a big headache.

In a masterly fashion a New Jersey Brother—

Unglues The News

★ ★ ★

LAST MONTH'S issue of this journal took exception to an editorial which appeared in the January 23rd issue of the New York Sunday News. The News' editorial, like so many similar pieces written by newspaper hacks who would not know a joist from a plumb bob, contained a lot of everything except facts. Gist of the editorial was that construction wages and "featherbedding" rules are to blame for today's high housing costs. Here is a sample sentence: "By employing more reasonable non-union building workers, they (the contractors) can pay their help good annual wages and still save $1,400 to $1,800 per house".

How specious and fallacious the editorial really was was exposed in last month's journal. On page eleven of the journal there was a picture of an actual house built to sell for $12,000 on which the entire labor cost was only a little bit over $1,800, yet the News editorial talked of saving as much as $1,800 on building costs through non-union labor. Throughout, the News' editorial was a web of mis-statements stemming from either ignorance of facts or something more vicious.

However, this journal was not alone in taking exception to the fallacies in the News editorial. Immediately following appearance of the editorial, Brother Emmett Angell of Local Union No. 1113, Springfield, N. J., sent a letter to the paper putting it straight on certain facts contained therein. The letter was returned to Brother Angell unanswered and unused. Because it covers points in addition to those covered in last month's issue, we are herewith reprinting part of Brother Angell's letter to the News:

* * * *

Regarding your January 23rd editorial "Something New in Housing," issue can be taken with almost every statement in the editorial and little if anything shows very keen analysis. The first point is building codes, about which in different communities there is a great deal to criticize; little, however from the point of view of saving money. A building code, strict in one town, will cost the builder more. A building code, lenient in another town, will cost the builder less. Consider some of the things in a building code that add to the cost of the finished house. Consider fireproofing around a heating unit. Consider the construction of a permanently dry cellar. How about giving a thought to electrical wiring from the standpoint of its minimum load requirements—to its armored insulation? In some communities a 2 x 6 can be used to carry a floor load where in communities with a stricter code a 2 x 12 would be required. Plumbing and sewerage must have minimum requirements of strength to insure the safety and health of the eventual occupant of the premises being built. This is the reason for which many forward looking towns are accused of having cumbersome, even expensive building codes. The consideration given to safety pays off eventually in lower fire and accident rates, though in the building of a structure the initial cost unquestionably is greater. Conscientious inspection of each point of safety ensures the taxpayer of his money's worth under the law.

You will find excellent examples of the lack of adequate requirements and inspections almost daily in the "Daily News," with pictures of grieving parents in burned out homes—too frequently in veterans' housing where ***temporary exceptions*** to existing codes permitted faulty or inadequate construction. These exceptions are granted in many communities in order to provide some kind of shelter cheaply and quickly. About a year ago "The New York Daily News" conducted an expose of certain veterans' housing which a year or less after being built started to sag and burst wide open. This could not have happened with high minimum codes and proper inspection.

The American pioneer could build his uncomplicated log cabin, usually stronger than strong enough, and if not, no one was in jeopardy but his immediate family. The "outside plumbing" endangered no one; so scattered were these structures that pollution of a stream was only the remotest possibility. His only danger was fire and that has been with us to a greater or lesser degree since civilized man discovered the use of flint and steel. But speaking of ***fire*** it might be suggested to this casual editorial writer to consult a few fire underwriters as to the wisdom of the resourceful pioneers of this age who have undertaken to remodel their existing structures "into multiple unit dwellings." Consider in passing pollution of streams by the use of cesspools or septic tanks with inadequately long or sufficient drainage conditions.

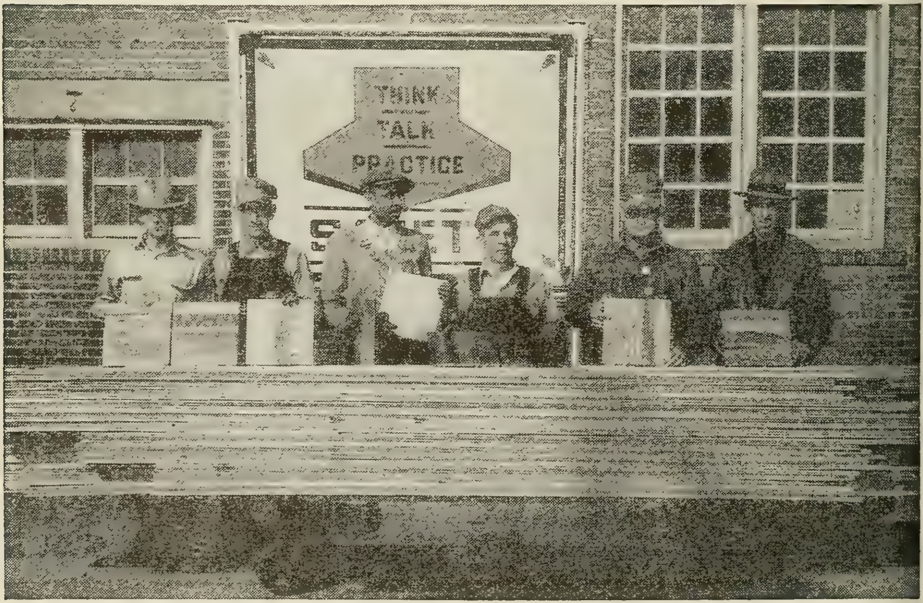
It should be mentioned here that no house on the market is sold for less nor does any apartment rent for less because it was built non-union. The difference involved, if any, is the contribution of unorganized labor to the contractors, not to the public whom it is presumed would benefit from lower costs. If a man wishes to sell his services for enough less than a union man to enrich the builder by "$1400 to $1800 more per house," he should deduct this profit to the builder as a "contribution" on his income tax report; that is, if operating so beneficently his annual wage is large enough to require him to make a return. Seriously a 20% cut in wages for all building tradesmen would make less than a few hundred dollars saving on a $10,000 house. It would have to be a $30,000 or $40,000 house to arrive at a saving up to "$1400 to $1800 more per house," and I don't think that the editorial was concerning itself with that price group.

On the subject of nail hammering by a mason, your observations border on the ridiculous. As an example let it be stated that in common sense, knowledge of what is required in building on a properly supervised job makes no occasion for a bricklayer to hammer a nail. A foreman, who is a company man and a superintendent who is a company man watch a job progress and by virtue of the fact that they know what is required they stay ahead of the requirements of the separate trades. When bricklayers are at a certain point on a scaffold the foreman knows another must be built or the existing one raised. When the bricklayer is through in one place he finds the next section ready. If this isn't done, it is the Company who is at fault and who is paying for idle bricklayers, so naturally, it doesn't happen often.

There are many jobs that have foremen and superintendents who do not know how to keep a job going, who aren't "on the ball." It is impossible to do good work for a poor foreman. It is impossible to become interested in a job in which you spend half your time tearing out what you have put in wrong because the foreman misread, never read, or couldn't read from the prints or specifications. It is a real pleasure to work under a good foreman who knows his job, and you take pride in and get satisfaction from your day's work.

Far and beyond the criticism of unionism looms the far greater, less frequently emphasized fact that pre-war materials were better; one-third, one-quarter and in some cases ten times less expensive (better quality lumber for example, is faster to handle, less cuts, less waste, less splitting and breaking).

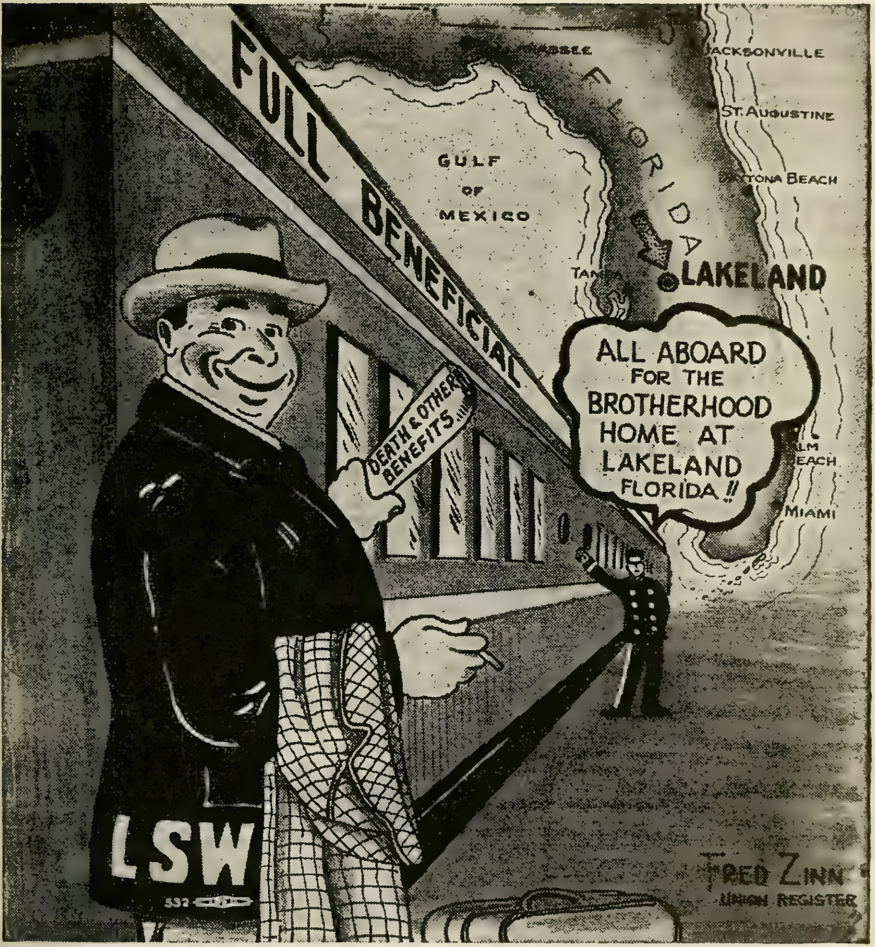
Hardwood Flooring With The Label



Pictured above is a group of E. L. Bruce Company employes at Little Rock, Arkansas, admiring the first pieces of hardwood flooring they ever saw with the Brotherhood Label on them. Recently the Bruce Company and the nine Brotherhood Locals representing its employes signed an agreement entitling the company to use the label on all its products.

The men in the above picture are members of Local Union No. 2864, the first Union organized in a Bruce operation. Each has anywhere from fifteen to thirty years of seniority to his credit. Reading from left to right, they are: Albert Charmichal, flooring grader; Sam Swafford, rip sawyer; B. L. Albertson, machine man; John Branch, machine man; J. J. Breyel, shop steward; and H. B. Weedman, hardwood lumber inspector.

THE SWING IS FULL BENEFICIAL


FULL BENEFICIAL
ASSEE
JACKSONVILLE
ST. AUGUSTINE
TONA BEACH
FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
TAM
LAKELAND
ALL ABOARD FOR THE BROTHERHOOD HOME AT LAKELAND FLORIDA !!
LM BEACH
MIAMI
DEATH & OTHER BENEFITS
LSW
532
FRED ZINN
UNION REGISTER

The above cartoon appeared in a recent issue of the Union Register, official weekly paper of the Brotherhood members in the Northwest lumber industry. According to word from that section, there is a concerted swing toward full beneficial status throughout the area. Many sections are already 100% full beneficial and others are rapidly approaching that category as Local Union after Local Union votes to become full beneficial. Doubling of death benefits through the recent referendum has added impetus to the swing. And thus the solidarity and strength of our Brotherhood grows greater month by month.

PLANE GOSSIP

TIME TO DO SOME PRODDING

"Biddy," says Pat timidly, "did ye iver think o' marryin'?"

"Shure, now," says Biddy, looking demurely at her shoe, "shure now, the subject has niver entered me mind at all, at all."

"It's sorry Oi am," says Pat, and he turned away.

"Wan minute, Pat," said Biddy, softly. "Ye've set me thinkin'."

From the amount of pussyfooting that has been going on in Congress regarding repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, it appears that some members have not been thinking about the promises they made before election. A flood of wires and letters asking for immediate repeal may set them thinking as it did Biddy in the above story.

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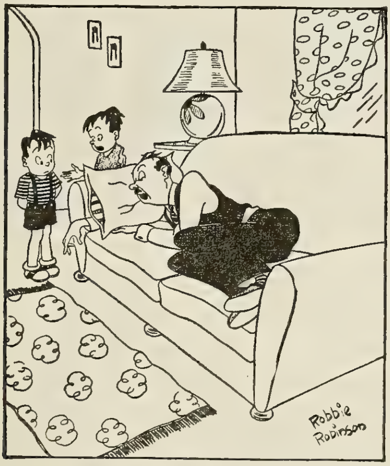
UNFAIR COMPETITION

"Navy developing talking rockets," declares a headline in a Sunday paper.

Some of the filibustering Senators ain't going to like it. But then none of us is ever very happy when technological changes catch up with our specialties.



"It's when he lies on the other side that the nickels roll out."

SOUNDS LOGICAL

Last month Moustache Joe booted out Molotov as Foreign Minister and replaced him with Vishinsky. Ever since, the leaders of the Western nations have been trying to puzzle out what the move means. A hundred different theories have been evolved but none seems to stand up very long.

We do not pretend to be experts on foreign affairs, but we have a theory too. Maybe Molotov just ran out of different ways of saying "NO."

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TIME TO PRAY

As this is being written, the Senate is going into its second week of filibuster. Men who are supposed to be world leaders are telling jokes, reading telephone books or just plain spouting words without any regard as to whether they make sense or not. Meanwhile the Taft-Hartley Law is still on the books, rent control is withering on the vine, half the lawmakers are convinced depression is on us while the other half predicts unlimtied prosperity. And nothing is being done about it.

Considering everything, it seems to us that the nation is about like the musician who hitch-hiked a ride. Pretty soon the car came to a steep hill. Minute after minute it kept gaining speed. Finally the driver turned to the musician and said: "What instrument do you play?"

"Why, I play the oboe," replied the musician.

"Too bad," countered the driver, "you ought to play a harp because these blankety-blank brakes don't work."

★ ★ ★

THE ALL-TIME CHAMP

"Who handed you the stiffest wallop of your career?" a sports writer recently asked Joe Louis, retired world's heavyweight champion.

"That's easy." retorted Joe without batting an eye. "Uncle Sam's tax collector."

A BETTER INVESTMENT

In a desperate effort to convince Congress that the people want the Taft-Hartley Law kept on the books, Big Business is flooding the nation with all sorts of phony "polls" and "surveys." After what happened to the surveys in November it would seem that even Big Business should have enough of them by now.

However, these Taft-Hartley "surveys" and "polls" are loaded. The questions are biased and leading and in the end results will probably be just what the guys footing the bill want them to be. To our way of thinking, the vested interests could make a greater contribution to continued labor peace by taking the millions they are now spending for surveys and full page ads and add it to the pay envelopes of their employes. Although there must be some way of tying all this in with the story of the movie producer at Palm Springs, we can't think of it offhand.

Anyway, it seems this movie producer took his wife to the famous desert spot for a vacation.

"Did I have trouble with my wife," he complained. "She's the type who's never satisfied. She had to go to a hotel that charges $100 per day. The next morning she went horseback riding. So what does she do but fall off the horse and knock herself unconscious. I called the doctor, and he said she'd be unconscious for ten weeks."

"Unconscious for ten weeks?" exclaimed the listener. "What on earth did you do?"

"I moved to a cheaper hotel."

★ ★ ★

CAN'T HELP WONDERING

For three years we have poured money and arms into certain southern European countries to help them eliminate communist guerillas. However, today the guerillas are as powerful as ever and the nations are asking for more aid. This makes us wonder a little if the guerilla business isn't something like the lucky saucer of a certain grocer.

A collector of early American glass stopped in front of the grocer's store to admire a little cat lapping milk from a saucer. Inspecting the saucer closer, the collector realized it was a rare and valuable piece. He dashed into the store and succeeded in buying the cat for a dollar.

"For that sum," he told the proprietor, "I'm sure you won't mind throwing in the saucer. The kitten looks so happy drinking from it."

"Nothing doing," retorted the grocer. "That's my lucky saucer. From it I've already sold thirty-two cats this week."

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MAKES A DIFFERENCE

"People are bored with rent control." proclaim headlines in a midwest real estate publication. Maybe so, but we are inclined to believe there are two sides to the question. Those who own their own homes or have property to rent may be bored but those who have to find places to live at prices they can afford to pay probably have a different point of view.

It all sort of reminds us of the two cats watching a tennis game. One was bored and the other was interested. After a few minutes, the bored cat said: "You seem to be interested in tennis."

"It's not that," replied the interested cat, "but my old man's in the racket."

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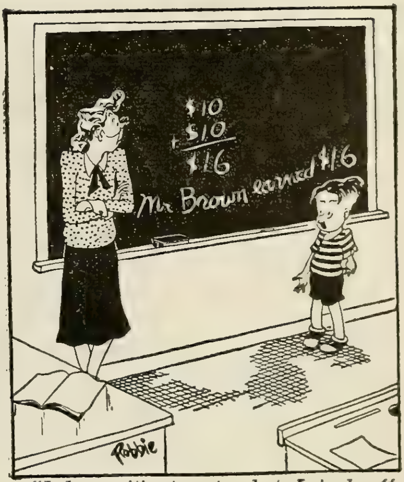
THE WAY PAUP SEES IT

"A successful man," says Joe Paup, Einstein of the poolrooms, "is a man who can make money faster than his wife can spend it. A successful woman is one who can find such a man."



"I know it's twenty, but I took off withholding tax."

We Can Help Ourselves

Editor's note: **"When we buy American Federation of Labor Union Made goods, we employ American Federation of Labor Members. Let us not spend our money to help our enemies. Let us spend our money to help ourselves." That is a piece of worthwhile advice contained in a recent letter from Joseph P. McCurdy, General President of the United Garment Workers of America to General President William L. Hutcheson. The United Garment Workers of America is one of the pioneer Unions in the American Labor Movement. Because President McCurdy's letter contains some really pertinent thoughts regarding the Union Label, it is herewith reprinted.**

By JOSEPH P. McCURDY,

General President, United Garment Workers of America

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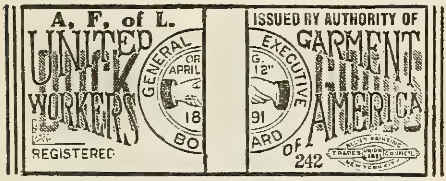
ONE OF THE IMPORTANT Departments of the American Federation of Labor is the Department which promotes the use of the Union Labels of all affiliated Unions of the American Federation of Labor.

As Union men and women we must learn to use our purchasing power to strengthen all affiliated Unions associated with the American Federation of Labor. All of the nearly 8,000,000 members of our own great Labor Movement and the members of their families should always look for the Union Label of the American Federation of Labor Unions when making purchases. Let us not forget that it is the consumers that furnish employment. When we buy American Federation of Labor Union Made goods we employ American Federation of Labor members. Let us not spend our money to help our enemies. Let us spend our money to help ourselves.



United Garment Workers' Union Label

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is not only one of the finest International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but the Carpenters have always been in the vanguard fighting for the workers in practically every walk of life in our great country.

Our organization, the United Garment Workers of America, is grateful for the splendid cooperation that we have always received from the National Officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the promotion of the American Federation of Labor Union Label of the United Garment Workers of America. We take this occasion to express our thanks and we are looking forward to that same measure of continued cooperation that we have always received in the past.

The jurisdiction of our organization covers all persons of sixteen years or over employed in the manufacture of men's, boys' and children's ready-to-wear clothing, special order made to measure clothing, work and men's rainproof clothing, bath robes, men's bathing suits, all kinds of aprons and white goods, overalls, trousers, rompers, playsuits, work shirts, dress shirts, nainsook and linen underwear.

Carpenters' overalls are being made by most of our manufacturers throughout the country and the style of these overalls is entirely controlled by each firm. Some carpenter overalls are made with a nail bag attached. Others are plain. A lot of carpenters prefer an overall with the nail bag attached and others do not and would much rather have a plain overall but with an apron which has a nail bag on it.

Carpenters' overalls are made in different colors, such as plain white, hickory stripe, blue and brown depending upon the individual taste. In many instances a different thread color arrangement is used. Some firms make a white overall with orange colored thread or blue on white or white on blue. Carpenters' nail bags are made by most of our firms. To sum it up, almost all our firms make some kind of carpenter overalls with the Union Label.

Look for the United Garment Workers of America Union Label on overalls, work coats, shop coats, dungarees, work aprons, lined jackets, zippered coats of wool, cotton and twills, work shirts, uniform shirts, dress shirts, wool and cotton flannel shirts, wool, cotton, and twill pants, and all types of play suits and children's garments.

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The World's Greatest Labor-Management Show

In all of unionism there is no event more significant than the Annual Union Industries Show sponsored each year by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. What the show really is is a display of America's productive genius and industrial might made possible by American free enterprise in which men are at liberty to choose their own destinies and build their own futures. In a way it is a challenging answer to those who seek to pit class against class in this country. Nowhere else on earth can anything even remotely resembling it be produced, for nowhere else on earth have labor and management worked together in a climate more conducive to the partnership concept of industry. A thousand and one items will be displayed at the show, and each of them will have been produced under a contract that guarantees labor fair wages and working standards and assures employers of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

This year the show will be held in Cleveland from May 18th to May 22nd. Those in a position to do so should attend it without fail, for it offers every unionist and every employer an opportunity to get a first hand look at what the American way of life really means.

The Union Label Trades Department and cooperating International Unions and local groups are planning on making this year's show the biggest and best in history. All indications are that it will be just that.

For complete information about this important event, drop a postcard to I. M. Ornburn, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

Lag of wages behind prices brings on—

THE GROWING PINCH

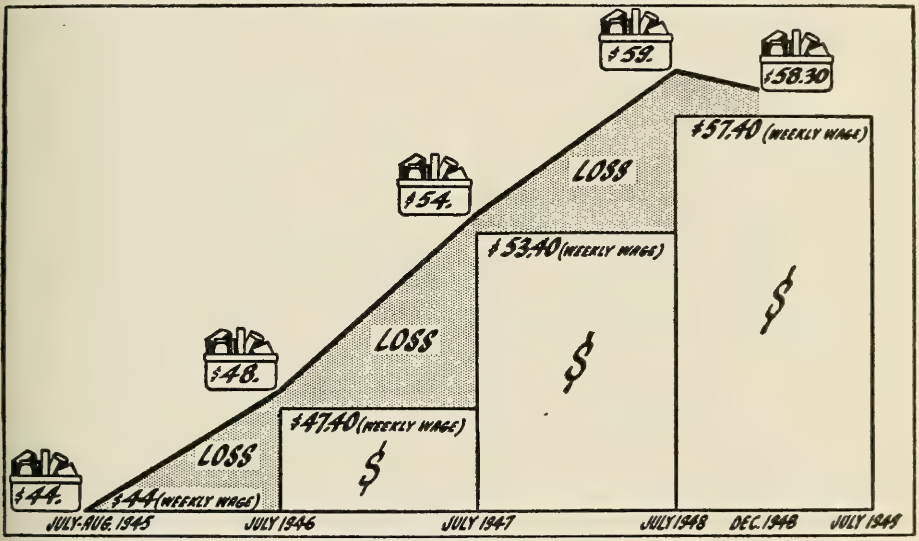
★ ★

FOR THREE POSTWAR YEARS (1946 through 1948) workers' buying power in USA has lagged behind production. Since American workers normally buy almost half the entire finished product of the nation's farms and industries, such a lag is serious. Yet, due to drastic price rises, total buying power of wages and salaries rose only 3% in this period while production rose 12%. Until recently, business restocking for wartime shortages has kept industry busy; now the effect of low buying power is being felt. Retail stores find sales lagging behind last year; manufacturers' backlogs of orders are shrinking.

Most people do not realize why workers' income has fallen so seriously behind in the race with prices, in spite of wage increases won by unions. The chart on page 19 tells the story. The food baskets show the rising cost of *the same living standard* which a worker could buy for the average factory wage of $44 in July-August 1945. The wage increases are typical postwar union raises. Starting from $1.00 per hour for a 44-hour week at the war's end, the agreement is negotiated in July of each year. A raise of 18½c per hour in 1946, with hours reduced from 44 to 40 brings weekly income to $47.40. But during these months the cost of the worker's war-end living standard has risen to $48. For the next full year he lives on $47.40, while the cost of his living standard rises from $48 to $54. Before the next union agreement his level of living has been reduced by $6.60 a week or 14%. The 1947 raise of 15c (or 12.6%) brings his weekly pay up to $53.40—but the war-end standard costs $54. Then for another year he lives on $53.40 while the cost of his previous living standard rises from $54 to $59. By July 1948, he is 10% below it. The 1948 wage increase of 10c per hour (7.5%) raises his weekly pay to $57.40, but still leaves him short of his war-end living standard.

This is the story of a typical union worker, who fared much better than unorganized workers. Contrasting with his wage of $1.43½ per hour in July 1948, the average factory wage was only $1.33—10½c less; for a 40-hour week, the union worker's wage of $57.40 contrasts with the average of $53.20 for factory workers in general. Thus the chart shows ***minimum*** losses in buying power; the average loss was considerably greater. But whether the loss was large or small, the important point is this: The worker's wage remained the same for a full year while prices rose. Even if his next increase brought him abreast of the price rise, it could not restore what he lost during that year. That is why workers' buying power has lagged so seriously, and business is now feeling the consequences.

WORKERS' LOSS IN BUYING POWER: WAGES HAVE FALLEN BEHIND PRICES



Source: Cost of food basket calculated by Labor Department Consumer Price Index.

To find out how these postwar trends were actually affecting union members who had received typical wage increases, the American Federation of Labor conducted a study last fall among its members in a large metal-working plant on the east coast. Questionnaires were given them and explained by shop stewards. Reports from these members show the following significant facts: (1) More than three-quarters of those reporting (77%) had been forced to cut their purchases of at least one important living necessity since the war. Most of them had cut three or more items. (2) The cuts showed definite reductions in living standards. Purchases were cut in many of the principal foods necessary to maintain physical strength and supply vitamins: More than half the workers cut meat and butter; one-third cut eggs and fresh fruits and vegetables; one-fourth reduced their supply of milk. Clothing, shoes, recreation and medical care, were reduced. About half the adults cut their purchases of clothing and shoes, and a fourth had to cut children's clothes and shoes; almost half cut movies, newspapers and magazines; 13% cut medical care, 20% dental care. (3) While purchases were reduced, nearly all families (87%) also found that the shoes and clothes they bought wore out sooner than before the war—a further hardship. (4) Only 9% had been able to lay by any savings since October 1947 and 52% had gone into debt. (5) Since the war, 86% had drawn on their past savings, and 83% had cashed war bonds. But the significant point about this use of savings was that three-quarters of these families had to spend their savings for ordinary living expenses. Savings were used to buy furniture by less than 42% of the workers, to buy washing machines, refrigerators, radios, by less than 23% ; only 7% used savings to buy homes, only 2% to buy autos. These were the permanent improvements workers had hoped to own when they saved and bought bonds in wartime. Some families drew on savings for medical care (21%), and some for children's education (12%).

These figures tell a vivid story of the postwar pinch, of reduced clothing and medical care, reduction or shifts in food, increasing debts, wartime savings drawn out in a vain effort to maintain living standards. They also show why the market for consumer goods is lagging. The workers studied received wage increases totaling 38½c an hour from the war's end to March 1948, which is 5c an hour or $2 a week more than the average for factory workers.

A widespread lag in consumer buying is now being reported by retail stores. Workers and others are waiting for prices to come down. The stores find it harder to sell high-priced goods; also, they can get new supplies from factories more quickly now that production is catching up with demand. Retailers generally therefore find it wise to keep smaller supplies of goods on hand; while they have been stocking for a three-month period, they are now cutting back to a two-months' supply basis. Such a change in policy by thousands of retail stores throughout the country temporarily shrinks manufacturers' orders by hundreds of millions of dollars. The consumer buying-power shortage thus reaches back to the factory. The result is temporary lay-offs. Unemployment has risen rapidly in recent months; such industries as the following have been affected: Cotton and woolen textiles, clothing, shoes, tires, other soft goods. Some "hard goods" are also beginning to feel the lag in consumer buying—stoves, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, furniture. Many workers in amusement industries are out of jobs. Temporary lay-offs have also affected thousands in auto plants machine tools, railroad shops. Many are working only part time.

Since last October, unemployment has risen rapidly. Even though a seasonal increase is normal in these months, this year's winter unemployment has risen above last year's by a greater amount each month until it reached a peak in February 1949, about 750,000 above last year. The number out of work is higher now than at any time since the war, slightly above the reconversion peak in 1946. Unemployment will probably continue above last year for several months. But as industrial activity increases for the spring busy season in April and May, most of those recently laid off will probably go back to work. Unless employment increases in the next two months, look for a change in business outlook.

Workers are now observing the normal downturn in prices or "disinflation" which takes place in a free economy as production catches up and surpasses demand. It is a difficult process for everyone. Employers must cut costs and lower prices to meet competition; workers are temporarily laid off. It is also a time of danger. when sharp price drops may occur, disrupting business. A sharp decline in farm prices from January 27 to February 8 was quickly checked by the U. S. government, and within ten days the farm price index had risen again, cancelling part of the decline. Prices of metals and other scarce products have not yet started down, and some are still rising.

A gradual and orderly decline in high prices is greatly needed now to increase buying power of workers and other consumers and bring them back into the market. As yet the decline in wholesale prices has not been fully passed on to consumers. Decline in living costs are in general small and spotty, occurring chiefly in foods, occasionally in clothes and housefurnishings. Consumer prices will have to remedy the buying power loss shown on page 19. The Consumer Price index in January 1949 was 1.2% above last January.

However, the danger of inflation is gradually disappearing. As one observer puts it: "If inflation comes again in 1949, government spending alone will cause it." The need at present is rather to make up the serious lag in workers' buying power so that business can reach a normal peacetime balance without sliding off into a recession.

Death Calls Frank Morrison, AFL Dean

Frank Morrison, grand old man of the American Federation of Labor, passed away quietly in Washington, D. C., on the night of March 12th at the ripe old age of eighty-nine. In the passing of Brother Morrison, the labor movement lost one of its staunchest and ablest champions.

A printer who once studied law, Brother Morrison served forty-three years as secretary of the American Federation of Labor. He saw the organization grow from 250,000 members to over 7,000,000 in his lifetime. A Canadian by birth, Brother Morrison served twenty-nine years under the Federation's first president, Samuel Gompers, and fifteen years under William Green, the present president. In 1939 he stepped down to become secretary emeritus of the Federation, a post he held until his passing.

Sincere, scholarly and passionately devoted to the labor movement, Brother Morrison was always in the forefront of every fight for elevation of the living standards of the nation's workers. He numbered his friends in the hundreds of thousands. His passing leaves a niche that will never be filled.

Brother Morrison was a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May, and June, 1949, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

909	Savannah, Ga.	3126	Slayer, Calif.
892	Russellville, Ark.	3129	North Little Rock, Ark.
907	Bishop, Calif.	3130	Hampton, S. C.
877	Detroit, Mich.	3131	Liberty, N. C.
887	Fulton, Ky.	922	No. Battleford, Sask., Can.
859	Sonora, Texas	2822	Springhill, La.
856	Columbus, Neb.	821	Newark, N. J.
3104	Hensley, Ark.	802	Lake Providence, La.
3105	Calion, Ark.	3132	Homer, La.
3114	Bearden, Ark.	799	Jessup, Pa.
3122	Sparkman, Ark.	3133	Pine Bluff, Ark.
3123	Wawa, Ont., Can.	3135	Hampton, S. C.
823	Richland, Ga.	793	Whitesville, W. Va.
844	Reseda, Calif.	2854	Rockport, Calif.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida
February 21, 1949

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

December 3, 1948

Perth Amboy, N. J., L. U. 65.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.75 per hour, effective February 11, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Laurel, Miss., L. U. 205.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 4, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 16, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Salem, Ill., L. U. 798.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Newburyport, Mass., L. U. 989.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Fairbanks, Alaska., L. U. 1243.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.56½ to $3.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Chillicothe, Ohio., L. U. 1255.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective January 3, 1949. Official sanction granted.

High Point, N. C., L. U. 1315.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective January 20, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Vicksburg, Miss., L. U. 1964.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective January 16, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Anna, Ill., L. U. 2010.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective February 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Palmer, Alaska, L. U. 2251.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.56 per hour, effective February 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Dumas, Texas, L. U. 2369.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

December 23, 1948

Kenosha, Wisconsin, L. U. 161.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.50 per hour, effective February 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marshall, Texas, L. U. 776.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective February 23, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Blytheville, Ark., L. U. 884.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective March 15, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 921.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 (residential) $1.75 to $2.00 (construction) per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Springhill, La., L. U. 886.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.90 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Peru, Ind., L. U. 932.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Anchorage, Alaska, L. U. 1281.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.01 to $2.19½ per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Brownsville, Texas, L. U. 1316.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective February 23, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Jasonville, Ind., L. U. 1742.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 23, 1949. Official sanction granted.

(Continued on page 27)

Editorial

A Broad, Overall Solution Is Needed

With unemployment on the rise, the problem of the older worker is once again becoming acute. A survey by the Wall Street Journal indicates women over thirty-five and men forty are being laid off faster than their younger fellow workers and being hired by new employers at a much slower rate. This merely continues the trend that was in effect prior to the war. For ten years before Pearl Harbor employers were increasingly concentrating on younger employes. The man over forty was finding the going harder year after year.

When war broke out, however, the situation changed abruptly. With the bulk of the younger men in the armed forces, older workers became an important source of manpower. During the war years both men and women beyond their first flush of youth were in great demand. In fact the contribution made to the war effort by oldsters on the production line constituted one of the brightest chapters in the story of the war.

Oddly enough, during the war years the older workers proved their worth over and over again. Numerous surveys showed that they were more careful than their younger counterparts; that they stayed away from work less often; that they were involved in accidents less frequently; that they spoiled less material; that their mature judgment more than made up for any advantage of speed possessed by younger colleagues. In spite of all this, however, the old pre-war trend of passing up mature workers is again putting in an appearance now that the manpower situation is such that employers have some choice. And thus a vexing pre-war problem returns to plague not only men and women over forty but our whole economy as well.

Yet there is one bright note in the picture—more people and more organizations are coming to realize the importance of solving the problem promptly. Last month a group of New York people representing various civic, managerial and welfare groups organized a committee to study the matter. Their aim is to coordinate the disjointed efforts which have heretofore been made to prevent men and women still at the peak of their productive skill from being consigned to the scrap heap. One of the first aims of the committee is to request the aid of some 200 New York trade associations in persuading employers that hiring qualified workers over forty is economically desirable. At the same time individual employers will be the target of an educational program to be set in motion by the committee on behalf of older workers.

All this is encouraging. It shows that part of the people at least are awake to the danger involved in the present trend of discrimination against workers over forty. But a great deal more must be done. The problem involves more than merely hounding employers into grudgingly hiring a few men in the older age group. Involved is the whole philosophy of social advancement. A broad program is needed for attacking the problem from an overall angle.

Obviously, if men are to be discarded at any given age, some method must be devised for taking adequate care of them. If the industry to which they gave their productive lives cannot use them as employes, a real obligation exists to take care of them through pensions. If this is not done, then the government has no alternative but to step in. Already there is a bill pending in Washington to make it illegal for employers to discriminate against older men. If industry does not solve the problem, Uncle Sam will; and then the old hue and cry against government control will go up again.

In the final analysis, this problem of older workers is one in which all segments of our economy have a vital stake. Management, labor and government are all equally involved. Social security, pensions, seniority, and welfare funds are all part of the same problem. The sooner we begin solving it, the sooner we'll get America on a solid foundation of lasting prosperity.

The Going May Be Rough But The Way Is Clear

Recently a corporation was formed in Ohio to construct a 103-mile system of conveyor belts to haul iron ore from the Great Lakes to Ohio River steel mills, and on their return trip carry coal to the lakes. This conveyor system, to be elevated at least 22 feet together with its terminals, will cost in the neighborhood of 210 million dollars and will use some 32 million man hours of labor and take three years to construct. It is estimated that this belt system of handling bulk cargo will save from 20 to 45 million dollars a year in freight rates.

Naturally other common carriers like railroads and truckers will suffer from this superior competition. That in turn will mean fewer jobs for workers in those lines and for suppliers as well. It also will mean less taxes for the political sub-divisions.

This technological development indicates that the United States is rapidly entering the industrial mechanization era in which "robot machines" will be used to perform in a few minutes functions that now require hours of human endeavor.

But just what kind of impact will this truly revolutionary development in mass production have upon society as a whole. What affect will it have upon personal handicrafts and skills, both physical and psychological which are the core of our mechanical and industrial proficiency? Just how will workers and their dependents fare in a social organism in which machines, owned and operated by the few for profit, replace more and more human beings who depend upon jobs for a livelihood? What will happen to personal freedom, to political liberty, to democratic norms which have their source in the economic independence of the individual, in competitive enterprise, in equality of opportunity? Will we have to accept more and more government regulation to offset our economic dependence upon the owners and managers of the robots?

Most of us are as fearful of strong centralized government controlling our lives as we are of an all powerful aggregation of capital, impersonal things called corporations which exist solely for the purpose of making more and more profit for those who own and manage them. How can we make the best social use of technological progress and at the same time preserve those imponderables without which men by their very nature cannot live as men, those intangibles our Founding Fathers denominated as the inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?" Certainly this new mechanical age of the robot is a cosmic challenge to the best brains in the nation to avoid the inevitability of the Service State.

Yes, indeed, it's going to be a tough, really tough job to find a solution.

* * * * *

The above lines appeared as an editorial in a recent issue of the St. Louis Labor Tribune. To say that they provide food for serious thought is to indulge in understatement. The robot age is not just coming, it is practically here. With electronics, the electric eye, and all sorts of new controls which actually "think", machines can now operate themselves. In fact this journal last year published an article by a prominent engineer explaining how it may be possible soon to operate whole factories without much labor other than that of a few technicians. On paper such factories are all but feasible. Wood and metal can be fed into one end while refrigerators come out the other end. Or with a few changes in machines production can be changed from refrigerators to radios without much difficulty.

At first it seems alarming. And yet production is the one hope the world has for eliminating poverty and squalor and privation. Productivity is the one thing that accounts for the American standard of living which is by far the highest the world has ever known. So long as there are any people anywhere ill-clothed or ill-housed or ill-fed there can never be too much production.

With our tremendous productive capacity, we in America have run into the basic problem long before any other nation even knew it existed. And in our American way we have already started on a solution. Our increasing productivity has meant a steadily rising standard of living for all. And the more production rises in the future, the better we can all live, if we adhere to our traditional policies of free labor, free enterprise, and individual freedom. As the St. Louis Labor Tribune says, the going will be anything but easy. However, we have already laid down the pattern which can succeed. We have but to follow it to the exclusion of all super-state philosophies which have led people, including the Russians, down many one-way paths of frustration, bitterness and slavery throughout the history of civilization. We have only to stick to the American way. Machines have brought us higher living standards. Better machines can bring us shorter hours, higher pay, better old age pensions and greater security so long as men remain free to better themselves through collective bargaining.

(Continued from page 23)

Sedalia, Mo., L. U. 1792.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Greenville, S. C., L. U. 1798.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.65 per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Monroe, La., L. U. 1811.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Kingsport, Tenn., L. U. 2082.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.80 (carpenters) and $2.00 to $2.15 (millwrights) per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Durant, Okla., L. U. 2201.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 22, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Cleveland, Miss., L. U. 2414.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Jaunary 6, 1949

Joplin, Mo., L. U. 311.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective February 16, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Ridgefield, Conn., L. U. 1119.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.12½ per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, L. U. 1802.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.85 per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Iron Mountain, Mich., L. U. 2065.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 6, 1949. Official sanction granted.

January 21, 1949

New Brunswick, N. J., L. U. 1006.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.75 per hour, effective February 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Marietta, Ohio, L. U. 356.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective March 21, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Klamath Falls, Ore., L. U. 190.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Longmont, Colo., L. U. 896.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.65 per hour, effective March 15, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Leesville, La., L. U. 1530.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 15, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Selma, Ala., L. U. 2036.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

February 10, 1949

Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 10, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Laconia, N. H., L. U. 1247.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Iowa City, Iowa, L. U. 1260.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.67½ to $1.90 per hour, effective February 10, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Monmouth, Ill., L. U. 1265.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Edmonton, Alta., Can., L. U. 1325.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.55 per hour, effective February 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Miles City, Mont., L. U. 1524.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective March 14, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hampton, N. H., L. U. 1652.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 15, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Chanute, Kans., L. U. 1926.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 (millmen) $1.25 to $1.50 (residential) effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Bemidji, Minn., L. U. 1934.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.45 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Harlingen, Texas, L. U. 2190.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective March 19, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

El Dorado, Kans., L. U. 2278.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ (residential) and $2.25 (commercial) effective February 10, 1949. Official sanction granted.

San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 3141.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12 to $1.42 and $1.52 to $1.82 per hour, effective February 10, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Mascoutah, Ill., L. U. 765.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective February 10, 1949. Official sanction granted.

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Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida
February 21, 1949

The General Executive board met in regular session at the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, on the above date.

The General President reported fully on matters affecting our Organization since the last meeting of the Board. All matters were carefully considered and discussed.

The General President appointed the following committee to inspect the rooms of the Home:

S. P. Meadows
Arthur Martel
Albert E. Fischer

He also appointed the following committee on the inspection of stocks and supplies:

M. A. Hutcheson
Harry Schwarzer
O. Wm. Blaier

Balance of the members of the Board to audit the books and accounts of the Home.

All members of the Board present with the exception of R. E. Roberts, Fifth District.

The General President submitted the report of the tabulating committee on the recent referendum vote on the proposed amendment to our General laws, with reference to doubling funeral donations, and the increased per capita tax of 25c per member, per month, which tabulation showed more than the required two-thirds vote was cast in favor of the proposition. The report of the committee was filed for future reference. The Board approved and further directed that our General Laws be amended accordingly as of January 1, 1949.

It was called to the attention of the General Executive Board that there have been received at the General Office communications from numerous locals in reference to the increased per capita tax applying to honorary members. The Board, after giving the matter consideration desires to call to the attention of the members that they consider it reasonable, fair and just that honorary members pay the increased 25c per month, as well as all other members, for the reason that honorary members receive the benefits of the conditions established through the efforts of the beneficial members and should be willing to pay an additional 25c per month, or $3.00 per year, toward the extra expense of carrying on the work of the Brotherhood.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-first Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in November 1948, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the December 1948 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Cincinnati, Ohio in November 1948, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the January 1949 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in Cincinnati, Ohio in November 1948, was filed for future reference as it has been published in the January 1949 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

February 22, 1949

Appeals of H. H. Rape and L. M. Rape, members of Local Union 266, Stockton, California, from the decision of the General President in the case of the appellants versus Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, California were considered, after which the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Request for financial assistance from the New Mexico State Council of Carpenters was referred to the General President.

Attention was called to the fact that several of our Local Unions had due books and other supplies printed locally during the period when the General Office did not have sufficient supplies to fill orders when received, which situation has since been overcome. However, we now find some Local Unions in the Brotherhood still carrying on that policy, and the Board decided to notify all Local Unions of the Brotherhood calling attention to the fact that our due books, emblem, etc., are copyrighted, and the Board therefore rules that from this date, due books or other supplies will not be recognized unless procured from the General Office.

Notification from the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor with reference to increase in per capita tax from the present two-thirds of one cent to the new rate of one cent per member per month effective January 1, 1949 was received as information.

February 23, 1949

Request from Local Union 946, Los Angeles, California, to circularize the Local Unions of the Brotherhood with bulletins as to their members being locked out by the motion picture producers, was referred to the General President.

Renewal of Workmen's Compensation Insurance on all employes and General Representatives for one year ending October 12, 1949 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company Baltimore, Maryland was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Public Liability Insurance on Printing Plant, 516 Hudson Street, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring October 12, 1949, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Workmen's Compensation Insurance on Representatives in the states of Oregon and Washington for one year ending October 12, 1949 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Public Liability Insurance on parking area located at 523-525 North Delaware Street expiring October 15, 1949 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Bond of General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows in the amount of $50,000.00 for one year expiring February 1, 1950 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland was referred to our Legal Department.

The General Officers and General Executive Board were extended an invitation to be the guests of the New York District Council of Carpenters, New York, N. Y., on May 7, 1949 and same was accepted.

February 24, 1949

Appeal of Local Union 2351, Rhinelander, Wisconsin from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late IRA C. BASCH for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 3161, Los Angeles, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late JACOB KRIEGER, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1148, Olympia, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of A. C. HARDER, a member of said Local Union. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1879, Reedsport, Oregon from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late GEORGE B. TAYLOR for reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Amherst, Massachusetts, Local Union 1503.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Columbia, Missouri.—Local Union 1925.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.87½ per hour, effective April 4, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Sioux City, Iowa, Local Union 948.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Franklin, Massachusetts, Local Union 1230.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.90 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Beardstown, Illinois, Local Union 741.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Decatur, Illinois, Local Union 742.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.12½ to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Dover, New Hampshire, Local Union 1031.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

February 25, 1949

Appeal of Local Union 1204, Brooklyn, New York from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late MORRIS ZELAZNY. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation and consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1588, Sydney, N. S., Canada from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of CHARLES MAC MILLAN, a member of said Union, was considered. Same was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1540, Kamloops, B. C., Canada from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late JOHN LESLIE PATTERSON for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

After careful consideration the Board decided that when any question arises as to the beneficiary involved, that the General Treasurer be instructed, before he passes on claims to take every necessary measure to ascertain all facts in connection with the situation.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Local Union 1049.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Springfield, Ill., Local Union 16.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.12½ to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Frankfort, Ind., Local Union 1465.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Niles, Mich., Local Union 1033.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Nokomis, Ill., Local Union 1817.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Steubenville, Ohio, Local Union 186.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.12½ to $2.50 (carpenters) and $2.65 (millwrights) per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

February 28, 1949

Audit of books and accounts commenced.

March 1, 1949

Carlyle, Ill., Local Union 1851.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective March 25, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Kewanee, Ill., Local Union 154.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 2, 1949

Pleasant Hill, Ill., Local Union 2177.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 30, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Murphysboro, Ill., Local Union 604.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Clinton, Ind., Local Union 2152.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.85 per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 3, 1949

Audit of books and accounts completed and found correct.

The General Executive Board went into session as Board of Trustees.

March 4, 1949

First General Vice-President, M. A. Hutcheson, as chairman of the Apprenticeship Committee submitted a report as provided in Section 42, Paragraph R, of the General Constitution, which sets forth in part:

> "The First General Vice-President shall compile, or have compiled, a Standard Manual for the training of apprentices containing mandatory and optional courses of instruction—etc."

In accordance with the action of the last convention held in Lakeland, Florida, same was carried through in detail, by compiling facts and figures, and extensive studies on apprenticeship standards for Carpenters and Joiners of the Brotherhood, which report was unanimously approved.

It was decided that the distribution of these Apprenticeship Standards be referred to the First General Vice-President for distribution to our Local Unions and District Councils.

The General President submitted to the General Executive Board correspondence received in reference to the city to be selected in which to hold our next convention. After giving the matter careful consideration, a motion prevailed that our next convention be held in Cleveland, Ohio during the month of September 1950.

Carrier Mills, Ill., Local Union 2075.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

DuQuoin, Ill., Local Union 510.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Bradford, Penn., Local Union 124.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.12 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Libby, Mont., Local Union 2225.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 20, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Centralia, Mo., Local Union 2099.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Dixon, Ill., Local Union 790.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Greenfield, Mass., Local Union 549.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, and their report as of December 31, 1948 shows the following:

GENERAL FUND

Purchased:				Due
December 1, 1942	$1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68
April 15, 1943	1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
September 14, 1943	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
November 20, 1945	1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2¼s	1959-62
September 1941	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
January 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
August 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
May 1945	100,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957
	20,000.00	U. S. Series G	Project Fund	

Purchased:				Due
September 1948	25,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949
December 1, 1948	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949 (Dec.)
December 1, 1948	200,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949 (Dec.)

DEFENSE FUND

December 1941	$ 50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
August 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
June 1948	105,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949

HOME AND PENSION FUND

December 1941	$ 50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
January 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
October 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
January 1943	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1955
May 1945	100,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957
June 1943	300,000.00	U. S. Treasury	1s	1948
December 1942	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68
April 1943	100,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
September 1943	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
December 1948	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949 (Dec.)
June 1948	140,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949

GENERAL FUND (CANADA)

Purchased:				Due
March 31, 1944	$ 107,000.00	Canadian Bonds	3s	1959
March 1933	50,000.00	Canadian Bonds	4s	1960
1944	50,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3s	1956
August 1946	100,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	1¾s	1950
June 1948	100,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3s	1958

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT E. FISCHER,
Acting Secretary

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In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JOHN ADAMS, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
JOHN A. ANDERSON, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill.
NEWTON B. ARMSTRONG, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex.
BENJAMIN AXELROD, L. U. 808, New York, N. Y.
LOUIS A. BADER, L. U. 272, Chicago, Heights, Ill.
ERNEST BENNETT, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
FRED BERGMAN, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
L. A. BERNIER, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
J. A. BETHANCOURT, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
BEECHER B. BONDS, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
WILLIAM A. BOUDROW, L. U. 888, Salem, Mass.
EDWARD P. BOYD, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
WALTER BOYD, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
MARTIN C. BRENNA, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.
WILLIAM F. BUCHER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
WALTER A. BUSH, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
FRANK E. CECIL, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
JEFF COLLUM, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
WILLIAM A. CONNOLLY, L. U. 888, Salem, Mass.
GEO. D. CROSS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
FRANK DAVIDSON, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
A. L. DAVIS, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.
ALEXANDER DOW, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN ERNI, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
JULIUS EYLENFELDT, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
RAYMOND FLYNN, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. J. GANNON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JOSEPH GENTIELLALI, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALFRET GOOLEY, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
LAFAYETTE GOWDY, L. U. 1710, Mill Valley, Cal.
H. P. GRAMMER, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
ERNEST GRASMAN, L. U. 787, New York, N. Y.
SIMON GRUBER, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
CHARLES HENNING, L. U. 1177, Marceline, Mo.
ROSS HILLIARD, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
ORAL S. HITE, L. U. 1445, Topeka, Kans.
ARCHIE HODGES, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
J. H. HOLLINGSWORTH, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
JOHN K. HOLM, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
PERCY E. HUBBARD, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
ELMER JOHNSON, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ERIC JOHNSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
FRANK C. JONES, L. U. 1019, Cortland, N. Y.
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JACOB JUNKER, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
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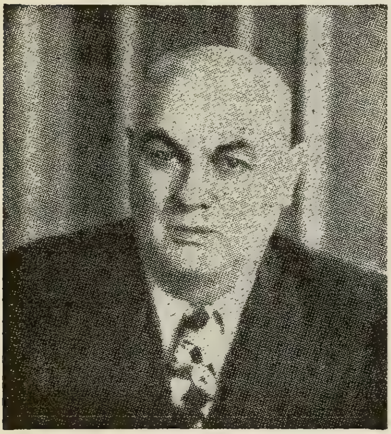
E. T. TREHERNE, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

CHICAGOANS PAY TRIBUTE TO MIKE SEXTON



Two thousand citizens of Chicago and vicinity—all of them friends of the honored guest—filled the banquet hall of the Stevens Hotel to capacity on the night of December 1st when Local Union No. 13 held a testimonial dinner in honor of Michael J. (Mike) Sexton, president of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters. A host of distinguished guests from both in and out of the labor movement lined the speakers' table. One and all they paid high tribute to Brother Sexton whose long and distinguished career in behalf of the Chicago labor movement has earned him the respect of the entire community. Headed by Mayor Martin J. Kennelly, a large group of civic and judicial dignitaries were on hand to pay their respects to the guest of honor.

A fine banquet featuring roast Vermont turkey, plus entertainment by some of the city's most talented artists, helped to make the affair the great success it was. John R. Stevenson, 2nd General Vice-president, acted as toastmaster and acquitted himself creditably. Highlight of the evening was presentation of a diamond ring to Brother Sexton in appreciation of his years of faithful service to Chicago's carpenters.

Brother Sexton first joined the United Brotherhood in 1908. Two years later he was elected Auditor of Local Union No. 13. For the next twenty-seven years he occupied one or another of the offices in Local No. 13. In 1937 he was elected vice-president of the Chicago District Council and three years later he was elevated to the presidency.

◆

CHICKASHA LOCAL DEDICATES FINE NEW HOME

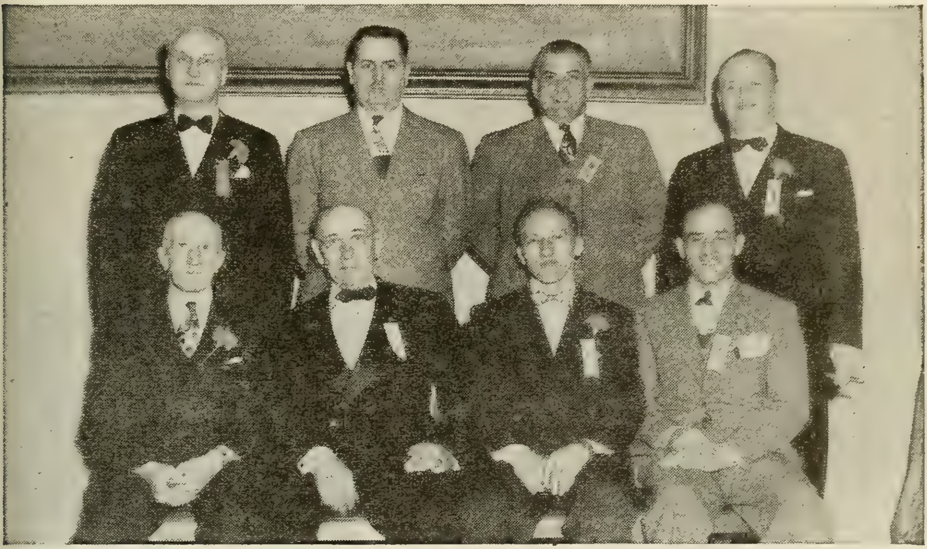
Recently Local Union No. 653, Chickasha, Oklahoma, moved into its fine, new, modernistic home; and thereby the dream of many old time members was fulfilled. Containing some 1770 feet of floor space, the Union's new home is one of the finest structures of its kind in the State. Construction is of pumice block with concrete and asphalt tile floor. The auditorium will accommodate 250 people nicely.

Dedication ceremonies attracted a large attendance. T. A. Bird, old time member of the Local with a record of thirty-four years of continuous membership in good standing, delivered the address of welcome and congratulated the officers and members for their long list of achievements.

Charter No. 653 was issued to the carpenters of Chickasha on August 16, 1900. In the almost half century since, the charter has never been surrendered for inactivity or failure to comply with any obligations—a record few unions in the State can match. Like most organizations fifty years old, Local No. 653 has seen some trying times. In 1916 the membership had shrunk to ten. Meetings were held in a small sheet iron building built by voluntary labor of brother members. But the handful of members never gave up. They kept working and building their organization regardless of the odds against them. That they did a splendid job is attested to by the fact that today the Union boasts of a membership of 207 and the fine new home is the equal of any in the State.

L. U. 1590 HOLDS 7th ANNUAL DANCE

While the nation's capital, Washington, D. C., may have many glittering social affairs in the striped pants and cutaway coat set, not the least of the city's parties is the annual dance sponsored by Local Union No. 1590. This year's affair was a great success. A large number of members of Local 1590 were in attendance as were a host of friends and guests. The Hall of Nations Ballroom of the Washington Hotel was filled to near capacity. Good music and good entertainment contributed much to the great success of the evening.



Caught by the cameraman during the course of the evening were: Standing in the rear, from left to right—Ted Johnson, committeeman and member of 1590; Bill Johnson, business agent and guest from Local 132; Ben Sanford, business agent of 1590 and committeeman; Ray Brinkman, ex-president of 1590 and dance committee chairman. Sitting, from left to right—Fred Stumpe, vice-president of 1590 and committeeman; Irvin Schaffer, president of 1590 and committeeman; N. Loope, recording secretary and committeeman; and Frank Cappella, committeeman and member of 1590.

◆

ANCHORAGE CELEBRATES 10th BIRTHDAY

What was undoubtedly the northernmost party ever held by an affiliate of the United Brotherhood was held at the Log Cabin Inn, Anchorage, Alaska, on the night of December 17th, when Local Union No. 1281 of that city celebrated its tenth anniversary. Present were representative Frank Marshall, Rev. Felton H. Griffen who acted as master of ceremonies, all the officers of Local No. 1281, plus some 170 members, all of whom were accompanied by their wives.

A baked ham dinner and all the traditional trimmings was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Following the banquet movies of Alaska were shown. All in all, the guests enjoyed themselves heartily.

During the evening machinery was set in motion to organize a Ladies Auxiliary. Several weeks later the ladies received their charter—No. 527—and were looking forward to installing it officially right after New Years. From the enthusiasm and interest displayed by the wives and daughters it seems likely that Auxiliary No. 527 will soon be among the most active in the nation.

NEW FINGER LAKES D. C. CHARTER INSTALLED

In impressive ceremonies at the K. of C. Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., the charter for the newly-organized Finger Lakes and Vic. D. C. was installed on the night of Feb. 5th.

Charles Hansen, President of the New York State Council of Carpenters made the presentation on behalf of the General Office. John McMahon, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Council accompanied Mr. Hansen and assisted in the ceremonies of presentation. Samuel Sutherland of New York, General Representative, also was present.

Five locals located at Ithaca, Cortland, Auburn, Geneva and Penn Yan, N. Y. affiliated to form the newly organized Finger Lakes and vicinity Council.

New officers of Finger Lakes D. C. receive oath of office from Brother Hansen.

Also present and assisting at the meeting and charter presentation were delegations from Local 187 at Geneva, N. Y., Local 453 at Auburn, N. Y., Local 603 at Ithaca, N. Y., Local 996 at Penn Yan, N. Y., and Local 1019 at Cortland, N. Y.

Other guests included: Anthony Snyder, Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent of Rochester District Council of Carpenters, Rochester, N. Y., Erving B. Lambert, Business Agent of the Carpenters at Binghampton, N. Y., and member of the Executive Board New York State Council of Carpenters, John Heiden of Rochester, N. Y., Member of Executive Board of the State Council of Carpenters.

Officers of the new Council installed by Brother Hansen were: Glenn Adams, Auburn, President; R. N. Snyder, Ithaca, Secy-Treas.; Alton Morehouse, Penn Yan, Trustee; Arnold Johnson, Geneva, Trustee; Walter McMillan, Cortland, Trustee; Clifford Thorp, Geneva, Warden.

Following the meeting, a dinner was tendered the delegates and visitors in the new dining room of the K. of C. building by Local 603 of Ithaca, under the direction of Thos. M. Underhill, President, James Tressy, Vice-President, R. N. Snyder, Business Agent, Leon Rothermich, Treasurer, and Fabian Murphy, Secretary.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

BINGHAMPTON LADIES WORK HARD

Ladies Auxiliary No. 490 of Binghampton, N. Y., sends friendly greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We organized in Nov. 1947 and have started our second year of success. We hold our meetings on the second and fourth Thursday of the month in the Union Hall at 8:00 P. M. After meetings we meet the carpenters in the club rooms for a sociable evening.

After the last meeting of the month we play bingo for small prizes, each member paying twenty-five cents which goes to our treasury.

We draw names for "Secret Pals" and remember them with gifts on their anniversaries, birthdays and at Christmas time. We have a Sunshine Committee and send cards and flowers to sick members.

We have several ways of increasing our funds; Bake goods sales, pink elephant sales and at Thanksgiving time we had a turkey raffle on which we did very well.

We contribute to the Community Chest and Red Cross. At Christmas time we donated several baskets to needy families containing everything for a complete Christmas dinner. Also each member made a scrap book, and these were distributed to children in hospitals and orphanages.

We are trying to make our organization a success. Although we work hard at times, we enjoy it and have a lot of fun.

Our Auxiliary would appreciate being mentioned in the Carpenter at your earliest convenience.

Thank you.

Fraternally yours.
Leah Kelly, Rec. Sec.

* * *

NIAGARA FALLS LADIES KEEP ACTIVE

The Editor:

Auxiliary 343, Niagara Falls, wishes to send greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We have 30 members and meet on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month. The 4th Tuesday of the month we have our husbands join us and we have a social hour playing cards and bingo; refreshments being served by our social committee. We have a secret pal whom we remember on her birthday, anniversary and other holidays. In June we have a Birthday Banquet. At the dinner we reveal who our secret pal was for the past year and get a new pal for the following year.

We contribute to all civic and charitable activities. We have food sales, card parties and raffles to raise funds for our treasury. We have pot luck suppers for members and families and in the summer we have picnics at least once a month at Hyde Park.

Our officers are: President, Sister Moir; Vice-President, Sister Lynch; Secretary, Sister Rice; Treasurer, Sister Ball; Conductress, Sister Smith; Warden, Sister May; Trustees: Sister Hill, Sister Harrington, and Sister Shepherd.

We would like to have other Auxiliary members visit us. Any wives, daughters, or sisters of Union Carpenters who would like to join us may come to our meeting or contact any of the officers.

Fraternally,
Ethel Rice
Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 247

Frequently one hears that making a hopper is the same as framing a hip roof, but that is only partly true. The basic principles, though, are the same. The various cuts for a hopper are the same as the cuts involved in cutting hip roof sheeting; that is, when the sheeting is cut accurately. As a rule, roof sheeting is cut by guess.

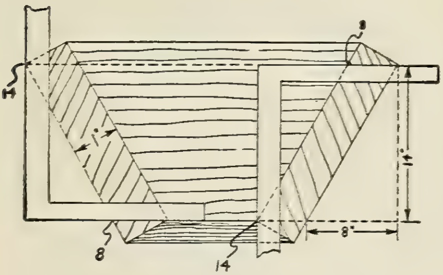


Fig. 1

Hopper Cuts.—Fig. 1 shows a cross section of a hopper, made of square-edged material. To the left is shown a square applied for marking the bevel for the bottom edge, while to the right the square is applied for marking the bevel for the upper edge. It should be mentioned here that the squares shown are drawn to a scale in which 4 inches on the square equals 1 inch on the hopper material. By doing this, the applications of the square can be made clearer, because a much greater proportion of the square can be shown on the drawings. This proportion is carried out in all of the illustrations for this lesson, excepting the last one. The figures given in connection with the different applications of the square represent inches on the square. To the right of the Fig. 1, by dotted lines, is shown how the figures used with the squares were obtained. The figures show, using the small scale, a run of 8 inches and a rise of 14 inches, just as the two squares do.

Miter and Butt Joints.—A cross section of the hopper shown in Fig. 1, is shown by the upper drawing in Fig. 2, but in this drawing the edges are shown beveled. The bottom drawing shows a top view, where the square shown to the upper right is applied for marking the miter cut, using 12 and 12 on the square. To the left a miter joint is shown. The square shown to the bottom left is applied for marking a butt joint, while to the right a butt joint is shown.

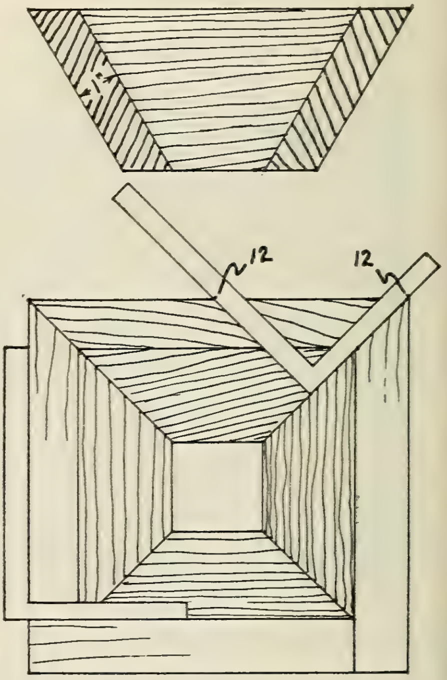


Fig. 2

Fig. 3 is a reproduction of the left part of Fig. 1, excepting the squares. The square shown by dotted lines is in position for marking the bevel on the hopper material, but what we want to know here is how to get the figures for marking the miter cut on square-edged hopper material. In roof framing terms, this cut is obtained by using the length of the rafter on the blade of the square, and the rise on the tongue, the tongue giving the cut. How the figures are obtained is shown by the full-line square to the left, where we have 16⅛ (length of rafter) on the blade and 14 (rise) on the tongue. The square applied to the edge of the material for marking the miter cut is shown by Fig. 4.

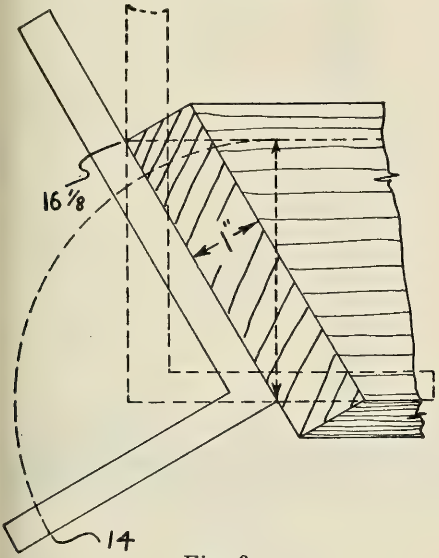


Fig. 3

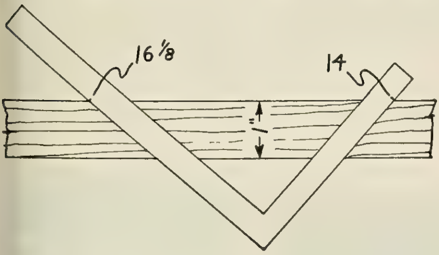


Fig. 4

Fig. 5 shows how to obtain the figures to be used on the square for marking the cut for a butt joint on square-edged hopper material. In roof framing language, the cut is obtained by taking the length of the rafter on the blade of the square, and the counter-rise on the tongue (study the rise and counter-rise on the drawing). This means, as shown by the drawing, that 16⅛ is taken on the blade of the square and 4½ plus, on the tongue, the tongue giving the cut. How the square is applied to the edge of the material for marking the bevel is shown by Fig. 6.

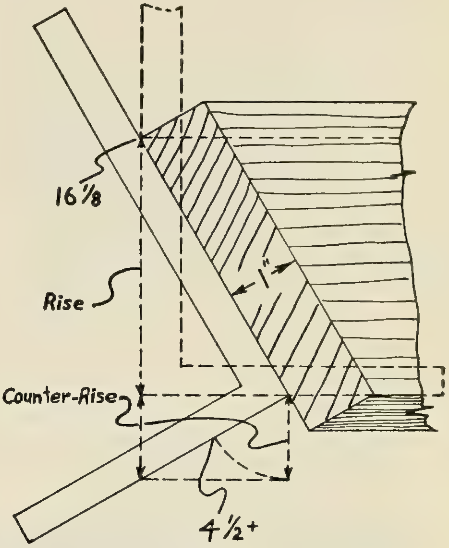


Fig. 5

In the same way Fig. 7 shows how the figures are obtained for marking the face cut on the hopper material. In other words, the length of the rafter and the run, will give the face cut, or 16⅛ on the blade of the square and 8 on the tongue, the tongue giving the cut. The application of the square to the face of the material is shown by Fig. 8. Here it should be mentioned again, that 4 inches on the square equal 1 inch on the material. The dotted line continues the bevel across the face of the board.

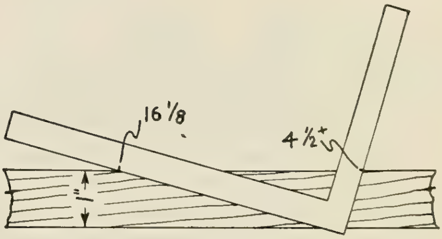


Fig. 6

Diagram for Hopper Cuts.—Fig. 9 is a diagram showing how to obtain the

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figures to be used on the square for the different cuts on square-edged hopper material. The shaded square gives the run, 12 inches, and the rise, 16 inches, while the unshaded square is in position for obtaining the length of the rafter, which as shown is 20 inches. With these figures and the squares in the positions shown, all of the points for the different cuts can be established. A cross section of the square-edged hopper material is shown on the blade of the unshaded square. Because the rafter is 20 inches long per foot run, 20 is used on the blade of the square as the constant figure. To obtain the key points on the tongue of the square, project M to M^1; B to B^1; and F to F^1.

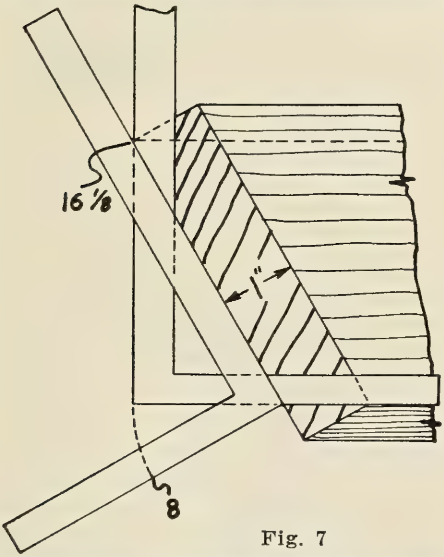

Fig. 7

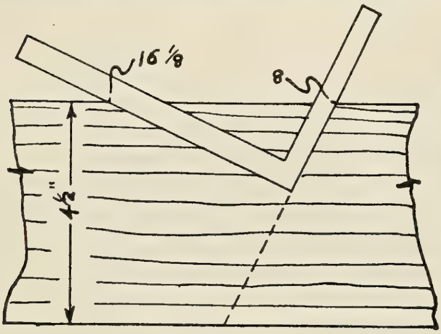

Fig. 8

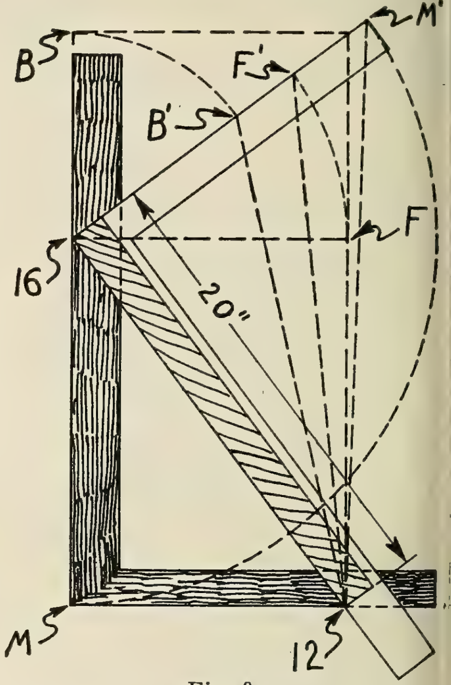

Fig. 9

CARPENTERS HANDBOOK

consists of short but practical rules for laying out roofs, ceilings, hoppers, stairs and arches with tables of board measure, length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, square measure, etc.—also, rules for kerfing, laying off gambrel roof and explaining the steel square.

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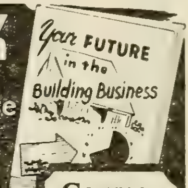
Now with 20 on the blade of the square and point M¹ on the tongue, the tongue will give the miter cut. For the butt joint, use 20 on the blade and point B¹ on the tongue, the tongue giving the cut. The face cut is obtained by using 20 on the blade and point F¹ on the tongue—mark along the tongue for the cut.

On the diagram I am using reference letters to indicate the points to be taken on the tongue of the square, but in practice figures should be used on both the blade and the tongue. It should be remembered that the diagram shows how to obtain the cuts for a hopper with a run of 12 inches and a rise of 16 inches. These figures were chosen in order to make the diagram as simple as possible. The principles involved in the various cuts shown by the diagram will work on any kind of square hopper, regardless of the size or pitch. In cases of small hoppers, the workman could use a full-size diagram, which would simplify the process of obtaining the figures to be used on the square. But if the size of the hopper runs into feet, then a convenient scale should be used for the diagram.



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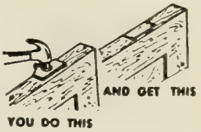

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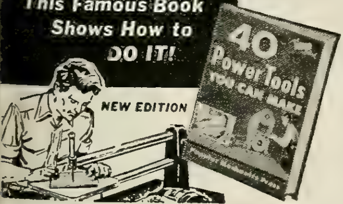
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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

Page
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio 5
Carlson & Sullivan, Inc., Monrovia, Cal. 45
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 45
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Calif. 43
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 48
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill. 46
Heston & Anderson, Fairfield, Ia. 4
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. 46
Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa 1
North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 47
The Paine Co., Chicago, Ill. 48
Pootatuck Corp., Stratford, Conn. 45
Quick Sander Sales Co., Long Beach, Calif. 47
Speed Corp., Portland, Ore. 44
Stanley Tools New Britain, Conn. 3rd Cove

Carpentry Materials

Celotex Corp., Chicago, Ill. 6
Johns-Manville Corp., New York, N. Y. 48
The Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y. 2nd Cover

Doors

Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind. 4th Cove

Overalls

The H. D. Lee Co., Kansas City, Mo. 3rd Cove

Technical Courses and Books

American School, Chicago, Ill. 45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. 47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y. 3rd Cov
Builders Topics, Seattle, Wash. 44
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. 3
Commercial Trades Institute, Chicago, Ill. 43
Popular Mechanics Press, Chicago, Ill. 43
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn. 42
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans. 42
Tamblyn System, Denver, Colo. 46

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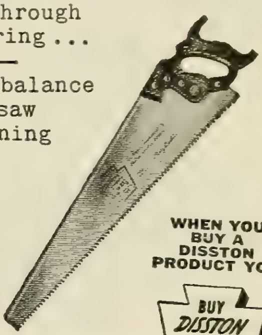

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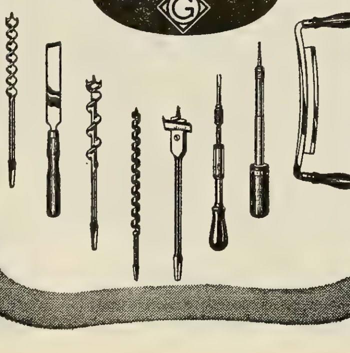

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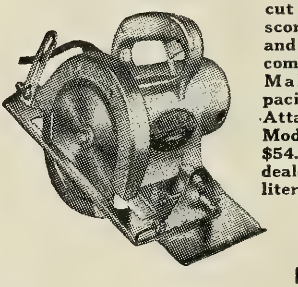

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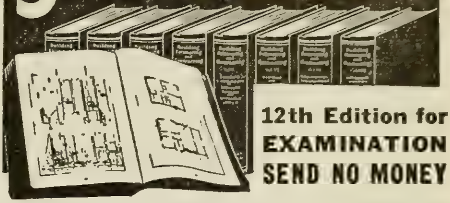

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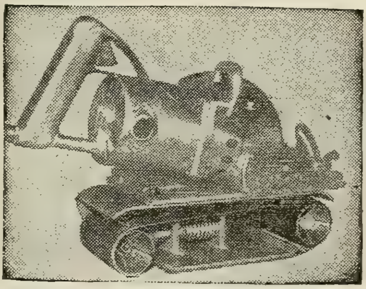

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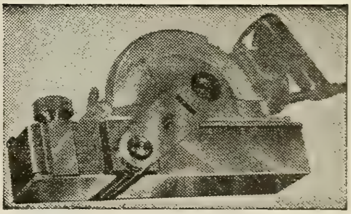

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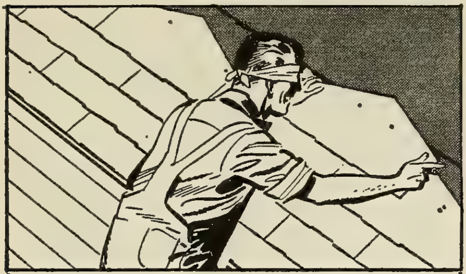

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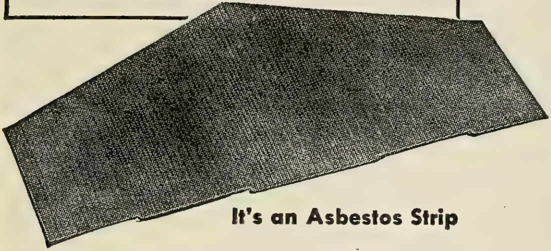

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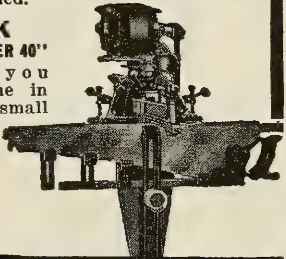

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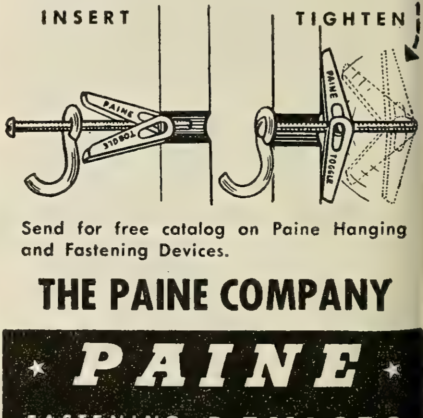

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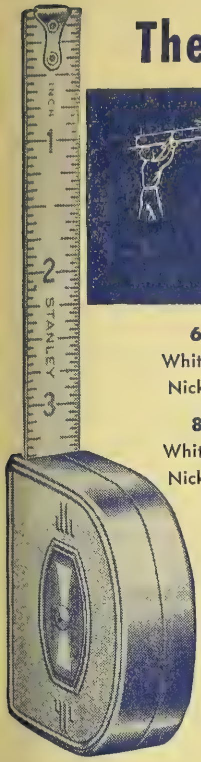
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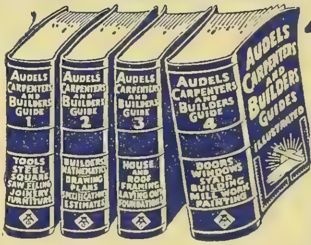
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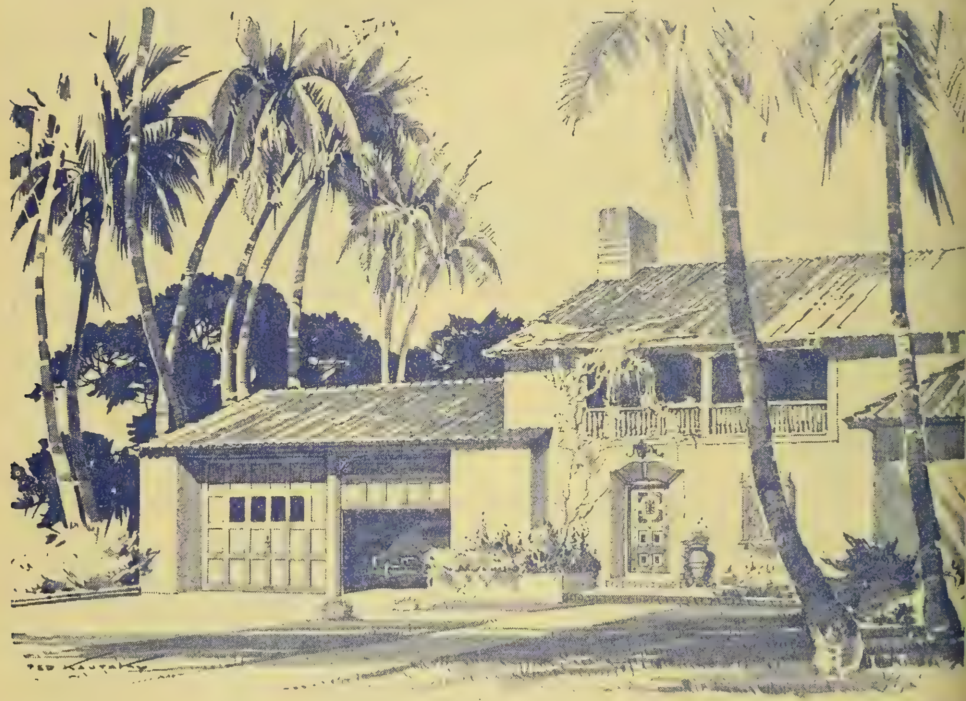

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MAY, 1949

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Rugged durability! Forever crack-proof! Outstanding value appeal! Easy to apply! No other tile treatment gives so much for so little!

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Fasteners, designed to compensate
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means a trouble-free quality job for
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think of it! *Not a single complain*
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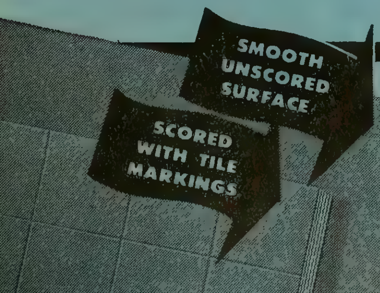

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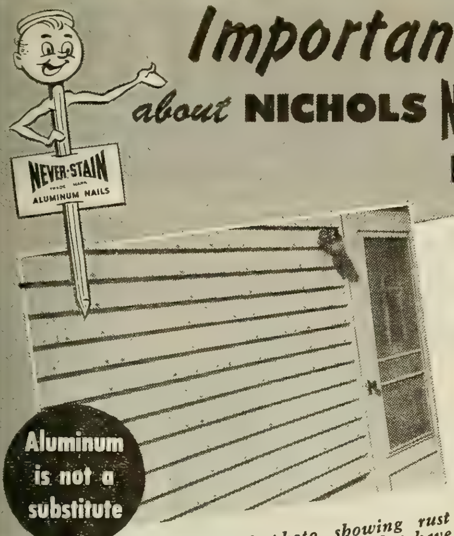
Important Information *about* NICHOLS NEVER-STAIN ALUMINUM NAILS

TRADE MARK



Actual unretouched photo showing rust stains on heads of ordinary nails that have appeared within one year after painting. Were "NEVER-STAIN" ALUMINUM NAILS used on this wood siding, this could never have happened and a costly $300 repaint job would have been saved.

It costs less than $5.00 more than the cost of ordinary nails to use Never-Stain Aluminum Nails on the siding of an average five-room house.

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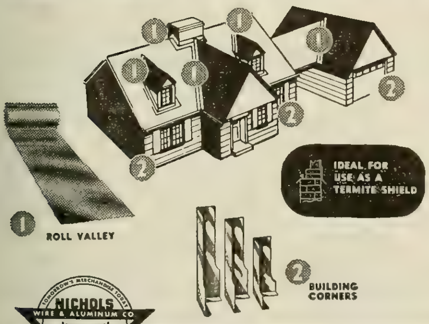

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1949

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

The Showdown Is Here - - - - - 7

Within the next few weeks the fate of the Taft-Hartley Act will be decided by Congress. The same anti-labor forces that wrote the measure in the first place are spearheading the fight to keep the law intact. Unless labor throws everything it has into the battle right now, the vicious Taft-Hartley Law may remain on the books for years to come.

The Growing Pension Trend - - - - 10

In the last few years there has been a tremendous growth of pension and welfare plans in American industry through collective bargaining. Some three million workers are now covered by such plans which are incorporated in working agreements between organized labor and management.

For A Free World Movement - - - - 14

Looking toward a free, united and unencumbered federation of workers from all nations of the world, the American Federation of Labor is mapping a program for getting the ball rolling. Collapse of the communist-dominated WFTU has left a vacuum which must be filled by a responsible, democratic world labor federation.

The Vanishing Craftsmen - - - - 17

Of all sections of the nation, the West is most in need of skilled mechanics of all kinds. Despite the good work achieved by joint apprenticeship committees, the demand for skilled workers will keep running ahead of the supply unless apprenticeship training is given further emphasis.

Faith Without Fear - - - - - - - 28

A progressive industrialist pays a visit to Europe and finds it is time for us to take the offensive in the cold war. Instead of merely being anti-totalitarian, it is time for us to start being pro-democratic.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - 12
Editorials - - - - - - - 24
Official - - - - - - - - 33
In Memoriam - - - - - - - 34
Correspondence - - - - - - - 35
To the Ladies - - - - - - - 38
Craft Problems - - - - - - - 40

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - 46

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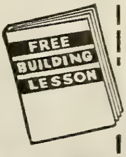

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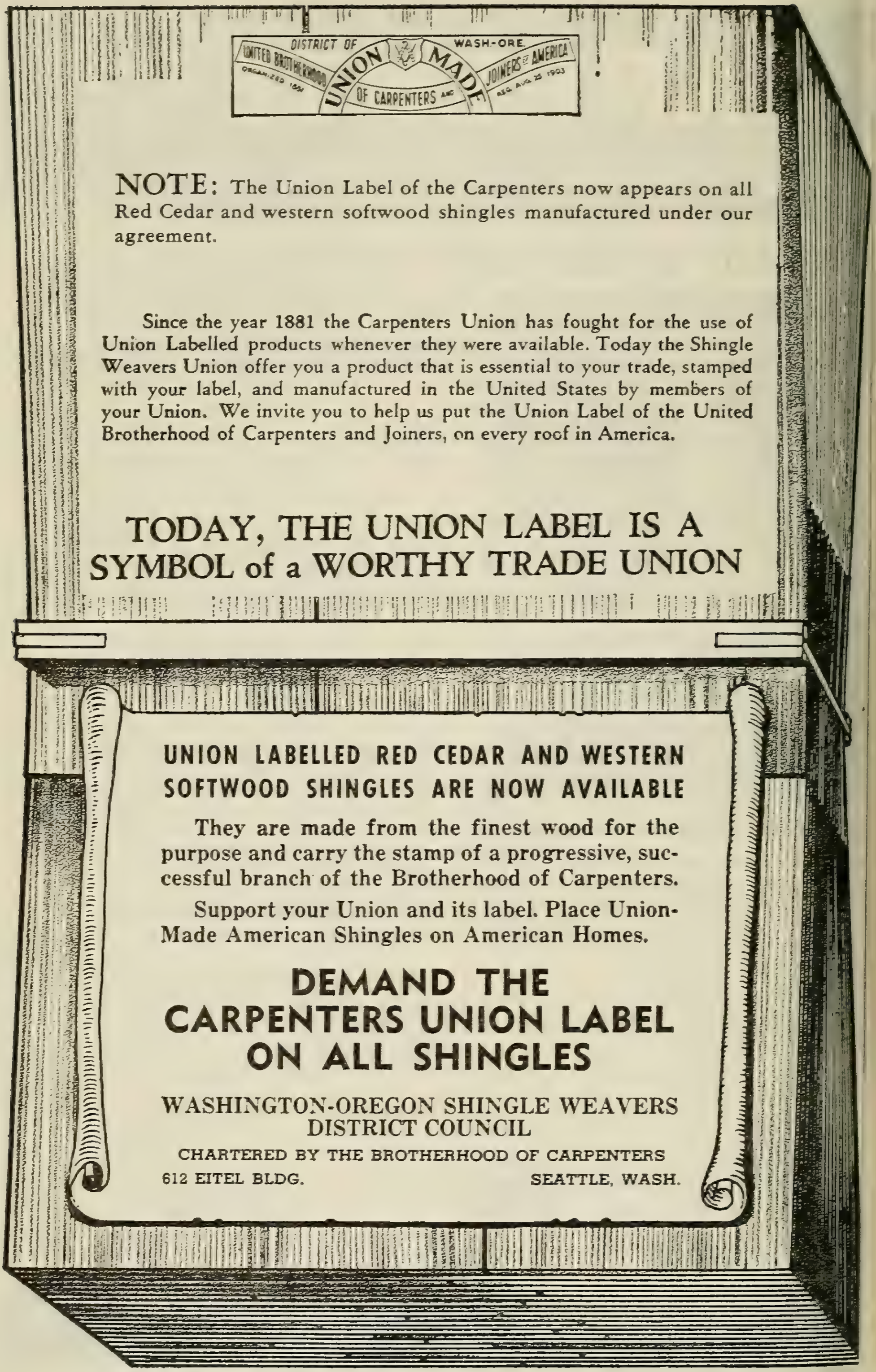

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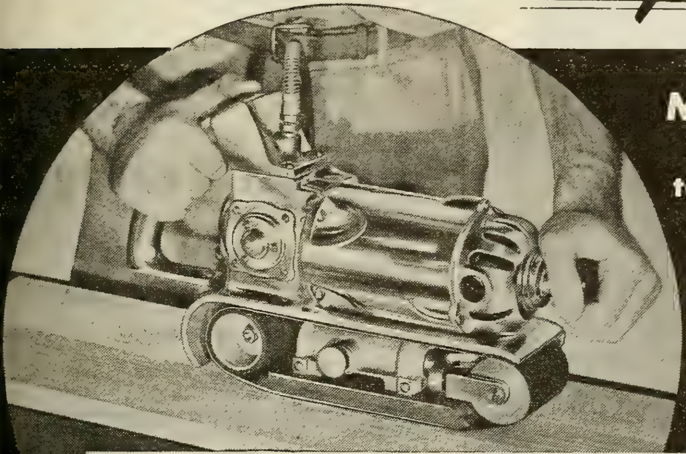

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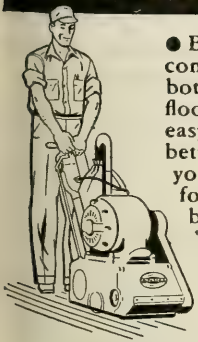

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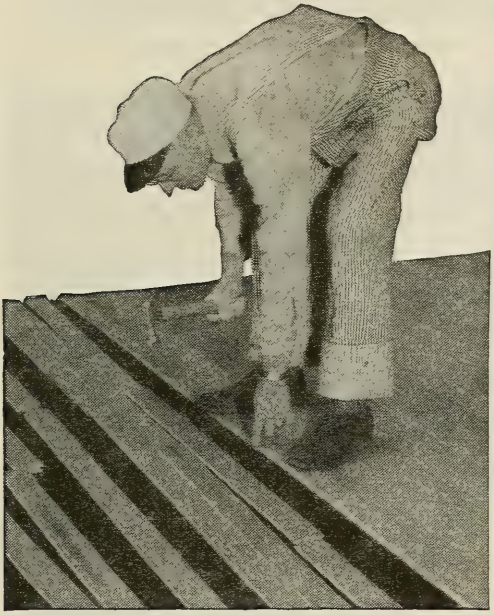

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THE SHOWDOWN IS HERE

★

BY THE time these words get into print, debate on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law should be under way in Congress. During last year's election campaign, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law was the hottest issue at stake in the election. When the votes were counted there was no doubt but that the anti-labor policies of the 80th Congress were given an emphatic rejection by the American people. However, the present Congress has to date pretty much ignored the will of the people. Despite the hard and sincere fight being put up by many progressive members who know and understand labor and its problems, the same anti-labor forces which dominated the 80th Congress have managed up to now to keep all decent labor legislation from getting any serious consideration.

Thanks to the efforts of a determined group of progressive members in both the House and Senate, acceptable measures to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law have been reported out of committee. Senate Bill 249 and House Bill 2032 call for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and substitution in its stead of an amended Wagner Act. When combined, these two measures repeal the worst features of the notorious Taft-Hartley Law and put into effect most of the advantageous provisions of the old Wagner Act. Debate on these measures should get under way in both the House and Senate early this month.

All indications are that the bills will have tough sledding. The same tools of Big Business which passed the Taft-Hartley Law in the first place still wield a good deal of influence in Congress. The vested interests are determined to keep the vicious provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law intact and they are willing to spend millions to achieve that goal. All the high-powered propaganda agencies are being mustered to aid them in their fight. Newspapers, and radio will soon be unloosing a barrage of bilge aimed at convincing people that the Taft-Hartley Law is a desirable piece of legislation.

Already the vested interests are exerting a tremendous amount of pressure on Congress for retention of the Taft-Hartley Law. Through loaded questionnaires, phony polls, and dishonest letter writing campaigns, it is being made to appear that the bulk of the American people favor the Taft-Hartley Law. There are firms that specialize in building up this sort of false popularity. With enough money they can almost make black appear white. Most of them—for fat fees—are now working on the project of trying to convince Congress that the people want a continuation of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Against this sort of high-pressure, specialized propaganda labor has but one weapon—its own economic strength. Millions upon millions of honest working people know that the Taft-Hartley Law is an anchor around their necks. They know that the Law throws innumerable obstacles in the pathway of their march toward better wages and working conditions. They know that so long as the Law stands on the books their chances of making economic progress are badly crippled.

Unless they make their Congressmen realize that they know these things, the Taft-Hartley Law may well remain intact. Senate Bill 249 and House Bill 2032 must be given the greatest show of spontaneous support Congress has ever seen if they are to make the grade. Every labor organization should immediately send a letter or wire to every Senator and Representative representing their districts urging support of Senate Bill 249 and House Bill 2032. But this is not enough. Every member of organized labor who believes in unionism should also send a personal letter to those members of Congress for whom he can vote telling them why he wants them to support these two bills. The chips are really down now. The next few weeks will tell the story. The vested interests are spending their millions backing the Taft-Hartley Law. Unless labor makes its greatest effort right now, Senate Bill 249 and House bill 2032 will in all probability go down to defeat.

It will take millions of wires and letters not only from labor organizations but from individual union members as well to turn the tide. Letters from individual citizens are especially necessary. To be effective, these letters should be personal and not form letters. They should contain reasons why the writer feels Congressmen should act favorably on the two bills which can repeal most of the vicious provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. Each letter should be signed and include the writer's address. The chips are now down. The next few weeks will tell the story. If you believe American workers should be free to elevate their standards and improve their conditions, get letters off to your Senators and Congressmen immediately.

To help you understand what Senate Bill 249 and House Bill 2032 hope to accomplish, Woll, Glenn and Thatcher, American Federation of Labor attorneys, have prepared a digest of the former measure. House Bill 2032 closely follows Senate Bill 249 in most things; so if you understand one you understand the other. Herewith is reprinted the analysis of Senate Bill 249 prepared by an AFL law firm:

* * *

The Thomas Bill (Senate Bill 249) restores the Wagner Act as it was originally passed except that the Board is enlarged to five members instead of three, with increased salaries. In addition, the Bill specifies several unfair practices on the part of unions which serve to prohibit union activity in connection with certain types of secondary boycotts and in connection with jurisdictional strikes. These will be explained more fully later. A provision requiring the giving of a 30-day notice of termination or modification of existing contracts is also included as an unfair labor practice for both unions and employers.

Further, the Thomas Bill restores the Conciliation Service to the Department of Labor. A new method for dealing with national emergency strikes is also provided, the provisions of which are patterned after the Railway Labor Act. In national emergency situations an "Emergency Board" may be appointed by presidential proclamation and empowered to investigate the dispute and make findings and recommendations to the President and to the public. A "cooling-off" period of 30 days is provided for during the period of investigation. Like the Railway Labor Act, no injunction relief is provided for.

Finally, the Thomas Bill makes it a matter of national public policy that collective bargaining agreements contain provisions providing for arbitration of disputes arising out of interpretation and application of the agreement, and it is made "the duty" of employers and unions to exert every effort to make agreements for definite periods of time concerning hours and wages, which agreements should provide for notice of desire to terminate or change the agreement, contain no-strike and no-lockout provisions, and provide procedures for arbitration.

All provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, Title I through Title IV, are repealed; the Thomas Bill replaces Taft-Hartley in its entirety.

More specifically, the following provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act are repealed or modified by the Thomas Bill as indicated:

1. Disenfranchisement of economic strikers—repealed.
2. Blanket prohibitions on restraint or coercion by unions—repealed.
3. Broad prohibitions on secondary boycotting—limited severely so as to prohibit unions from secondary boycotting only (a) to force employer to recognize one union when employer already obliged by law to deal with another union, and (b) in furtherance of jurisdictional disputes in disregard of award made under Act. Prohibition enforced by cease and desist order rather than by injunction.
4. Prohibition against continuing jurisdictional disputes contrary to an award already made—retained (with slight modifications respecting manner of resolving dispute and making award). Enforced by cease and desist order instead of injunction.
5. Ban on closed shop and restrictions on union shop—repealed, and federal policy respecting union-security agreements specifically made to supercede state laws.
6. Exclusion of supervisors from all protection against employer discrimination—repealed.
7. The proviso for employer free speech if no threat of reprisal—repealed.
8. Non-communist affidavit and other filing requirements—eliminated.
9. Restrictions on excessive initiation fees—repealed.
10. Restrictions on featherbedding—repealed.
11. Definition of good-faith bargaining—repealed, and Wagner Act definition restored.
12. Employer petitions and decertification provisions—repealed.
13. Opening of federal courts to damage suits for breaches of contract and for violation of secondary boycott provisions—repealed.
14. Restrictions on welfare funds and check-off—repealed.
15. Craft unit proviso—repealed.
16. Provision for 60-day notice of termination or modification of existing agreements—modified to 30-day notice, which it is an unfair practice to fail to give.
17. Separate conciliation service—repealed, and service restored to Department of Labor.
18. Provision for enjoining strikes in emergency situations and 80-day "cooling off" period and "last offer" election—repealed, and procedure patterned on Railway Labor Act, with 30-day "cooling-off" period, substituted.
19. Restrictions on political contributions by labor organizations—repealed.

THE GROWING PENSION TREND

★ ★

INCREASING emphasis is being given in recent years to the problem of providing health, welfare and retirement benefits for wage earners. Unions' and employers' concern with problems affecting the health and welfare of workers is not new; members of the Brotherhood, who have received pension or disability checks, can testify to that. And many other of the older craft unions long have had plans providing sickness, unemployment, old-age and death benefits to their members. Such plans were financed entirely by union members and of course collective bargaining played no part in their institution or maintenance. Some employers, too, have for many years, provided both with and without employe contributions, medical services, disability payments, group life insurance, and pension plans. Since many of these plans were set up as union-busting devices, and since the workers were not protected by contract and had no voice in the administration of such plans, organized labor was extremely cautious about endorsing them.

A few isolated health and welfare programs set up under collective bargaining have been in effect since the late twenties. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the first agreement of this kind involved employes of the Newburgh, New York, Public Service Corporation and was negotiated by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes (AFL) May 1, 1926. This agreement provided for a life insurance policy of $1,000. and weekly sick benefits of $15.00. It was not until the outbreak of World War II that the number of such plans set up by union agreements really started to grow; also a large number of previously instituted employer plans were brought under union agreement.

As a result of this trend, union members desiring benefits of this kind are no longer willing to wait passively for occasional action by a few far-sighted employers. Moreover, workers are more and more insisting on having a voice in all matters affecting their welfare. Thus we find current welfare programs differing in many respects from those existing in the past. Such plans are now part of the collective-bargaining agreement and affect all workers covered by the agreement; they are financed entirely or in large part by the employer; the funds involved are union or jointly administered; and benefits are coming to be more comprehensive in coverage and amount.

Not all employers are accepting these developments without a fight. Many are claiming that welfare funds are not 'wages or working conditions,' and that they should not be required to bargain on such matters. The National Labor Relations Board has ruled otherwise in several instances; and in the Inland Steel case, the Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the N.L.R.B. Just at press time the Supreme Court reaffirmed this view and ruled that welfare matters are required subjects for bargaining.

The most recent survey of the actual extent of welfare programs is that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering the period up to July 1948. B.L.S. estimates that over 3 million workers—over twice the number in early 1947—were covered by some type of health, welfare, or retirement plan under collective - bargaining agreements. About 45 per cent of those 3 million workers were covered by plans which provided health and welfare benefits, except retirement; such plans included one or more of the following benefits: sickness or accident, hospitalization, surgical, maternity, medical care, accidental death or dismemberment, welfare assistance, life insurance, and death. About 44 per cent were covered by plans which provided one or more of those benefits, plus pensions; and about 11 per cent provided only retirement pensions.

Administration of benefit plans falls into four basic types: (1) those administered solely by the union (2) those administered jointly by employer and union (3) those administered by union, employer, and a neutral party (4) those administered by a private insurance carrier. Plans administered by the union, or jointly by union and employer, usually require that participants be union members. Benefits usually, but not always, cease when a worker loses his job. In union-administered plans, provision is often made to keep workers in benefits during a slack season. Under an area, or industry-wide plan, workers can usually transfer from employer to employer without loss of coverage.

Most of the programs, created under collective-bargaining, are financed entirely by the employer, either by payment of a specified percentage of payroll or by purchase of insurance policies providing for the designated benefits. While many plans provide for contributions by workers, the present trend is toward complete financing by the employer or toward lowering the employe's share of the cost of a contributory plan.

The problems involved in bargaining on these issues are complex; and both labor and management are inexperienced. For the most part, neither workers nor employers are sure of just what they do want. But the trend is unmistakable—workers are demanding and getting more and more in the way of provisions for increased security. As the costs of sickness, accidents, and old age cannot be avoided, it would seem only fair that they be borne by the industries which profit by the labor of the individuals who man them. No business man would maintain, openly at least, that the cost of maintaining and replacing his plant and machinery should be charged to the general taxpayer. Yet industries which do not make provisions for taking care of their worn out employes in effect ask the government to carry the cost of replacing their manpower, since retired workers without adequate pensions must be carried by tax money. For these reasons as well as for the humanitarianism reason, it is gratifying to note the rapid growth of pension plans throughout industry in general.

PLANE GOSSIP

MAKE ROOM FOR THE JURY

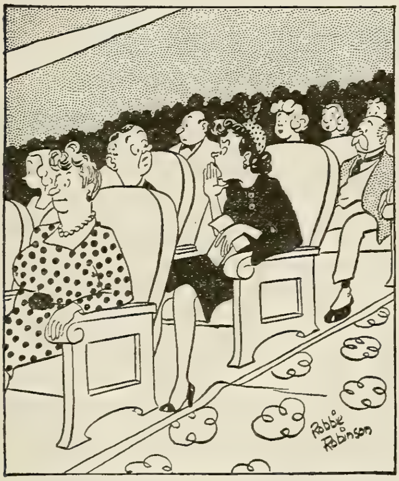
Three years ago Ezra Pound was returned to this country from Italy to face trial for treason. While his country was at war, he was helping the Fascists.

Pound's lawyer pleaded his client was crazy; the experts agreed with the lawyer; and Pound was sent to St. Elizabeth's, Washington's hospital for the mentally unbalanced.

Last month a "jury," made up of an assorted collection of "intellectuals," awarded Pound the Bollingen prize in poetry, which carries an honorarium of $1,000 in cash. Here is a sample of Pound's poetry:

"As Arctus passes over my smoke-hole
the excess electric illumination is now focused
on the bloke who stole a safe he couldn't open
(interlude entitled: periplum by camion)"

Maybe most people aren't going to like Pound's poetry, but there is one class who certainly will—printers. How can anyone make a typographical error with that sort of trash?



"Quick, Henry, your hat, the pop-corn box's busted."

COULD BE

Maybe she got fed up on our twitting marriage and wives, but anyway a female reader from Brooklyn sent up the following item for publication.

What is a perfectionist?

He is person, usually a man, who spends his life setting other people right. He breaks into the happiest moments of his wife and children, when they are laughing or playing, and corrects their conduct if he can detect the slightest flaw. He dampens others' enthusiasms, is surprised if his wife and children do not follow him slavishly, and feels that nothing is so important as for him to reform the world in his own way. In short he is a conceited, stubborn ass, and a moron emotionally.

★ ★ ★

A REAL PLUG

Air transportation is really becoming of age. Last month one of the major airlines announced that it had completed its modernization program and that all its flying equipment is now of the high speed, high flying type. Recently a new test plane carried something like 110 passengers from coast to coast in a little over five hours.

In fact a few weeks ago someone even shipped two rabbits from coast to coast in a new type commercial plane. When the crate was opened at its destination there were two rabbits in it. And for our money this is the best plug for commercial aviation we have heard of yet.

★ ★ ★

THE POOR MAN'S MOZART

Joe Paup, a true patron of the arts and foremost authority on washroom poetry and paintings, hailed with great enthusiasm the announcement that free band concerts will again be held in most public parks in major cities.

"A true lover of music," Paup declared, "is a man who, upon hearing a soprano voice in the bathroom, puts his ear to the keyhole."

SOMEBODY BEARS WATCHING

After something of a battle, the House of Representatives recently passed a comprehensive public power program to aid development of the West. However, the private power monopoly is fighting the extension of public power every inch of the way. What the monopoly interests want now is for the government to turn over to them all power generated at dams built by tax money. In turn they could then sell the power to the people at their own rates.

Public power, particularly in the West, is making great strides, but the monopoly interests, through Congressmen they control, are putting up a terrific fight to halt the progress of public power. In fact the fight these special interest groups are putting up sort of reminds us of the old chestnut about the sailor and marine out on a spree. Running low on money, they finally saw a chance to replenish their funds when they ran across a sideshow offering fifty dollars to anyone who could stay three rounds with a professional pug. The marine being the bigger, it was decided he should try to win the fifty.

For two rounds the marine took a terrible lacing from the pro. As he sat in his corner at the end of the second round, the sailor tried to lend words of encouragement.

"You're doing swell," he murmured. "Why he didn't even lay a glove on you."

"He didn't?" asked the marine through swollen lips.

"No," said the sailor.

"Well, then," retorted the marine, "you better watch the referee because somebody in there is just pasting heck out of me."

★ ★ ★

A GOOD MOTTO

Recently an Air Force bomber flew completely around the world without landing once. Auxiliary aircraft refueled the big ship a couple times while it droned merrily on its way. In no longer a time than it took your grandfather to drive to the county seat the bomber flew over the Pacific, over the Far East, Europe, and the Atlantic. What makes the feat even more startling is the fact that the bomber carried the equivalant in weight of a full load of bombs.

If that didn't make the would-be world dictators sit up and take notice, we miss our guess. It just occurs to us that a hole-in-the-wall grocery in the small town where we were raised had just the motto for the United States Air Force:

> "HONEST WEIGHT, COURTEOUS SERVICE, PROMPT DELIVERY ANYWHERE."

★ ★ ★

REVISION MAY BE NECESSARY

Although there are many sincere, progressive members in Congress putting up a gallant fight for decent legislation (including repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law), to date very little constructive work has been done. The same old mossbacks who seized control of the 80th Congress are throwing their weight around in the 81st. So far they have managed to block action on all the major bills designed to raise minimum wages, increase Social Security benefits or bring about fair labor legislation.

Last fall, President Truman branded the 80th Congress "the worst." Unless the 81st gets under way shortly on decent legislation, the President will have to revise his estimate of the 80th and call it "the worst—to date."

"Say were you cockeyed before we started?"

For A Free World Movement

★ ★

THE AFL'S International Labor Relations Committee last month proposed a plan under which noncommunist labor federations in both big and small nations of Europe, North and South America and Asia would have a voice in the creation of a new free world labor organization.

The committee recommended to the AFL Executive Council that a provisional committee of labor representatives from these nations be set up as soon as possible to explore the needs and requirements to be met by the constitution of the international organization as a preliminary step to the calling of a world conference of free trade union groups for the purpose of actually creating the new world body.

A statement released by the committee emphasized the need for full discussion of problems incident to the formation of a new organization by representatives of all countries and of the international trade secretariats to insure that the eventual creation of the world federation will be brought about as the result of "truly collective, democratic preparations."

Full text of the committee's report is as follows:

* * * *

The international situation continues to be highly critical. The threat to world peace continues to be very acute primarily as a result of the course of imperialist aggression pursued by totalitarian Russia. In the furtherance of these policies of Soviet aggrandizement, the so-called World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), today plays a more brazen and active role than ever before. In Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin-America, this fifth column of the Soviet dictatorship is working overtime to prevent economic reconstruction and promote social and political chaos. It is performing every menial and venal task of a Kremlin military espionage apparatus.

In the interest of the ideals of democratic labor, for the sake of the well-being of the workers and the peace of the world, the free trade unions must be aroused to this dire threat to human progress. We must organize to safeguard human liberty, assure social justice and secure international harmony. Only through a unified active and effective world federation of labor can the free trade unions meet these vital responsibilities.

Realizing the above, the International Labor Relations Committee recommends that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Cleveland on May 16, reaffirm its readiness to help build and join a world federation of labor embodying the bona fide free trade unions of all countries.

When the British Trades Union Congress, the CIO and the Netherlands Federation of Labor finally broke away from the Cominform-controlled WFTU they gave the signal for every other genuine free trade union body to sever its relations with this Bolshevik caricature and perversion of an international labor movement. As this process of separation proceeds, there is created a vacuum in the ranks of world labor. The American Federation of Labor cannot stress too firmly that this vacuum must be filled by the organized world unity of free labor. Already, the communists have been seeking to fill this void and, thereby, aggravating the totalitarian menace to human liberty, the well-being of the working people and peace.

While the free trade unions of all countries now recognize the urgency of their unification into one world federation of labor, certain indispensable preliminary tasks remain to be fulfilled. The AFL cannot urge too strongly that no effort be spared in meeting the preparatory tasks on a sound and thoroughly democratic basis. In this light, we emphatically reaffirm the declaration made by the Executive Council on February 4, 1949, to the effect that in the preparation for a new trade union international there must be a complete break with the methods of big power politics. Nor can we insist too strongly on preliminary collective discussions among the free trade union movements of all countries—regardless of their size—and on thoroughgoing consideration of their proposals. Likewise, the functioning international trade secretariats should be consulted in the negotiations, and be given every encouragement and assistance in the new international alignment of democratic labor. Without such truly collective democratic preparations no fundamental agreement can be attained.

Finally, we cannot underscore too heavily that we are seeking the establishment of a new free trade union international with an efficient democratic collective leadership, with strong autonomous international trade secretariats—rather than the reestablishment of the former International Federation of Trade Unions. We must not seek a mere return to the old. We must strive for something new and better. We must have a genuine world organization of free trade unions—a world organization of trade unions free from all control by governments and free from all domination and manipulation by political parties and political ideologies. We must all learn from the mistakes of the more distant past as well as from the recent tragic experience with the WFTU.

Anxious as we are to hasten the establishment of a world federation of free trade unions, we do not fail to recognize that clarification, adjustment and agreement on a number of important organization problems—like multiple affiliations in any one country on the basis of their actual membership—will have to be attained before there can be any formal launching of the new democratic world body of labor.

The American Federation of labor herewith assures the ranks of free democratic labor everywhere that these negotiations for clarification and agreement will not cause us to reduce by an iota or slow down one bit our world-wide activities in behalf of free trade unionism and democracy. We shall continue our energetic support of all liberty-loving forces resisting the encroachment of communist and every other brand of totalitarian despotism and reaction. Through these activities we are strengthening the bonds of international democratic labor solidarity as an additional asset for a sound world organization of free labor.

In the interim we propose (1) that a provisional committee of representatives of the European and North and South American free trade union movements large and small be set up to make a preliminary survey of the requirements for and basis of the constitution of the United World Federation of Free Trade Unions. Among the problems to be dealt with by the Provisional Committee are: (a) sponsorship of call for world conference; (b) eligibility for affiliation; (c) structure, staff and functioning of organization; (d) location of central headquarters; (e) methods of financing; and (f) system of representation.

2. Said provisional committee is to proceed with its work at the earliest opportunity and continue during the coming months while representatives of American Labor will be visiting Europe, Asia and Latin-America.

3. After the report of this provisional committee shall have been acted upon by the respective organizations, then the sponsorship agreed upon shall undertake to call the Federation Conference at a time and place that will assure the fullest possible attendance and participation.

Teamwork Is Theme Of '49 Label Show

By I. M. ORNBURN

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Dept.

Good relations is the goal of the Union Industries Show. The fourth all-union AFL exhibition is scheduled for May 18-22 in the mammoth Public Auditorium at Cleveland, Ohio. Consumers—especially trade unionists—will get a big thrill when they see the coming, spectacular event.

Only a brief review of the numerous attractions will give a partial description of our unique labor-management exhibition. The five-day cavalcade is packed with action, exhibits and huge crowds from the opening ceremonies to the conclusion of the show. There is no charge for admission.

The Union Industries Show is a dramatized presentation of all things union. It is dynamic, educational, interesting. Entertainment is furnished every hour during the day and night sessions of the show. The best musicians in the world, union members, add to the gaiety of the event with their sparkling and refreshing melodies.

It is inspiring to visually witness "live" exhibits where pottery and bakery workers, cigar makers, electricians and other skilled union craftsmen actually make the ware that made America famous throughout the world and actually see demonstrations of the best in services efficiently performed by union workers.

Manufacturers of nationally known products also have animated exhibits which give life to the entire exhibition. There are many joint displays which are sponsored by both union labor and management.

The exhibitors and all who attend a Union Industries Show agree that it is a cardinal event in the history of American labor-management cooperation. Through mutual understanding, such as is exemplified in one of our outstanding exhibitions, we are paving the road to industrial peace, economic stability and permanent prosperity for America.

The Vanishing Craftsmen

★ ★

MANY PERSONS enjoy mystery stories because of the unpleasant aspects of the tale, or because they get a kick out of the solution, or because they use them as an escape from every day worries. "The Vanishing Craftsmen" is no mystery story but the three elements given apply to what is about to unfold.

Up until "Pearl Harbor" the West was growing fast, particularly industrially. Then came a phenomenal growth and with the "impossible" accomplished the West took its place in the industrial sun. Will the West remain in the sun? Not unless Westerners cease trying the "escape" and are willing to face facts and do something about it.

Untold thousands of people came west during the war and the influx still continues. Relatively few of all these thousands were highly skilled craftsmen and most of the so-called mechanics trained in war plants are still "Joe McGees," not deserving of the title "journeyman" or "craftsman"—a title carrying distinction of accomplishment in the true sense.

During the war the pressure was for production, production, and still more production. This meant apprentice training came to a virtual standstill and, what was worse, many apprentices drafted in to the Armed Services never returned. Also appreciable numbers of journeymen went to war. Of those craftsmen who stayed home, death and retirement due to old age accounted for the loss of many thousands more.

Most readers of this article have a ***general*** idea of what has happened. But how many know what the average age is of their own journeymen or what a large percentage of them are over 50 years? What is the age situation in your industry? One of the unpleasant aspects of this story is the great gap between the younger craftsmen and the Vanishing Craftsmen—but Industry must face the facts if the West is to continue to attract new plants and presently located plants are to successfully meet competition from outside these States.

Unfortunately "aging" statistics for industries employing journeymen who normally must have served their apprenticeship are not available. However, the following examples can probably be considered typical of a very large number of other industries.

A survey of members by two unions, Carpenters' Local 36 of Oakland, and Millmen's, Local 42 of San Francisco, shows the following for 1948:

Carpenters—36.50% of 3247 members were over 50.

Carpenters—16.75% of 3247 members were over 60.

Millmen—36.03% of 1267 members were over 50.

Millmen—18.68% of 1267 members were over 60.

A survey was made in November 1948 of six typical machine shops in Oakland, California, employing 25 to 153 full-fledged journeymen machinists. The astounding results were:

Over 50 years: Shop No. 1, 50.4%; Shop No. 2, 45.7%; Shop No. 3, 42.5%; Shop No. 4, 31%; Shop No. 5, 25.4%; Shop No. 6, 19.7%.

Over 60 years: Shop No. 1, 14.4%; Shop No. 2, 24.6% Shop No. 3, 7.5%; Shop No. 4, 11%; Shop No. 5, 6.7%; Shop No. 6, 5.5%.

Whereas most apprentice training programs require 4 years, it usually takes at least another 2 years to produce a really efficient craftsman. If the above examples were only, say, 75% typical, it can readily be seen that there is going to be a shortage of skilled men for several years during the "catch up" period without taking into consideration the needs of new industries.

The Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations of the State of California estimates that a minimum of 25,000 more apprentices are needed now even though there are already 35,000 in training in California today. Alameda and Contra Costa Counties alone need 6,000 in addition to 4,116 now indentured in these counties. During the last 4 years, these 2 counties increased their manufacturing facilities by 651 new plants and major expansions of existing factories. Approximately 25,000 new jobs were created which made serious inroads into the already scarce craftsman supply.

Some readers may say "Sure there is a shortage, so what? There are over 400,000 unemployed in California alone—why not give some of them a quick training course and do the work with semi-skilled workers?"

The answer will amaze most people. The West is primarily an area of *small* business establishments—establishments employing less than 100 persons according to figures obtained from the U. S. Department of Commerce, compiled by the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Administration. The most recent available figures (1st quarter 1947) for the eleven Western States show that for *all* business establishments in the trades of manufacturing, construction, and repairs (trades normally employing craftsmen who must have served as apprentices) 97.1% had less than 100 employes. 85.4% employed less than 20 persons (total payroll).

Even though California has many well-known large industries, 96.7% of all the establishments in the categories listed had less than 100 persons and 84.6% had less than 20. These figures include all persons, both office and factory.

This just doesn't seem believable, does it? However, these are government figures and at the moment no more reliable figures are available; perhaps the next census figures may differ somewhat but not enough to change the statement "The West is primarily an area of small business establishments."

The proportion of skilled journeymen to semi-skilled workers is *much* higher in small factories than in large ones. Usually the latter are mass production shops where repetitive operations can be relatively quickly learned and only comparatively few skilled journeymen needed.

With craftsmen rapidly vanishing, with the West growing by leaps and bounds, with only about half enough apprentices in training to meet present needs, Management and Labor must wake up and do something about it. Pirating from other areas is no solution to the problem for similar conditions prevail throughout the nation, as a whole. (See tabulation).

Tabulation by size of employment
of

Business establishments normally employing journeymen who have served their apprenticeship:

Includes: Manufacturing, Construction, and Repairs.

Excludes: Railroads and Mines.

Compiled from figures released for 1st quarter 1947 by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Administration.

Percentage of Total of Establishments

State	Total Establishments	Number of Employees					
		1-19	20-49	50-99	Less than 100	100-499	500 and over
Arizona	2,364	89.0	7.4	1.9	98.3	1.6	0.1
California	43,025	84.6	8.7	3.4	96.7	2.8	0.5
Colorado	4,580	87.8	7.3	2.7	97.8	1.9	0.3
Idaho	1,906	89.4	6.1	3.0	98.5	1.3	0.2
Montana	1.911	89.5	7.3	2.0	98.8	1.0	0.2
New Mexico	1,804	89.3	7.3	2.3	98.9	0.9	0.2
Nevada	664	89.6	6.5	2.2	98.3	1.4	0.3
Oregon	7,932	84.1	9.0	3.7	96.8	2.7	0.5
Utah	2,119	86.1	8.9	2.7	97.7	2.1	0.2
Washington	9,732	84.6	8.7	3.6	96.9	2.6	0.5
Wyoming	904	90.6	5.5	2.7	98.8	1.0	0.2
	76,941	85.4	8.4	3.3	97.1	2.5	0.4
United States	527,818	80.8	9.9	4.3	95.0	4.1	0.9
Alameda County	2,919	80.8	9.5	5.0	95.8	3.8	0.9
Contra Costa County	652	86.0	6.5	2.9	95.4	2.8	1.8

Some corporations are large enough to set up excellent apprentice training courses. But, as pointed out, most organizations in the West are small, too small to do this, particularly as they cannot afford to have teachers to give the theoretical related training so vital in making a skilled journeyman. Nor are they properly qualified to set up the neecssary standards for either or both on-the-job and related training.

There is a practical solution if Management, Labor, Schools, Government, and the ***Public*** will co-operate in expanding the plan which has been working successfully in some western areas for several years.

The Joint Apprenticeship Training Program adopted by most of the Western States and highly developed in many areas in these states seems to be the best solution to this problem offered so far.

Space will not permit detailing this plan. Suffice it to say that Joint Apprentice Committees (JAC) for any trade are composed of an equal number of Labor and Management representatives who set up standards of on-the-job training and in cooperation with the school departments they determine the standards of related training to be required of the apprentices in the special classes of the public schools. Standards adopted by any JAC in California must finally be approved by The Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations of the State before a graduate apprentice can receive a State Certificate for Journeyman.

JACs indenture apprentices for the term required by their particular standards and see to it that each apprentice is getting his proper training in the shop and in the school. No employer can indenture an apprentice under this program until his shop has been put on the approved list as being qualified to give the training set up in the standards. If an employer, after having been approved, fails to live up to the standards, the JAC removes his shop from the list and places the apprentice elsewhere.

If the apprentice fails in either the shop or school, his indenture is cancelled and he cannot receive the State Certificate.

The degree of success of the program is dependent on the composition of the JAC. The best committees are those made up of representatives from top Management and Labor who have a thorough knowledge of the practical requirements of a skilled journeyman—who are sincerely enthusiastic about the training program and who are willing to meet regularly at frequent intervals without pay.

In Alameda and Contra Costa Counties of California organized labor has done an outstanding cooperative job in this program. The writer speaks of these two counties because he has first hand information, being a member of the Machinists JAC for these counties.

Last year the JACs of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties came to realize that there was a great lack of understanding as to the importance of apprentices and the dignity of becoming a skilled journeyman. So all 55 of the JACs decided to do something about educating their communities. They joined forces to conduct the first Mass Graduation of apprentices ever held in the United States. The ceremonies took place in the Oakland Civic Auditorium with Ass't. Secretary of the Navy Mark Andrews as the principal speaker. He presented each of the 634 graduates with their State Journeyman Certificates.

This event attracted nationwide attention and stimulated apprenticeship training in other areas. It was so successful the 55 JACs decided to make the second year's ceremony still bigger and better. It will again be held in the Oakland Auditorium Arena on May 17, 1949, before an audience of 8 or 9 thousand persons.

United States Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin is making a special trip to Oakland to address more than 650 graduating apprentices and approximately 4,000 undergraduate apprentices. Governor Earl Warren of California will introduce Secretary Tobin. There will also be four short talks on the part Management, Labor, Education, and the State play in the program.

The fact that Secretary Tobin is taking time away from this busy session of Congress to talk to these apprentices shows how important this training program is. It should go a long way toward awakening the nation to its responsibilities for providing an adequate supply of craftsmen.

THE LOCKER

A Whizz of a Quiz if you know your Biz.

The answers to these questions are on page 32. Take credit alongside for all you can answer and add up your score.

GEOMETRY

Points

1. Answer this question in 6 words: What is a straight line?__ 25 ____
2. A six-sided plane figure is called a hexagon. What would you call a seven-sided figure?____________________ 25 ____
3. The 3 angles of every triangle total how many degrees?___ 10 ____
4. An angle less than a right angle is called an____angle.____ 15 ____
5. The diagonal of a 2 ft. square is approximately____inches.__ 5 ____

ARCHITECTURE

6. Which of these columns has no base? Corinthian—Ionic—Doric. ______________________________ 25 ____
7. What is the opposite term to fluted?________________ 15 ____
8. Egg and dart is a name applied to a certain kind of brick—baluster—molding—flooring. ______________________ 10 ____
9. A buttress is a support for a floor—wall—roof—stairs?___ 10 ____
10. That part of a door opening between the door frame and the outer wall is called the soffit—plinth—groin—reveal?__ 5 ____

CARPENTRY

11. How many parts are there usually to a wooden rabbet plane? ______________________________ 5 ____
12. An astragal is used on a handrail—door—transom—stair-tread? ______________________________ 5 ____
13. A good 2 ft. rule is made of gumwood—redwood—boxwood—basswood? ______________________________ 10 ____
14. That part of a wood chisel which fits into the handle is called the ____? ______________________________ 15 ____
15. If you know what a treenail is give yourself 25 points.____ 25 ____

MATHEMATICS

16. How many 6″ X 8″ pieces can be cut from a 4 ft. X 8 ft. panel? ______________________________ 10 ____
17. A building 36 ft. by 48 ft. is square if the diagonal is____ft? 5 ____
18. 6.625 ins. is read on your rule as____ins.?_____________ 20 ____
19. Cut a 12 ft. board in 2 pieces so that one piece is 2′6″ longer than the other. ______________________ 25 ____
20. How many board ft. in a 3 X 16 beam 14 ft. long?_______ 5 ____

Total points 270

One to play around with

A 6 inch cube is painted on all sides. It is cut up into 2 inch cubes. How many of these smaller cubes would be painted on 4 sides—3 sides—2 sides—unpainted?

SEABEES SEEK RECRUITS

★

NEWS OF particular interest to men in the construction trades was contained in the Navy's recent announcement that it had launched a drive for 75,000 skilled men to form a standby reserve of Seabees.

Recruits can enlist in the inactive volunteer reserve of the famed Construction Battalions with ratings based on their civilian training and experience. They will be called to active duty only in the event of a national emergency but in the meantime will have an opportunity to be trained in the high speed techniques used by the Seabees so successfully in building the Navy's advance bases during World War II.

Construction Battalion Units or personnel will not be used on new construction or maintenance work within the continental limits of the United States nor to construct permanent base facilities or for landscaping on or around shore stations.

The Navy will follow the practice adhered to during the last war when Seabees were used only for overseas construction and maintenance that could not feasibly be performed by civilian forces.

The unprecedented scope of the new Seabee reserve recruiting campaign reflects the Navy's interest in the importance of quick construction of shore support for sea power. The Seabees also play a key role in amphibious landings.

Recruits will receive full Navy credit for the kind and amount of their civilian experience, following a precedent set during the early months of World War II on the theory that day-by-day training on civilian jobs in American construction industry can be supplemented by military training and discipline to produce highly qualified fighting construction men.

In announcing the Seabee campaign, Rear Admiral Thomas L. Sprague, U. S. N., Chief of Naval Personnel, declared:

"The Seabees more than proved their merit during World War II. and no planning for the future would be complete without this organization. In building up the Seabee Reserve, the Navy hopes to have available well trained military construction units, ready to serve their country in any emergency."

Credit for civilian experience applies both to veterans and non-veterans. The former will be enlisted at their highest wartime rating, plus credit for postwar construction experience.

The new standby force will be in addition to the Seabee component in the Organized Naval Reserve. Now authorized at 735 officers and 5,265 men, the Organized Reserve Seabee companies hold either weekly or monthly drills for which members receive pay. They also are paid for two weeks of training duty each year. The 75,000 recruits being sought for the Volunteer Reserve will not receive pay, unless they volunteer and are accepted for the two weeks' annual training duty. They may, however, participate in the non-pay meetings being conducted in 250 cities by volunteer

Construction Battalion reserve units.

Rear Admiral John J. Manning, Civil Engineer Corps, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who directs the work of the Seabees pointed out three dominant advantages to skilled men who enlist in the new volunteer reserve.

"In the event of a national emergency, a skilled construction man will thus assure himself of the type of duty for which his experience and training best fit him. In other words, he knows he will be a square peg in a square hole.

"A second major advantage is that his Naval rating will be commensurate with his civilian experience. In addition, he will have earned extra pay for length of service.

"The third and perhaps most important is the satisfaction which comes to any American citizen who fits himself into his proper place in the highspeed defense of his country."

The new campaign calls for the establishment in each Naval District of boards composed of Civil Engineer Corps officers and Seabee chief petty officers who will evaluate according to an established scale the appropriate Navy ratings for civilian qualifications. These boards will then make recommendations via the District Commandants to the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

The minimum requirements in civilian experience for Navy ratings in the Seabee standby reserve have been established as follows:

For Construction Recruit—
None.

For Construction Apprentice—
Submission of evidence of apprenticeship (Apprenticeship agreement)

For Construction Man—
Submission of evidence of completion of one third apprenticeship training or other evidence of equivalent training satisfactory to the Board.

For Petty Officer Third Class—
Submission of evidence of completion of two thirds apprenticeship training or other evidence of equivalent training satisfactory to the Board. (Apprenticeship Work and Record Card)

For Petty Officer Second Class—
Submission of "Certificate of Completion of Apprenticeship," or evidence of equivalent training satisfactory to the Board.

For Petty Officer First Class—
Submission of evidence of three years acceptable journeyman experience, reference from employers or other evidence satisfactory to the Board.

For Chief Petty Officer—
Submission of evidence of minimum of seven years acceptable experience as journeyman or foreman of which at least three years must be in supervisory capacity such as foreman or superintendent.

Men interested in joining the Seabee Standby Reserve may apply for enlistment at the following locations:

U. S. Naval Training Reserve Training Centers.

U. S. Naval Recruiting Offices.

Seabee Reserve Enlistment Selection Boards.

Office of the (Naval) District Commandants.

For further information they may write to Seabees, Washington 25, D. C.

Editorial

Are Militarists Trying to Take Over?

Are the militarists going to accomplish in 1949 what they have unsuccessfully tried to accomplish ever since 1776—namely, take over complete control of the nation? Offhand, that might seem to be a foolish question, but in light of recent developments it is not. Right now there are several bills pending in Congress that could give the top military brass a stranglehold on the traditional rights and freedoms of American life.

One bill, ostensibly aimed at making it easier for government security agencies to catch spies, would make it impossible even for Congressmen, the elected representatives of the people, to investigate anything done by any individual or agency if some Brass Hat decided to make the matter "secret" or "important to national security." Anybody could be fined or imprisoned for violating an "order" issued by the Secretary of National Defense; this despite the fact that traditionally citizens could be punished only for violating laws. With our laws as complicated and overlapping as they are, it is almost impossible for the average citizen to live within them 100%. Add to the laws which citizens must obey an indeterminate number of "orders" from Brass Hats and complete chaos could easily result.

A second bill now before Congress is a "military justice" bill. If passed, this measure would enable the top brass to yank into active service and then courtmartial any reserve officer or enlisted man who had anything critical to say of his superior officer or officers. As one Congressman with military experience in both wars put it: "This, in my opinion, is an attempt by the professional militarists to gag the reserves, the citizen-soldiers who, much better than other civilians, know when Brass Hats should be criticized."

Indications are that both bills will have plenty of opposition. However, militarists have gained more power since 1941 than they have in any similar period in history. Today high-powered press agents are employed by all branches of the armed services. Employing Big Business pressure tactics, the armed forces' top brass woos public opinion through press and radio, carries on what amounts to expert lobbying, and throws its weight around as effectively as possible.

How bold and sure of its position the top brass has become can be deduced from the Bird case. An Indiana lad named Bird was a civilian employe of the Army in Germany. With nine other Americans he was charged with carrying on black market operations. When the scandal broke, Bird left Germany and returned to Indiana. Last month military police swooped down on his Indiana home and took him into custody without a warrant. By force he was taken back to Germany to stand court martial. Although a civilian supposedly endowed with all the rights of a civilian, the Army did not bother to get extradiction papers or otherwise handle the case through any civilian court.

The Army maintains that Bird is guilty of a serious offence. That may well be. However, the high-handed manner in which the Army has handled the case is the point which worries all people who believe that wrong doers are entitled to protection until they are proven guilty. The Supreme Court refused to intercede in the Bird case, which indicates how firmly entrenched the military has become in recent years.

In most Latin American countries and in many countries in Europe and Asia, the military has always been the real power behind the government. Civilians have filled the important government posts but the military brass, working behind the scenes, gave the orders. Ever since 1776 it has taken eternal vigilance on the part of the people to keep our own government from falling into the clutches of the militarists. Today the militarists are closer to taking over than ever before.

This is no effort to smear our professional soldiers, far from it. Our admirals and generals are highly capable and efficient. On their shoulders falls the tremendous task of keeping this nation safe—a job of utmost importance. But military life and democracy have little in common. Soldiers are trained in a system of discipline. That system is based on authoritarianism. No soldier is supposed to question any order or criticise any action of a superior officer regardless of how wrong he may feel it to be. On the other hand, the right to criticize or disagree is the very foundation stone upon which the democratic process rests.

With the world situation as tense as it is, the widest possible latitude must be given our military leaders who bear the responsibility for protecting our way of life from foreign enemies. But let us make sure that we do not lose our cherished rights and freedoms from within in the process of protecting them from our enemies without.

◆

Taxation Can Be Penny Wise

With taxes as staggering as they are, everyone is in sympathy with any move which can lighten the tax load or at least prevent it from becoming even heavier. However, there is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish even in taxation.

By the time this appears in print, the House of Representatives undoubtedly will have passed the appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. It will be one of the biggest appropriation bills in peace time history, despite all the slashing the House has been able to do in the interests of economy. One of the departments scheduled for a deep budget cut at the time this was written was the Bureau of Land Management of the United States Forest Service. The Bureau asked for $817,000. This request was pared down to $500,000 by the appropriations committee. What such a cut will mean to the nation in the long run makes the economy seem very doubtful to say the least.

The Bureau supervises the sale of government timber as one of its duties. Most of the available timber is now in the hands of the government. Before any can be sold it must be cruised and evaluated. This is a technical operation requiring technical men. This year timber sales are expected to amount to something like four million dollars. With much less money at its disposal because of the contemplated budget cut, next year the Bureau will be unable to handle more than a million dollars' worth of timber sales. This means some logging operations will have to close down for lack of timber. Men will be thrown out of work and the government will lose income tax as well as the several million dollars' worth of revenue from lost timber sales. The government will come out on the short end as a result. Revenues from timber sales will diminish greatly and men thrown out of work will pay no income taxes.

But in addition to selling timber, the Bureau has a number of responsibilities such as the following:

Promote the economic stability of communities in the timber areas; increase business and employment opportunities; provide for fuller utilization and sustained yield management of timber supplies; protect watersheds and cut down soil erosion; and develop recreational values of the land.

Under the Bureau's direction, eroded, abused logged off land has been taken over and brought back into proper use. Millions of acres of totally valueless land have been rebuilt and replanted in trees to provide timber and jobs in the future years. By the budget cut, this long range program will get a serious setback. The penny saved today will cost the nation many dollars thirty or fifty years from now. So the economy-mindedness of the appropriations committee in respect to the Bureau of Land Management may well turn out to be false economy in the long run. Not only will the government lose several million dollars' worth of lumber sales next year because technicians will not be available, but at some future date the national safety may well be jeopardized because sufficient trees were not planted in 1950 to provide jobs and vital supplies for either peace or war.

The tax load being as enormous as it is, anything that can keep it from becoming heavier is desirable. But, as we said in the beginning, there is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish. Billions are being spent on Europe and the best one can say for the program is that it is an investment fraught with considerable risk. Surely if we can invest billions in Europe at great risk we can also invest a few millions in the management and revitalization of our forest lands where ample returns in the form of jobs, defense materials and national prosperity are guaranteed dividends on our investments.

Labor, U. S. A.

The following editorial was written by Brother Joseph S. Martin, a member of Local Union No. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.

* * * * *

Machines and factories have produced our modern labor problems. Since the stockholders of the corporations that own the great manufacturing plants and also the owners of building firms are scattered far and wide, they cannot take a personal interest in the welfare of the thousands of workmen indirectly or directly employed by them. Thus the poor lot or conditions were more or less forced upon the workmen.

Around the first decades of the 19th century, workmen began to see the light and they began to organize themselves into unions so that their lot could be made better. As a result the "sunrise to sunset days" began to give way from 12 hours or more to 8, 7, and even 6 hours per day with a 5 day week.

All this did not come overnight nor without a hard, bitter struggle, The labor movement has had a long, bitter struggle; and even blood has been spilled to accomplish the present day conditions. Employers resorted to Congress to have laws passed prohibiting the activities of the labor unions to better the lot of its members and working men in general.

It was not until 1935 that the labor organizations had a little peace, when the "Wagner Act" was signed, giving the unions many of the conditions they had fought for so bitterly.

But that peace was not to last long, for in 1948 in the 80th Congress, the enemies of labor successfully enacted the infamous labor law called the "Taft-Hartley Law." Thus Labor, U. S. A. has to once again take off its peace garments and gird itself for a long, bitter struggle.

The enemies of labor want the good days of cheap labor and high profits and the "sunrise to sunset days" back again. To this end, they have spent and are spending millions of dollars to grind out false propaganda to the effect that labor is the cause of high prices and low profits. They even blame labor as being the cause of them not being able to expand.

Yes, if the enemies of labor would use the millions of dollars used in false propaganda to build better factories and hospitals, they would better their own lot.

To gain the sympathy of people who are not familiar with the unions, they brand the unions as breeding places for communism, yet when you investigate, you will find that the so-called idle rich and the high intellectual persons are the ones who follow the so-called communists. Labor as a whole is the first to fight for its country. They protect it with all their hearts, and they are also the first to bring their country to the highest peak of perfection.

The enemies of labor made and are making the same mistake that the dictators and conquerors of old made; namely, persecute the little men and the working men and you will hold them in sway. But for everyone they persecute, 10 or more will rise up and take their place.

Faith Without Fear

EDITOR'S NOTE: At something around forty, Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers, is not only one of the youngest major executives in America but also one of the most outspoken. Recently he paid a visit to Europe after an absence of two years. From that vantage point he took a look at America from the European viewpoint. The following is a condensation of an article which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly.

By CHARLES LUCKMAN

★ ★ ★

WHILE I WAS IN EUROPE I saw some of the miracles of physical betterment and healthier morale worked by American aid. In dozens of plants of our own company, I found not merely greater output and better living conditions but a remarkable accretion of self-confidence. This is equally true of other industries—for instance, the automotive industry.

America has every reason for pride in those achievements. But as a nation we seem curiously diffident and even apologetic in dealing with the outside world. We cringe under the propaganda barrage which portrays our free economy and political democracy as selfish, reactionary, and doomed to early collapse. While few of us actually believe this caricature, too many of us behave as if there were some truth in it. We seem more conscious of our incidental faults than of our basic virtues. This strange deficiency of faith in our system of life is especially unfortunate now that we are facing the challenge of totalitarian expansion. We have thus far taken our cues more from fear of the ideology of others than confidence in our own. The temper of our world strategy has been largely negative — not pro-democratic or even pro-American, but simply anti-totalitarian.

This attitude is obviously inadequate. It offers no invigorating alternative to mankind. By accepting the great struggle between freedom and slavery on terms chosen by the adversary, we surrender the initiative and the advantage. We should make it clear to ourselves first of all, and it will then become clear to the world that we are not merely fighting ***against*** Communism, but ***for*** a set of cherished and inspiring values, among which the freedom and the dignity of the individual human being are central.

Events move so fast nowadays that the pre-war years already have a ring of antiquity. It takes an effort of the will to recall how many intelligent Americans detected a "wave of the future" in Hitler's Germany. They mistook bluster, violence, and insolent slogans for portents of a new genesis, bowing to the charge that personal freedom was outmoded and democracy an effete and spineless hang-over. When the showdown came, the myth of our degeneration was exploded, along with the rest of the delusions. America mustered the moral discipline and the material might for clear-cut victory in a vast global war. Despite defects imputed to our form of society, we proved that we possessed youthful vigor. We brought into play a strength and zest that do not come from hardened arteries.

It is well to recall this now that another "wave of the future" beats against the ramparts of our civilization. Once more the legend of our senility is being spread through the world—and once more we behave as if it might have some basis in truth. That a great many people in Europe, Asia, and Latin America believe in this legend is not to be wondered at. In their poverty and bewilderment they reach out for any propaganda mirage. What surpasses understanding is that we Americans, by our defensive attitude, seem to believe in this political fantasy.

We know in our hearts that our system of freedom is not only worth fighting for, but has the vitality to assure enduring victory. There is no need for statistics to to prove that American life is incomparably superior to existence under any other dispensation. The facts are too big to be missed. Our material advantages are the most obvious. Not only is our aggregate wealth tremendous, but it is more widely distributed than in any other nation. By any test of human values—cultural facilities for the mass of people, equality before the law, opportunity for the individual to improve his personal lot—America stands first in the current world.

But we cannot hope to triumph unless we come thoroughly armed with confidence in the validity of our way of life. Fear, anger, and desperation are sorry substitutes for resolute faith. What we must offer to the rest of the world is not a defensive and apologetic anti-totalitarianism, but a positive, invigorating common cause. We must rally men and women everywhere to a vision of well-being in a framework of individual freedom — a vision that would command allegiance even if there were no communist threat to underline its importance.

Let us not succumb to the hypnotism of totalitarian slogans. Their waves of the future are in truth only the backwash of the past. Glorification of the state, the sinking of the individual into some abstraction of nation or race or class, government by arbitrary edict —they are as old as Egypt and Sparta. An economic scheme which ties the peasant to the soil and the worker to the machine as the price of promised security is as old as feudalism and chattel slavery.

No matter how cynically these things are decked in the verbiage of progress and liberalism, they remain utterly *reactionary*. Modern history has been a process of ever greater assertion of the autonomy and dignity of the individual man and woman. The police state is therefore a throwback that cancels out centuries of progress. Its reliance on raw force and raw lie, its derogation of the private conscience and spiritual values, are throwbacks to paganism.

No, we have no reason either in fact or in policy to concede any of the pretensions of other systems. After years of absolute authority and the sacrifice of millions of lives, they have failed to fulfill their promises of enriching human existence.

The only truly novel idea at work in the world today, as it has been for over one hundred and fifty years, is the idea of personal freedom. It is actually America that rides the crest of a wave. And measured by the yardstick of history the American experiment in political and economic self-government is only in its infancy

This crucial fact is somehow obscured by the very success of the endeavor. Power and plenty have been so often associated in people's minds with conservatism that we tend to forget the essentially liberal, forward-thrusting, ground-breaking nature of our American society. Pioneering, invention, progress, opportunity, have been key words in the vocabulary of our national charter; they do not rhyme with anything static and reactionary.

Tom Paine wrote: " An army of principles will penetrate where an army of soldiers cannot; neither the ocean, the channel, nor the Rhine can arrest its progress; it will march on the horizon of the world, and it will conquer." Time has justified his prophecy. In his own lifetime the "army of principles" that was mobilized in our Declaration of Independence and Constitution unseated autocracy in France and undermined its foundations elsewhere. It marched to the Pacific on our own continent, drove Spanish absolutism from this hemisphere, vanquished tyranny and economic feudalism in one region after another. There have been setbacks and local defeats, but the revolution we set in motion in men's minds and hearts has never subsided.

The most mischievous fallacy spread in our generation is that liberty and security are incompatible—that you can enlarge one only at the expense of the other. America stands as the living refutation of that assumption. Here we have attained unmatched standards of living and expanded the frontiers of personal liberty at the same time. Without surrendering an iota of the Bill of Rights, we have achieved social legislation as liberal as any in the world, witnessed the rapid growth of labor organization, attained a wide diffusion of education, and improved standards of living.

The totalitarian ideology promises material benefits in return for abject subservience to a police state. The American ideology holds out the prospect of both plenty and freedom. I submit that this is an unbeatable package in the mart where opposing systems of life vie for popular support. Should we fail, it will not be because the competing product is superior, but because we have allowed rival claimants to get away with shady devices and unfair trade practices.

We shall regain the initiative in the world duel between democracy and despotism in the measure that we restore confidence in the American ideal here at home. Along with the acceptance of the blessings we enjoy we must have an awareness of vast horizons for growth. The fact that we have reached the limit of our geographical frontiers has encouraged the fallacy that there are no more frontiers to be conquered. Actually, we confront exciting unknown continents of science, of invention, of popular education, of greater health, waiting to be conquered by American energy and ingenuity.

In facing the tumultous world we have no excuse for self-reproach. Having won a smashing victory over the Axis, having emerged as the strongest nation in modern times, having acquired a monopoly of the deadliest weapon, did the United States demand territory or privilege? On the contrary, it tossed strategic advantages to one of its allies and hastened to dismantle its magnificient fighting machine; then it proceeded to pour out wealth to relieve suffering and promote economic rehabilitation clear around the globe.

It seems to me, we fail to see the dramatic quality of our contribution to the rest of the world. It was not an American journal which called our European Recovery Program "an act without peer in history," but the London ***Economist.*** "In time of peace," it explained, "in order to aid nations geographically remote from the Americas, at a time of great internal shortage, the United States is ready to give away five billion dollars' worth of commodities as the first installment of a wider program, to give them for peaceful economic reconstruction and, save for minor exceptions, to give them without conditions of any kind."

Only Americans, aware of the isolationist tradition still deep-rooted in our psychology, can savor the absurdity of "imperialist" charges being hurled against us in malice. They know that if we had any choice we would prefer even today to snuggle up between the two oceans and live to ourselves. We thought we had such a choice after World War I and did withdraw within our shell, with disastrous results for ourselves and for the world. Our first impulse after World War II, again, was to "go home" and stay home, as witnessed by our rapid demobilization.

This time the familiar American retreat, the fight to a wishful-thinking "normalcy," has been blocked by events which have impelled us into the maelstrom of world affairs. We cannot renounce leadership without giving the right of way to an awesome threat to freedom which ultimately would menace our own country. Whether we like it or not, we must give direction and motive power to man's impulse to liberty everywhere. In the Truman Doctrine, which saved Greece and Turkey from being overrun by the Red tide; in the Marshall Plan, which has already put Communism in most of Western Europe on the defensive, we have made a beginning.

But while spearheading the drive for freedom abroad, we must apply ourselves to enlarging and fortifying democracy at home. Obviously we shall fail in our task of world leadership if we do not succeed in continually invigorating our own society. A determination to achieve reforms at home does not contradict our self-confidence; rather, it confirms it.

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HELICOPTERS NOW BEING USED FOR TREE SEEDING

Helicopter seeding, which made its west coast debut a year ago, nearly tripled in scope this spring with the state of Oregon and three industrial firms scattering tree seed by the method over some 6500 acres.

Through their efforts some 4500 acres in Oregon and Washington were copter-seeded. In the Tillamook region, 2000 acres were seeded by the Oregon State Board of Forestry.

A 400 acre copter treatment at Roaring River Tree Farm in Linn County, Ore., brought restocking time of the 6800 acre tree farm considerably ahead of schedule.

A Story of Courage And Generosity

This is the heart-warming story of a brave little girl and a city with a conscience. It is a story of unselfish businessmen and union members generously endowed with the true Christian spirit.

Roberta Mason is only fourteen years old. Most of her life she has been a semi-invalid. But to the people of Chicago, Roberta is a heroine. And with just cause.

After many years of sacrifice, the Mason family bought four lots in suburban Chicago and built a little home on them. With her parents and five brothers and sisters, Roberta moved into the new home several years ago, safe at last from nagging landlords who dislike children. But not for long. On February 17, while both parents were at work, the oil heater exploded and the home was enveloped in a sheet of flame. Roberta, proxy mother of the brood, kept her head. Two sisters and a brother she led from the living room to safety. But two smaller brothers were trapped in the kitchen. Unable to enter through the living room because of flames, Roberta raced around to the outside kitchen door, but the door was locked. Breaking out a panel, she unlocked the door and rescued her two brothers. Roberta saved her five brothers and sisters through heroic effort. But not without a high price. Roberta was critically burned in the process. Rushed to a hospital, she was immediately encased in bandages from head to toe.

When the newspapers told the story of her valiant deeds, Chicago responded. Mike Sexton, president of the Chicago District Council, took a hand. In a short while volunteer union labor was conscripted to build a new house for Roberta and her family. Generous businessmen volunteered necessary materials. The upshot is that—thanks to the generosity of Chicago unionists and businessmen—the Mason family will soon have a fine new home, and a very brave little girl will have a chance to live as all American girls should.

ANSWERS

1. The shortest distance between two points.
2. A heptagon.
3. 180
4. Acute.
5. 34 ins.
6. Doric.
7. Reeded.
8. Molding.
9. Wall.
10. Reveal.
11. 3
12. Door.
13. Boxwood.
14. Tang.
15. A treenail is a wooden pin formerly used to fasten timbers together.
16. 96
17. 60
18. 6⅝
19. 7 ft. 3 ins. and 4 ft. 9 ins.
20. 56

The Cube

4 sides, none—3 sides, 8—2 sides, 12—1 side, 6—unpainted, 1.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Acting Secretary
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A member who has taken out a clearance card and has not deposited his clearance card while working in another locality on a working permit issued, must bear in mind that his dues at the expiration of thirty days should be sent to the Local Union which issued the clearance, as he holds membership in the Local Union issuing same.

Also, a member who has been issued a clearance card and has deposited the clearance card in another Local Union must make sure that his dues are paid to the Local Union which accepted his clearance card, as he is definitely a member of that Local Union which accepted the clearance.

Section 45, Paragraph A of our General Laws provides, ". . . . that if said arrearages are not paid before the last day of the third month he will be suspended from benefits of death and disability donation. . . . ." Section 45, Paragraph B provides, "A member owing a Local Union a sum equal to six months' dues shall have his names stricken from the list of membership. . . ."

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

720	Baton Rouge, La.
722	Milton, Pa.
729	Liberty, N. Y.
727	Newburgh, N. Y.
759	Wabash, Ind.
757	Huntington, Ind.
766	Albert Lea, Minn.
521	Jackson, Miss.
777	Harrisonville, Mo.
786	Victoria, B. C., Canada

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JESS ANDERSON, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
HERMAN ARNDT, L. U. 1938, Crown Point Ind.
TIMOTHY D. BARRY, L. U. 608, New York. New York
LOUIS BEACH, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.
JOSEPH BLAIR, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
LEONARD BOLDT, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CARLTON L. BRERETON, L. U. 544, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN BROADHURST, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
MEL BRYAN, L. U. 2638, Fort William, Ont., Can.
E. J. CALHOUN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
C. M. CLAYTON, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
FREDERICK COYNE, L. U. 2827, Port Arthur, Ont., Can.
W. A. CRISSMAN, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT DEGEN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE W. DUNN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
THEODORE ELLIOTT, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE W. FARRIS, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN FISCH, L. U. 357, Islip, N. Y.
C. W. FREDERICK, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
J. FURIN, L. U. 1365, Cleveland, Ohio
FRANK GERVAIS, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
STANLEY GOODMAN, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
FRED HARTMAN, L. U. 2960, Silsbee, Texas
JAMES HAWKINS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
GEORGE HENDERLONG, L. U. 1938, Crown Point, Ind.
CHARLES HENNING, L. U. 1177, Marceline, Mo .
JOHN H. HILDEBRAND, L. U. 129, Hazelton, Pa.
JOSEPH HOFER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE HOLLADAY, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Neb.
JOE A. HOLLEY, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
OTIS HUFFMAN, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
ISHMEAL HUGHES, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
EMIL I. JOHNSON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
FRED JONSEN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Maryland
A. R. KENNEY, JR., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
G. E. KLEINSCHMIDT, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Washington
GIDEAN KOCH, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
DUANE LEWIS, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
HARRY C. LEWIS, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
W. D. LIGHT, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
WILLIAM MCGLONE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
SANDY DOTY MCLEAN, L. U. 2079, Houston, Texas
DAVID MCPHERSON, L. U. 608, New York, New York
GEORGE MARION, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
J. L. MATHEWSON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, CAL.
KURT MEYER, L. U. 490, Passaic, New Jersey
WILLIAM E. MILLER, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Missouri
STEPHAN B. MONKO, L. U. 768, Kingston, Pa.
HARRY L. MORLEY, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Washington
E. C. MORRISON, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
THOMAS MUNRO, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
FRED NELSON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
LOUIS REIGLER, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. C. ROBINSON, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
NICK SABO, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Illinois
LOUIS SCHALK, L. U. 419, Chicago, Illinois
R. A. SERVIER, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
GEORGE W. SHAPLEIGH, L. U. 921, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
BENJAMIN J. SHAW, L. U. 278, Watertown, New York
ALFONSO SIANO, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
Y. B. SMITH, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
W. GEORGE TAYLOR. L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GEORGE TERNEY, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. THOMPSON, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
WILLIAM H. TOMPKINS, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
JOE VANCE, L. U. 1855, Bryan, Texas
ANDREW WEINBERGER, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
W. M. WILSON, L. U. 2960, Silsbee, Texas
O. A. WINTON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
LUDWIG WOLTER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

ESCANABA LOCAL CELEBRATES TENTH ANNIVERSARY

On February 26, Local Union No. 3168, Escanaba, Michigan celebrated its tenth anniversary. Over three hundred members, friends, and guests filled Unity Hall for the occasion. Pale blue and gold decorations, with baskets of flowers, adorned the hall.

Following a splendid dinner an interesting program was presented, during which the charter members were presented with a gold emblem button.

Emil Neuman, program chairman was master of ceremonies. Brief talks were given by Governor Mennen Williams and the honorable Einar Erlandsen, state representative. Albert E. Locking, general representative and John Luecke, federal conciliator, also gave brief talks. W. P. Schuldes and Elmer Swanson spoke in behalf of the management.

Welcome to the
10th
ANNIVERSARY
A·F·L· UNION 3168
"Have a Good Time"

During the program several musical selections were rendered. Donald Guindon, our past president, received an appropriate gift in appreciation of his splendid record as president for the past three years. The program closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Following the program an anniversary ball was held with a popular dance orchestra furnishing the music.

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CHICAGO LOCAL CELEBRATES 60th ANNIVERSARY

On Friday, April 1, 1949, Local No. 62 celebrated its 60th Anniversary at a banquet and stage show held in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman Hotel in downtown Chicago with 850 members and guests in attendance, including one or more guests from 40 sister Local Unions from the Chicago District. A very good dinner was served and a splendid stage show was enjoyed by all.

The first speaker was Stanley L. Johnson, Secretary of the Chicago District Council, who extended greetings and good wishes from the District Council.

The next speaker to be introduced was Anton Johanson, Business and Circulation Manager of the Chicago Federation News who extended greetings from the Federation Officials and the staff of the Federation News. He called attention to the fact that Local No. 62 was the pioneer in establishing their own Home for the Union in Chicago.

Another distinguished guest was J. V. Lyden, a member of Local No. 62 who is ninety-five years of age and made the trip from the Carpenters Home in Lakeland for the occasion. He informed those present that the Home is conducted most efficiently and very much to the satisfaction of those who reside there.

Principle speaker of the evening was John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President and distinguished alumnus of the Chicago District Council. Besides extending the congratulations and good wishes of the entire General Office, Brother Stevenson gave considerable interesting data to the assemblage. He pointed out that in the many years of its existance, the money Local No. 62 paid into the General Office is roughly equal to the amount of money which the General Office has paid back in the form of death and disability donations, pension, etc. He stressed the need for continued political action on the part of organized labor if all the gains of the last fifty years are not to be wiped out through anti-labor legislation. The fine response his remarks received is tribute to the esteem in which he is held for his services—both past and present—to the carpenters of Chicago.

The Committee on Arrangements was as follows: Bob Karlson, Frank Aronson, Wm. Greenwald, Ragnar Engstrom, Clare Carlson, David Edgren, Eric Swanson and Art Nickelson.

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LOCAL 1073 DONATES 2 AMBULANCES

On Sunday, January 30th, Local Union No. 1073, Philadelphia, presented two deluxe, completely equipped ambulances to the Health Division of Histadrut, which represents the trade unions in the State of Israel. Purchase of the ambulances was made possible by the generosity of the membership of the Local Union. With the cooperation of a number of contractors (who also made donations) arrangements were made whereby members of Local Union No. 1073 could put in one day's extra work at overtime rates as a contribution to the cause. Virtually all members responded and as a result the bulk of the $10,000 necessary to purchase the ambulances was raised.

KUPAT HOLIM

Official presentation of the ambulances to the Health Department of Histadrut was made in Mifflin Square before a cheering throng of some 3,000 persons. O. William Blaier, General Executive Board member acted as master of ceremonies. Guest speakers included: Mayor Bernard Samuels; John O'Driscoll, president of the Metropolitan District Council; John J. Cregan, secretary-treasurer; Joseph Berke, president of the Building Trades Council; M. Cytrinofsky, director of the Philadelphia Branch of the Palestine Trade Union Division; Mary Greenberg, prominent social worker; Louis Biller, financial secretary of Local 1073 and Louis Sobel, business representative. Greetings were also extended by all executive board members of the Local. Abe Levin, president, presented the two ambulances to Done Pines, representative of Histadrut of the State of Israel.

WICHITA LOCAL PASSES 50-YEAR MARK

Marking half a century of service to the carpenters of the area and to the community as a whole, Local Union No. 201, Wichita, Kansas, on the night of March 5th held a gala banquet and celebration. With a large crowd in attendance the evening proved to be a grand success.

The Local Union's headquarters was the scene of the celebration.

The evening started with a baked ham dinner with all the trimmings. The large anniversary cake was very beautiful, with white frosting and the letters "50th Anniversary" in gold letters. The emblem of the Carpenters Union was imprinted on the ice cream in gold letters, also.

George C. Ottens, of Indianapolis, Indiana, International Representative of the Carpenters International Union, was the guest speaker.

W. E. Youngmeyer, only charter member of Local 201 now living, was also honored at the dinner. L. F. Burnett, Business Agent, acted as Toastmaster.

Music by Doris Buss was enjoyed during the dinner. Later in the evening Sully Sullivan's 6-piece orchestra furnished music for the dance.

Officers of the Carpenters Local 201 are: President, George Pottorf; Vice-President, Olin Haines; Treasurer, Asa D. Shearer; Recording Secretary, J. A. McDowell; and Business Agent, L. F. Burnett.

The committee in charge of the 50th Anniversary Celebration was Paul Bruce, Hugo Evans and C. M. Tolley.

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BROTHER GOWDY STILL ADDING TO DISTINGUISHED CAREER

Through a misunderstanding the name of Brother Lafayette Gowdy of Local Union No. 1710, Mill Valley, California, was listed on the "In Memoriam" page of the April issue. We are very happy to report that Brother Gowdy is still alive, although quite ill at his home. A sincere tribute to Brother Gowdy from Local No. 1710 was misconstrued to mean a notice of his passing.

A real pioneer of the labor movement, Brother Gowdy has over sixty years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood to his credit. We sincerely regret the unfortunate error and take this opportunity of wishing Brother Gowdy speedy recovery and many more years of happy life.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

MUSKOGEE LADIES ENTERTAIN STATE COUNCIL

The Editor:

Last September the Oklahoma Council of Auxiliary Ladies held its convention in Muskogee. The three day meeting attracted delegates from all over the State.

Monday evening, September 13, 1948, at 8 o'clock the Carpenters Auxiliary 139 entertained the ladies attending the convention with a banquet in the Francis Cafe. Eleven Auxiliaries over the State were represented.

Table decorations and favors carried out an Indian theme.

Mrs. F. A. Sherman, President of Auxiliary 139 acted as toastmistress and the officers of the Council were presented with corsages made by a member of 139.

This picture was taken to be placed in the history book of the Oklahoma State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries. Others were sold to individuals among the delegates and officers.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Eula Berry, Auxiliary 233, Stillwater, Okla.
State Secretary of Oklahoma Ladies Auxiliaries.

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TEXAS AUXILIARIES FOR STATE COUNCIL

The Editor:

Greetings to all Ladies Auxiliaries of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and especially the Ladies State Council of Auxiliaries from the officers and members of the newly organized Texas State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries.

On January 18, the Ladies Auxiliaries organized a State Council of Auxiliaries in Austin, Texas. The Texas State Council of Carpenters assisted in this organizing campaign and bought and presented the charter to the Ladies. The meeting was well attended by some 22 delegates representing 11 Local Auxiliaries. A copy of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws was presented and passed on and adopted, and a copy ordered sent to the First General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson for approval.

The following ladies were elected as officers:

President, Mrs. Joe Williams, Houston; vice-president, Mrs. J. L. Davidson, Lubbock; secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Alma Lee Griffin, Austin; executive board, Mrs. H. S. Belote, San Angelo; Mrs. O. S. Howe, Galveston; and Mrs. N. G. Jenkins, Corpus Christi.

The meeting was held on Inauguration Day of the Governor and the Lt. Governor. The meeting adjourned for the Inaugural services and at 1:45 P. M. the Texas State Council of Carpenters were hosts for a luncheon at the Town House on West 6th Street. After the luncheon, the delegates were taken on a tour of the city.

Each lady had received an invitation to the Governor's Ball to be held that night and all attended in a body. Several carpenter's Locals were represented at the meeting by some 10 or 12 men.

We would like to hear from the many auxiliaries throughout the United States.

Fraternally yours,

Alma Lee Griffin, Secretary-Treasurer
Box 2241
Austin, Texas

◆

OAKLAND AUXILIARY KEEPS VERY ACTIVE

The Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary No. 160, Oakland, California! Having read the items and reports from other Auxiliaries, we felt it time we sent in a report.

We have been organized for some years and part of the time had quite a struggle to keep going. But by the determination of the members we did keep going, gradually rebuilding our Auxiliary. Many of our older members have passed on to a better life; others are not able to attend our meetings. Our older members still enjoy hearing of our doings.

Once a month we have an executive meeting. These meetings are held in the homes of our officers. Lunch is served by the hostess after which we hold our meeting. This get-together for the officers serves two purposes. They speak more freely about matters pertaining to the Auxiliary and they get better aquainted with one another.

We hold two meetings a month. The first meeting is a social. Games are played or any form of amusement the committee plans. After the Local Union meeting the men whose wives belong to the Auxiliary come to the banquet room and are served refreshments with the Ladies. These meetings are fun and bring the ladies closer together. Our committees serve for three months.

Our second meeting is strictly business and is held on the fourth Friday of the month.

Our Past Presidents have a club of their own and meet once a month. These meetings are held, for the most part, in the homes. Lunch is served by the hostess and after the meeting bingo or any game the members wish to play is enjoyed by all until about 3:30. This gives the ladies time to get home before dinner.

We have bingo games in the hall and in the homes of members. We also have a whist game twice a year in the hall. By these means we keep our treasury up. We are always seeking new means to keep our funds in a healthy shape.

We have a State Council here and this March is our convention. We send three delegates. This year the convention is in San Jose. We are looking forward to a lively session.

Any suggestions from other Auxiliaries would be welcomed by us. If you have any form of amusement or ways of raising money let us know. Hoping to hear from some of the Auxiliaries and wishing you all the best of everything I am

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

Mae A. Bristow,
Press Corres.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 248

The rule for getting the various cuts for hoppers is the same as that used for cutting the plancher board for hip cornices that follow the line of the rafter tail. If you can cut the plancher board for such a cornice so that it will fit snuggly, then you can make the cuts for a square or oblong hopper, but you will have to work on the hopper in an upside-down position. In other words, you will have to imagine that the hopper (upside-down) is a little hip roof, and make the cuts accordingly.

Fig. 1 shows by the fine lines, a small scale cross section of a building with a roof that is in a counter-pitch position with the hopper boards. That is, the rafters and the hopper boards are joined at a right angle. The run, the rise, and the length of the rafters are indicated on the drawing. To the right, in a much larger scale and shaded, is shown a cross section of a sheeting board. Below the roof are shown two cross sections of hopper boards in position. These, like the sheeting board, are shown shaded and are drawn to a much larger scale than the parts representing the building. The hopper run, the hopper rise, and the hopper pitch are indicated. Now if you were to frame a square square-edged hopper in a rightside-up position, the face sheeting cut for the counter-pitch hip roof would be the miter cut on the edge of the hopper boards, while the edge cut of the sheeting would be the face cut for the hopper boards. On the other hand, if you would turn the hopper over, then the cuts for the hopper boards would be just the same as the cuts for hip roof sheeting. Study the diagram, keeping in mind that the shaded cross sections are drawn to a larger scale than the rest of the illustration.

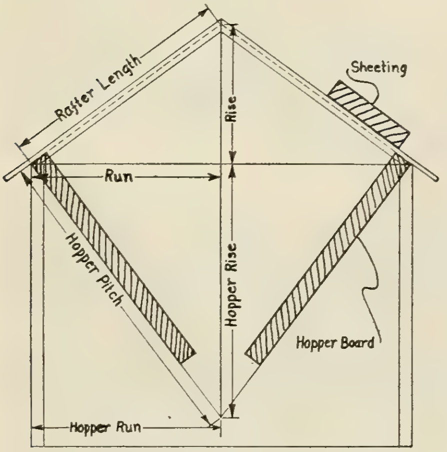

Fig. 1

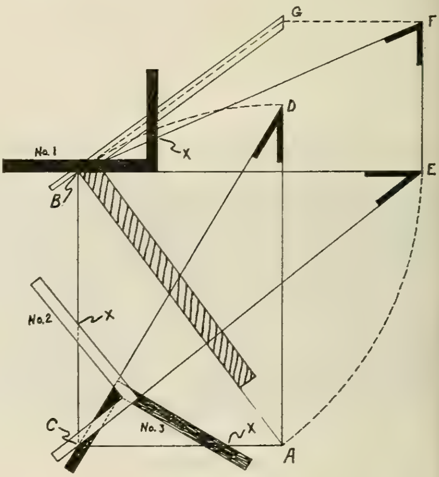

Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows the principal parts of the left half of the diagram shown in Fig. 1. The line A-B contacts the left hopper board and gives the hopper pitch, while the dotted line B-G gives the counter pitch, which is the roof pitch. To develop the diagram in order to get the bevel for the butt joint, carry point G forward to F, as shown by dotted line, and draw the triangle B-E, E-F, and F-B. Now apply square No. 1 in such a manner that 12 on the blade will be on point B. Then the key point for marking the butt joint will be found at X. The tongue will give the cut. To obtain the miter cut for the hopper, draw the arc A-E with the compass set at point B, as shown by dotted line, and lay out the triangle, B-E, E-C, and C-B. Apply square No. 2 to this in such a manner that 12 on the tongue will come on point C. The key point will then be found at X. The tongue will give the miter cut. In the same way draw the arc B-D from point A, as shown, and proceed to lay out the triangle C-A, A-D, and D-C. To obtain the face cut, apply square No. 3 to this triangle in such a way that 12 on the tongue will come on point C. The key point will be found at X. The tongue will give the face cut. The shaded bevels at F, E, and D are the respective bevels for the three cuts explained in this paragraph.

Fig. 3 shows at the top a cross section of an octagon hopper. The shaded bevel to the upper left is the same as the bevel on the edge of the hopper boards. To obtain the point to be used on the tongue of the square for marking this bevel, apply the square as shown to the upper right, using 12 on the body, which will give the key point, X, on the tongue. The tongue will give the bevel. The bottom drawing gives a plan of the hopper. The unshaded part to the right shows how to make a diagram for obtaining the key point on the square for the miter joint when the hopper boards are beveled. The square is applied to the diagram, using 12 on the body, as shown—then the key point will be found at X.

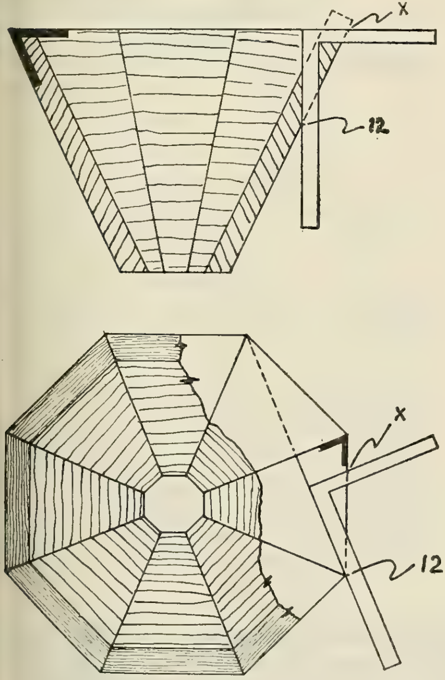

Fig. 3

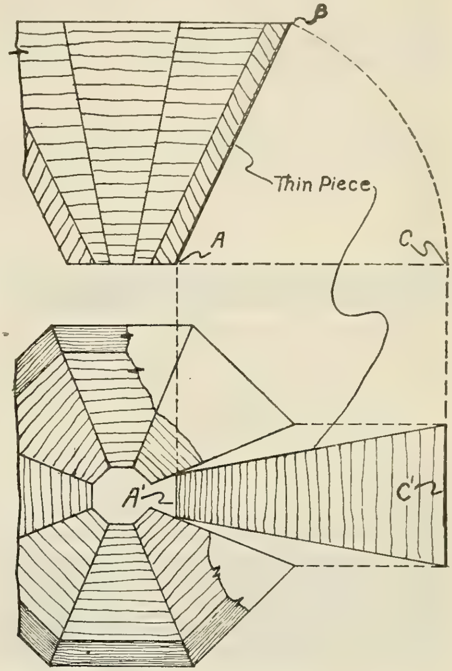

Fig. 4

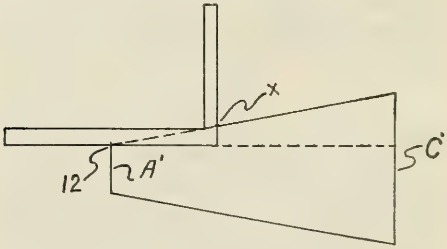

Fig. 5

Fig. 4, 5, and 6 are diagrams illustrating how to obtain the key point on the square for the face cut of an octagon hopper. The upper drawing shows to the right, between A and B, where a thin piece is used, for a sort of pattern, instead of the regular hopper board. This piece is dropped down, as shown by the dotted lines, bringing point B to point C. The bottom drawing shows a full view of this piece between A' and C'. Fig. 5 is a diagram of the pattern piece with the square applied, using 12 on the body in order to obtain the key point, X. Fig. 6 shows the square applied to a board for marking the face cut of one of the octagon hopper boards. The dotted lines give the full outline. It should be remembered that the squares shown in these illustrations are drawn to a smaller scale than the drawings for the hoppers and hopper material. This prevents the drawings for the squares from taking up too much space.

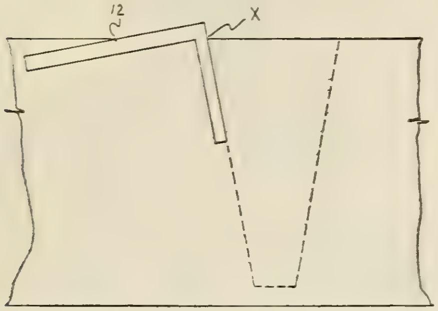

Fig. 6

Fig. 7 shows at the bottom a plan of one half of the octagon hopper that was shown in previous illustrations, and just above it, connected with dotted lines, is an elevation of the same hopper with a counter-pitch roof. The counter-pitch roof is the important part of this illustration, which is to show how to obtain the figures on the square for marking a miter joint on square-edged hopper material. To develop the part of the diagram that gives this, draw arc a-b, as shown by the dotted line, from point E. Then draw the perpendicular dotted line c-d. This done, draw the triangle, b-e, e-d, and d-b. This triangle represents one-half of one octagon side of the counter-pitch roof, looking straight at it. The bevel that we want is shown, shaded, at d. Now apply the square in such a way that 12 on the body will come on point e, and the point to be used

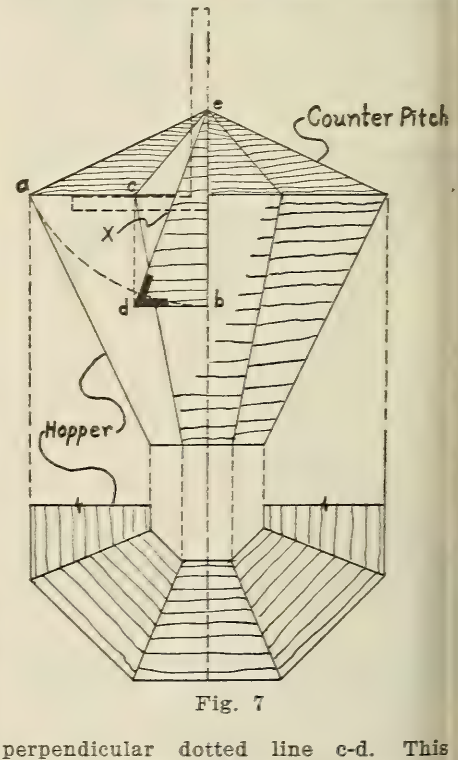

Fig. 7

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on the tongue will be found at X. The tongue of the square will give the miter cut.

Fig. 8 is a reproduction of the counter pitch roof shown in Fig. 7, giving a simple way for obtaining the same results. Make a-b equal in length to c-d, and join b with e. The bevel shown at b is the bevel that will make the octagon miter cut for the hopper in question. Apply the square as shown, making 12 on the blade come on point e. Point X is the point to be used on the tongue.

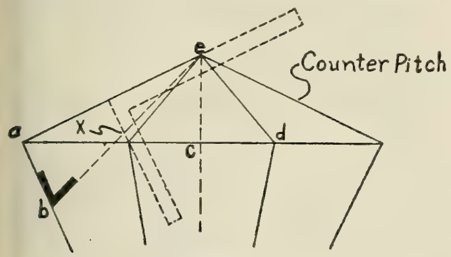

Fig. 8

The principles involved in the problems dealing with the octagon hopper in this lesson, will apply to any other polygon hopper.

◆

WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader has two old buildings that are to be put together somewhat on the order shown by the illustrations, and wants to know how to frame the roofs where they join. Both roofs have the same pitch, but one of the buildings is wider than the other, as shown on the drawings.

Fig. 1, to the left, shows perhaps the simplest solution. Here the wider building joins the narrower one with two regular valleys, and two small return hips that stop at the comb of the wider roof. To the right are shown two solutions. The dotted lines show how the plan to the left could be framed with an irregular pitch roof, while the full lines show the narrower part of the building made the same in width as the wider part, which permits a regular pitch roof.

Fig. 2 shows to the left the original plan with a regular pitch roof, but the wider part is framed with a deck in order to keep it from extending beyond the comb of the narrower part. In the drawing to the right the full lines show a regular pitch roof with the wider part cut down to the width of the narrower one. The dotted lines show the

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original plan, but with an irregular pitch roof.

Here is a short rule for framing irregular-pitch roofs: The run for valleys or hips is the diagonal distance between the long and short runs, which is used with the full rise in stepping off the length of hips and valleys. Both the run and rise should be reduced to a scale of one inch equals one foot, and then take twelve steps. . . . The edge bevel for hips and valleys is obtained by taking the length of the hip or valley and the tangent on the square, the length of the rafter giving the bevel.

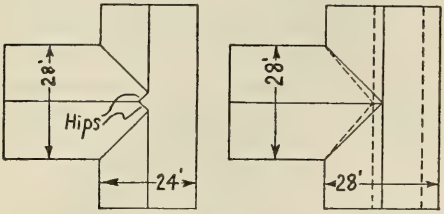

Fig. 1

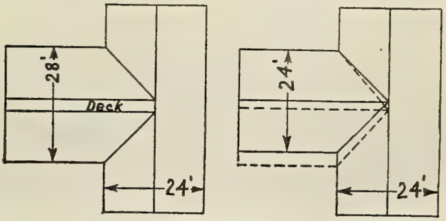

Fig. 2

(The tangent is the right angle distance from the toe of the hip or valley to the center of the building, or its equivalent.) For the edge bevel of jacks, take the length of the common rafter of one run and the other run on the square, the length of the rafter giving the bevel. The plumb and level cuts are the same as for common rafters.

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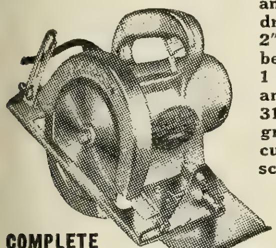

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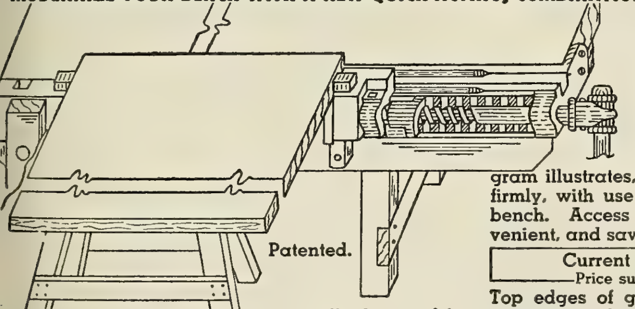

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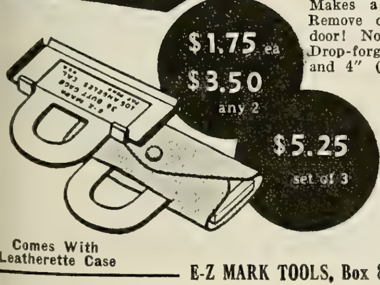

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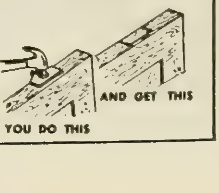

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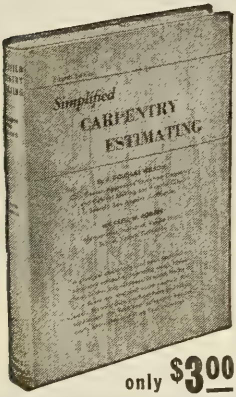

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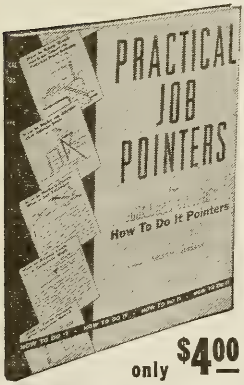

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio	5
Armstrong-Jones, Inc., Tipton, Ind.	47
E. C. Atkins and Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	4th Cover
Burr Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	43
Wilbert Dohmeyer, Crete, Ill.	48
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Calif.	45
Eagle Rule Mfg. Corp., New York, N. Y.	48
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	48
Joseph Follmer and Son, Denver, Colo.	45
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.	45
Master Rule Mfg. Co., Inc., White Plains, N. Y.	6
A. D. McBurney, Los Angeles, Cal.	47
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.	3rd Cover
Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa	1
The Sherry Co., Waukegon, Ill.	47
The Speed Co., Portland, Ore.	47
Speed Corp., Portland, Ore.	44
Stanley Tools New Britain, Conn.	3rd Cover
The E. A. Stevens Level Co., Newton Falls, Ohio	43
Strait-Line Products, Santa Ana, Cal.	42
Taintor Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.	44

Carpentry Materials

E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.	6
The Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y.	2nd Cover
Wash-Ore. Shingle Weavers D. C., Seattle, Wash.	4

Technical Courses and Books

American Builder, New York, N. Y.	46
American School, Chicago, Ill.	45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill.	47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
Commercial Trades Institute, Chicago, Ill.	43
A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal.	48
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.	44
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans.	42
Tamblyn System, Denver, Colo.	44

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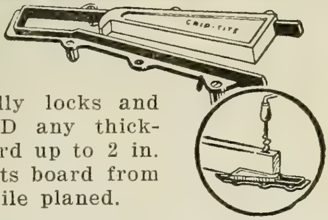

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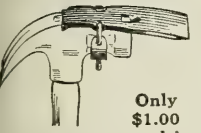

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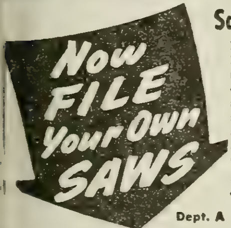
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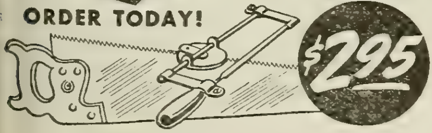

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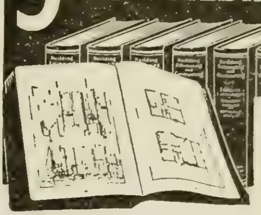

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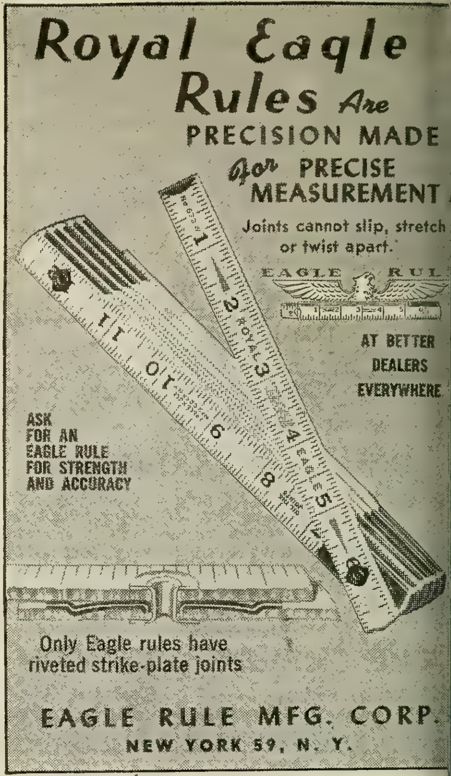

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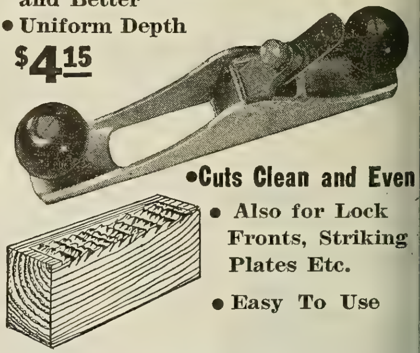

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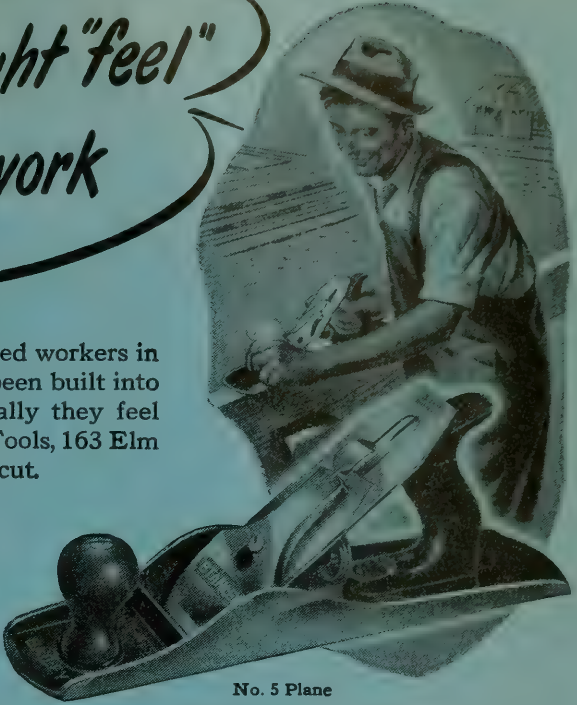

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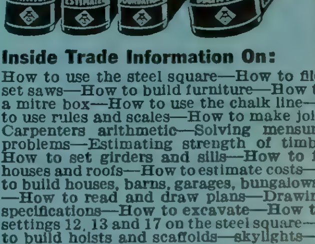
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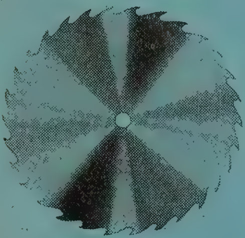

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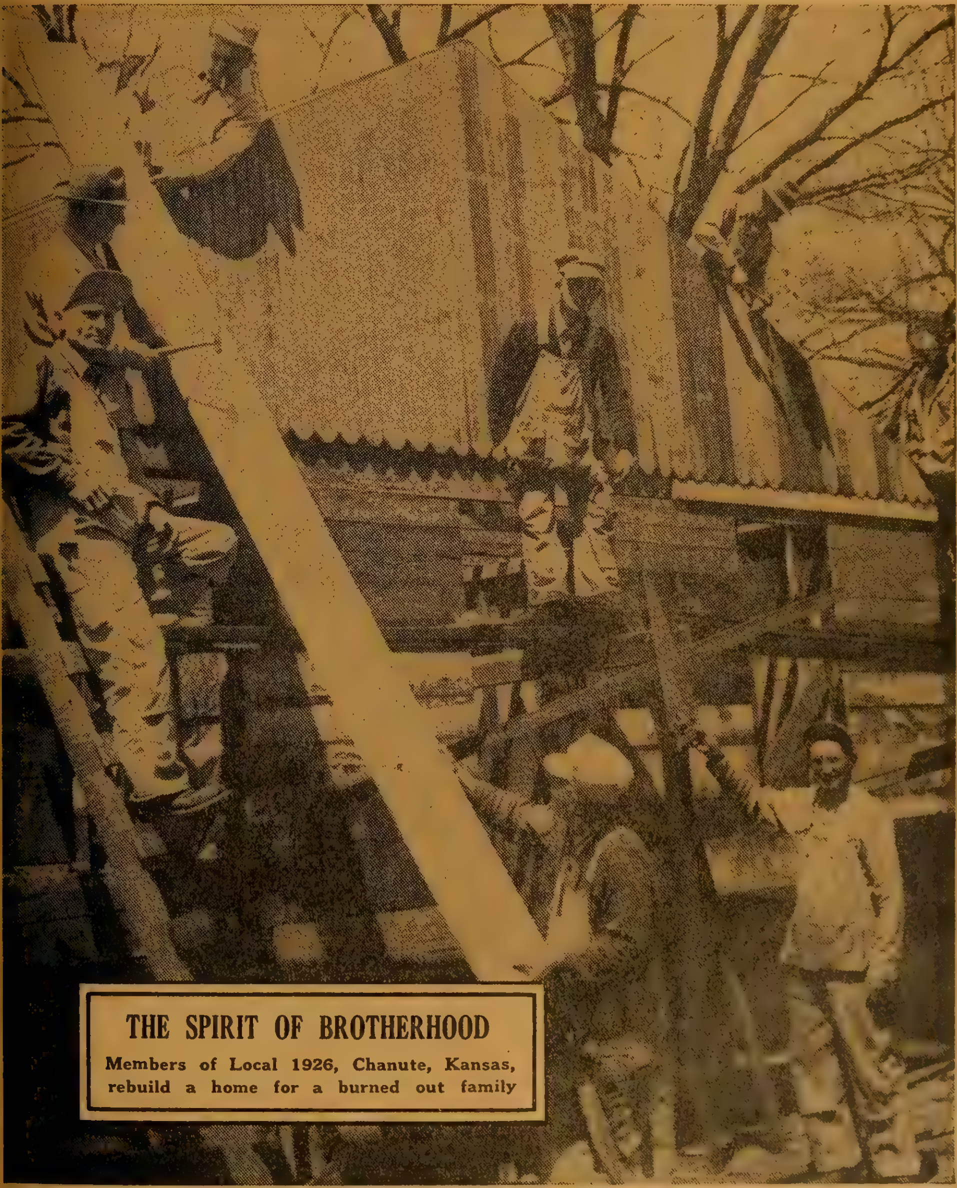

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JUNE, 1949

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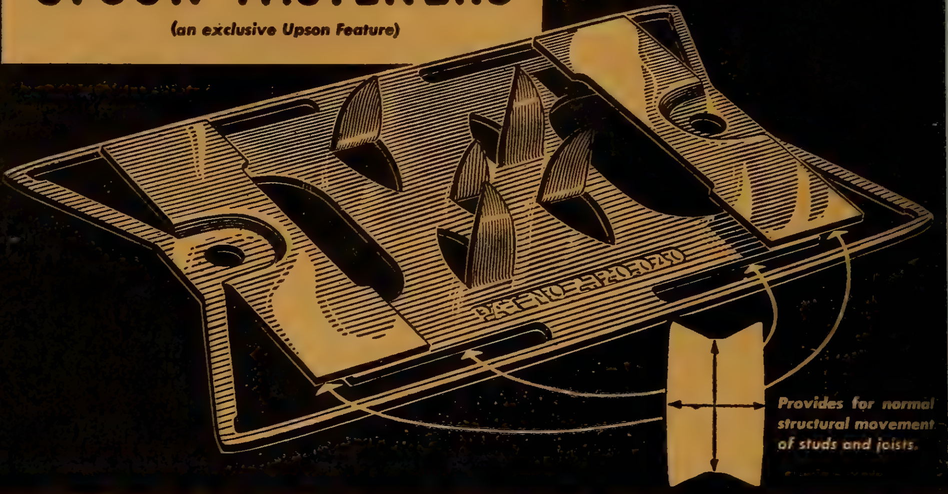

Provides for normal structural movement of studs and joists.

It helps you do a better job! At the first sharp blow of your hammer, Fastener prongs enter back of panel. Second blow turns the prongs, firmly clinching the Fastener. Carrying capacity of Upson Fasteners, applied according to directions, actually is 12½ times the weight of the panels. Ask your lumber dealer for Direction Sheets.

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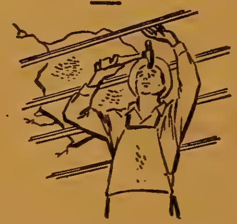
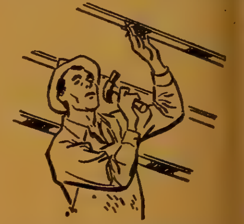
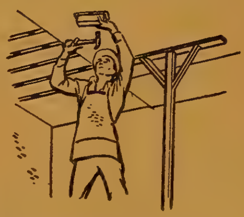


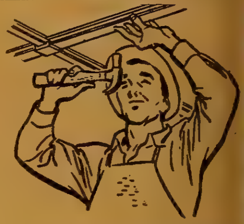
Nail furring on 16" centers, right over old plaster.



Nail Upson Fasteners to furring strips, 8" apart.



Clinch fasteners. See Direction Sheet for simple method.



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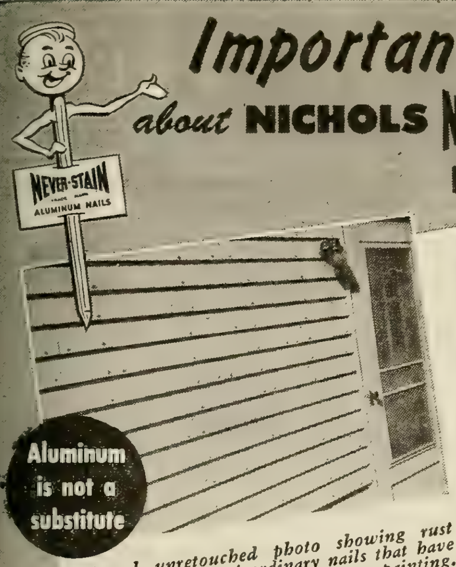

Actual unretouched photo showing rust stains on heads of ordinary nails that have appeared within one year after painting. Were "NEVER-STAIN" ALUMINUM NAILS used on this wood siding, this could never have happened and a costly $300 repaint job would have been saved.

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③ **THEY COST LESS TO APPLY** as they do not have to be countersunk and puttied as in the case of ordinary nails . . . usually a $25 to $50 extra cost on the average five-room house.

④ **THEY ARE ECONOMICAL** they save costly repaint jobs often necessary because of unsightly stain from ordinary nails.

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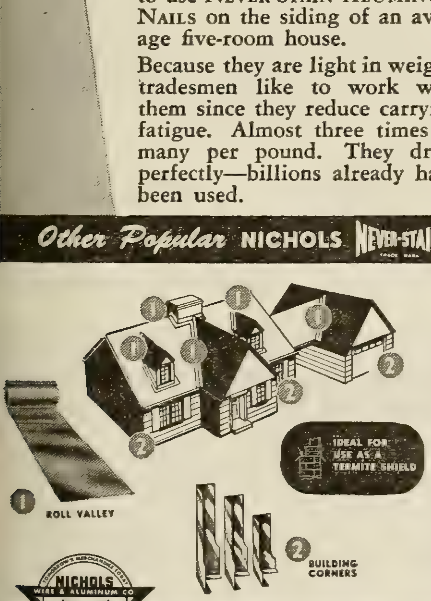

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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1949

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— Contents —

The Road To Trouble - - - - - 7

Something has happened to business. The old law of supply and demand is no longer as effective as it used to be because monopoly is growing in virtually all lines of business for the simple reason that anti-trust laws are incapable of doing a decent job.

U. S. Construction Still Tops - - - - 11

Despite all the criticism and charges of inefficiencies that have been hurled at the U. S. construction industry, it is still the most efficient in the world. Compared to the auto industry, which is supposed to be a model of the machine age, it more than holds its own.

Wood Workers Show Appreciation - - - 16

During the past fifteen years the lumber workers of the far west have made tremendous progress under the United Brotherhood banner. In appreciation of the guidance, leadership and moral and financial help which they received from the General President and First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson they recently presented a magnificent trophy to the General President and First General Vice-President.

Who Sent For Kent? - - - - - 19

Frank R. Kent, columnist for the Wall Street Journal, takes a look at the political scene and comes to one conclusion—too many working people have the right to vote.

Labor's Share Is Small - - - - - 22

Department of Labor figures substantiate what this journal has long claimed; namely, that labor's share of the house building dollar is very small when all factors entering into the cost of owning a home are considered.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - 14
The Locker - - - - - - - 18
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
Official Information - - - - - - 28
In Memoriam - - - - - - - 34
Correspondence - - - - - - - 37
To The Ladies - - - - - - - 40
Craft Problems - - - - - - - 41

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Index to Advertisers - - - - - - 46

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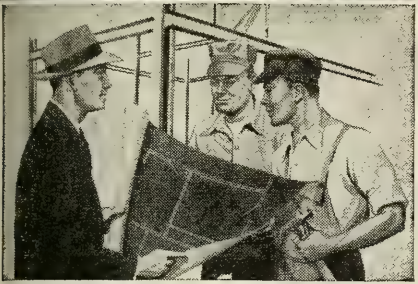

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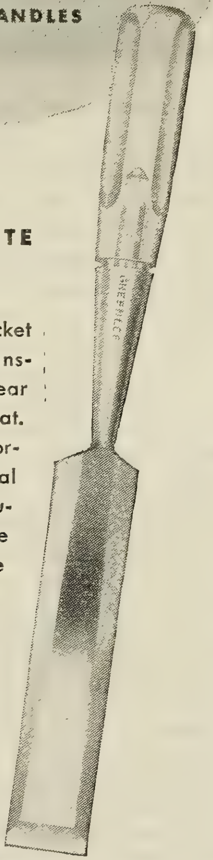

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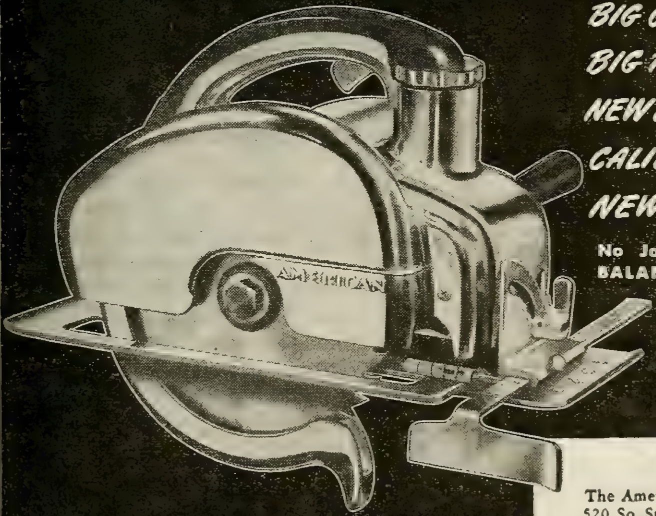

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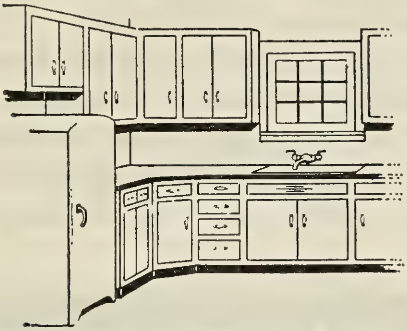

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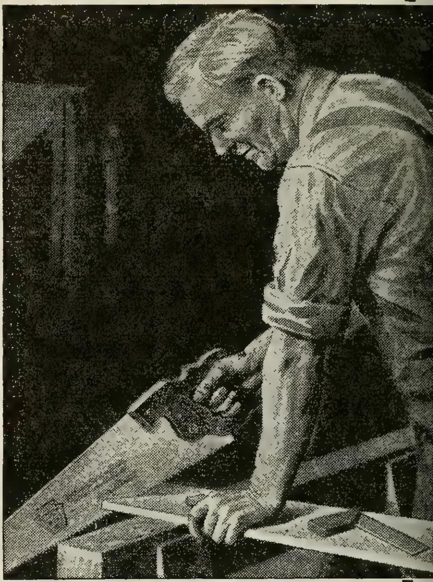

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THE ROAD TO TROUBLE

★ ★ ★

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO BUSINESS? For a few months the prices of one or two commodities declined a little but the downward trend did not last long. According to government figures the cost of living is spiraling upward again. Like the mills of the Gods, the wheels of inflation are once more grinding away at the living standards of the working people. The paycheck is requiring more and more stretching to make ends meet; this despite the fact the war has been over for going on four years.

It takes no expert economist to realize that something is screwy somewhere. The old law of supply and demand is not working as efficiently as it did a decade ago. In fact there is some doubt as to whether or not there is such a thing as the law of supply and demand anymore. Several years ago when price control was hanging in the balance, the industrialists maintained that a lifting of controls would soon bring about an adjustment in prices. Controls were lifted and prices of all commodities started sprinting upward. That sprint has never been checked or even materially slowed down. The promised downward adjustment never materialized. Why?

Our economic structure is an involved and complex piece of machinery. Many factors and many influences enter into the picture and make any simple explanation difficult. However, a few basic facts are becoming increasingly clear. The first is that competition is not as keen as it used to be. Competition more than any other one thing made our economy tick. Competition rewarded the efficient and penalized the inefficient. Competition kept a constant downward pressure on prices. Competition made possible low prices despite high wages. In fact the great strides in the improvement of living standards were made possible almost entirely through competition.

Lately something has happened to the competitive spirit that set apart American enterprise. Industrialists maintain that they are as bitterly competitive as ever, but facts and figures belie this contention. There is too little difference in price ranges of supposedly competitive products. There is too much similarity in profit reports of competing companies. There are too many close tie-ins between companies that were once supposed to be arch rivals.

Of course, price fixing and monopoly practices are supposed to be against the law. However, to anyone who follows business trends it is no secret that anti-trust and anti-monopoly laws are pretty much a farce at the present time. Last year, Uncle Sam undertook to prosecute some 314 corporations on charges of price rigging and monopolistic practices. Some were civil actions and some were criminal actions. But it is doubtful if anything beneficial will emerge from the suits. For one thing, there are no real teeth in the anti-trust laws. Under the present law, the maximum fine that can be imposed in criminal cases is $5,000 on each count. Jail sentences are also supposed to be in order, but in the fifty years anti-trust laws have been on the books, not one corporation official has yet been sentenced to do time. A fine of $5,000 in a case which netted some corporation millions of dollars in additional profits through price rigging and monopolistic practices is little more than a reprimand. In fact, a reprimand is about all that results in a good many cases. The company admits it has been indulging in some questionable practices. It signs a paper to that effect and the court then says, "You have sinned. Go and sin no more."

It was away back in 1890 that the government passed the Sherman Act, the first anti-trust law. Even back in those days it was clear to Congress that monopoly growth was threatening the very existence of free enterprise. The Sherman Act has been in effect ever since but it has not succeeded in stopping monopoly growth. For one thing, the law has no provisions for preventing one corporation from buying out another lock, stock and barrel, even when a monopoly is created thereby. By this means, corporations have grown mightily. When corporation A feels the competitive pinch from corporation B, corporation A can always buy out corporation B and thereby not only eliminate competition but also tie up the market to a substantial degree.

Then there are several amendments to the Sherman Act which create great loopholes for some industries. One is the Reed-Bulwinkle Bill which exempts the railroads from provisions of the anti-trust laws. Another is the Miller-Tydings amendment which legalizes price fixing in the sale of many trade-marked and patented articles. This results in high fixed prices for certain patented goods which no merchant can cut.

However, all these things were in effect before the war and still competition was comparatively keen. It is since the war that all semblance of genuine competition has disappeared. The law of supply and demand hardly seems operative today. Take the oil industry for example. In 1948 the oil industry increased its profits by some 66% over 1947 profits because oil products were somewhat scarce. Now oil and gasoline are so plentiful that the present facilities are almost inadequate for storing them. By all the rules of the old law of supply and demand, prices should be tumbling. Yet recently Socony-Vacuum announced a price increase in gasoline in the east. Other oil companies followed suit.

Congressman Sidney Yates, Democrat, Illinois, called this action "most reprehensible" and urged an investigation by either the Federal Trade Commission or the Department of Justice. Yates said:

"At this time when prices of most products are coming down, when gasoline is being produced in such quantities that it is almost a glut on the market, when profits of the industry and of this company have been enormous, there can be but one conclusion—that a monopoly does exist in the oil industry which does not permit the operation of the law of supply and demand and that this company is a participant."

Nor is the oil industry unique in this respect. Many other industries are raising prices at a time when normally prices would be falling if a free market existed. Something somewhere is throwing the law of supply and demand entirely out of kilter.

It was only a few months ago that the automobile companies published their prices in magazine and newspaper ads. All during 1946, 1947, and a major portion of 1948, the companies kept mum about their prices. Unscrupulous dealers took advantage of this fact. They loaded down their cars with all kinds of needless accessories and charged every penny the traffic would bear. People had no actual prices to go by. Had the manufacturing companies announced their prices, a good deal of this sort of chiseling could have been avoided. But for reasons of their own, the manufacturers refused to do. For almost three years the public was milked for the last farthing despite the efforts of many honest dealers to keep business on a legitimate basis. Then when the cream was skimmed off to the last drop the automobile companies got religion. It is a little amusing to find the companies advertising at this late date that they do not believe in the gray market.

This whole proposition of monopoly control got an extensive airing in the House recently in a round-about way. In the debate on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, Congresswoman Douglas of California touched on the matter of industrial monopoly at some length.

"Dare we, in the face of tremendous corporate concentration in this country, repress and hold down the activities of labor unions?" the lady asked.

"Is it fair for Congress to impose restrictions which make it almost impossible for labor organizations to grow, or even to survive, while at the same time granting to Big Business permission to expand until it has achieved a virtual monopoly of practically all lines of industry?"

Comparing the unequal power of labor and Big Business, Mrs. Douglas recalled a "fright" article in "Life" magazine, "It showed that 32 of the major unions, with a membership of 8,115,000, had had in their assets the combined wealth of $224 million. This was supposed to scare the country to death.

"Let us look at those assets. The figure of $224 million must cover trust funds, other welfare benefits and all emergencies, including possible strikes."

"In contrast," the progressive California congresswoman pointed out, "consider the economic power of the organizations on the other side of the table.

"The giant corporations count their resources—not in a few million dollars—but in billions. Let us look at the assets of just one great corporation.

"General Motors in 1948 made $478 million after taxes. In other words, one year's profits of one corporation, after taxes, were double the total assets of the 32 major labor organizations.

"It would seem that Congress, in viewing these two types of organizations, would inevitably come to the conclusion that the economic power held by giant corporations is infinitely greater than the power of the labor organizations.

"Yet, paradoxically, Congress has closed its eyes to the problem represented by the giant corporations, and has devised detailed restrictions designed to curtail the activities of labor unions, the infinitely weaker form of economic power.

"I am not unmindful of the existence of the anti-trust laws, but the facts indicate that, under those laws, we are getting nowhere fast. The laws against monopoly have been almost completely unsuccessful in halting the growing concentration of economic power."

Mrs. Douglas gave the House detailed official figures, proving that in industry after industry, monopoly is supreme or is becoming so.

Until Congress sees to it that the anti-trust laws really restrict the power of corporate monopolists, she declared, Congress should take no steps to limit the power of labor unions.

There is little doubt but that the above words are true. The drive of Big Business to shackle labor through restrictive legislation is merely part of the monopolistic drive for control of wages as well as of prices. Unless there is an immediate awakening to the monopoly problem in industry free enterprise as we knew it may disappear, and with it the way of life under which we made such phenomenal progress.

Democracy at High Tide

At 211 N. Malcolm Street out in Chanute, Kansas, there stands a trim little cottage. A passerby would hardly look at it twice, for it differs little from a million cottages all over America. Yet behind the erection of that little home in Chanute lies a story of charity, neighborliness, and brotherhood.

The home belongs to Lillie Mae Davis, a young Negro woman. Last November, while she was away from home, fire broke out in the little cottage and all but razed it. Mrs. Davis carried no insurance. Winters being what they are in Kansas, the young Negro woman faced a bleak prospect. But not for long. When the members of Local Union No. 1926 heard of her misfortune they decided something should be done. A committee composed of Brothers L. L. Gordon, Frank McKinsey and W. H. Peyton was appointed to examine the property. They reported back on the conditions they found. In the meantime public spirited citizens began raising a fund to buy necessary building materals. Within a short time the stage was set for rebuilding the little home.

On Saturday afternoons and in their spare time, members of Local Union No. 1926 began repairing the Davis home. Sometimes in weather in which they would not work for pay the Union men hammered and sawed away at the burned out home for no greater reward than the good feeling that comes from helping a neighbor in distress. In a few weeks the new home was completed.

Collection of contributions for building materials for the new home was under the direction of Mrs. Mabel Claire Cable. In an enthusiastic letter to The Carpenter outlining the contribution the members of Local Union No. 1926 made to the project, Mrs. Cable said: "It is evidence of Democracy at high tide. And I am so appreciative of the high caliber of men who constitute this Union that I want you to have knowledge of their humanitarian actions and give them recognition, if you like."

Nothing can be added to that. Nor could a more appropriate picture be found for our front cover.

U. S. CONSTRUCTION STILL TOPS

★

THE BUILDING construction industry in the United States is more efficient than in any country in the world, in the opinion of Ralph T. Walker, newly elected president of the American Institute of Architects, but he warns that the "fat years are over" and the future must be met with intelligence and imagination.

Addressing a meeting of the New York Building Congress at the Hotel Astor (Wednesday, April 13) on the subject "How Efficient is the Building Industry," Mr Walker urged greater cooperation and teamwork among all segments of the industry to "meet the demands for social needs with imagination and a willingness to produce at reasonable costs." He described the "team" as the designer, management and labor, and the material supplier.

He asserted that unless "we get together working out our problems so as to meet what our client—mankind—needs, we will find some super bureaucracy doing it for us; and telling us how to do it because it is part of the party line."

Mr. Walker, a member of the architectural firm of Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith, was introduced at the luncheon meeting by Bernard J. Gilroy, New York City Commissioner of Housing and Buildings. Max H. Foley, president of the Building Congress, presided at the meeting of 700 leaders n the building industry, engineers, contractors, architects, material suppliers, bankers and labor union officers.

The wage stabilization agreement n New York City was cited by Mr. Walker as an outstanding example of effective cooperation between abor and management in the public nterest. He said: "We have conistently gained in efficiency in the pplication of the machine, never-the-less we have also consistently increased our own internal difficulties because we have rarely taken the larger responsibilities in coordinating the industry to achieve a team; one to be partners in production.

"Here in New York City, however, the record is excellent. The cooperation between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building and Construction Trades Council, A. F. of L., has been farsighted and statesmanlike, resulting for this area in a sense of stabilization most desirable from every viewpoint."

Although admitting there were faults in the building industry, Mr. Walker emphasized that "the world still comes to our door to learn our methods." To maintain this standard of high efficiency, he urged management to assume greater "professional responsibility" to meet the years ahead "with more intelligence and imagination, and with more understanding of the importance of keeping a client informed as to the money he must spend."

In a warning to labor, he said building mechanics must "recognize the well known economic truth that if any one group attempts to offer resistance to changing conditions, the end result will be another way of accomplishment—another group of men doing the work and the first men gradually eliminated."

This same fact is true, he said, of other restrictions, "whether they belong to labor or the professions —restrictions in an advancing society are either overcome or bypassed and finally the work belongs to the unskilled."

Praising the achievements of the building industry during World War II, Mr. Walker said it "covered itself with glory and produced amazingly, wherever required." In the field of design he said progress is being made that "amounts to a revolution." In construction, he said it would not be difficult "to give many examples of new methods and techniques—the marvelous assembly line of largely prefabricated working parts to produce large buildings, and the same techniques applied to small houses in sizeable quantities throughout the land, and even for the small individual builder the increased efficiency which has come from powered hand tools and factory methods."

Answering critics of building costs, he emphasized that the cost of building a family dwelling, "is definitely related to the cost of living and that with all the inherent troubles within the industry, the cost of urban building, with 1948 as an index, is well below the composite of all wholesale commodity prices."

Mr. Walker assailed critics who have compared the building industry with factory produced automobiles." How much truth is there in the commonly expressed ideas that the building industry lags behind, that it does not use modern methods —and in relation to the automobile industry, how does it actually stack up?"

Answering his own question, he said:

"The automobile has been a part of our life since the beginning of the century. It is still badly designed, costs too much, and takes too large a proportion of the national income in relation to its use, both in the car itself and on the roads which subsidize its far-reaching influence. There have been many articles recently decrying its size, both in relation to the number of passengers carried and the area of the street occupied in motion and in parking; the stupidity of its streamlining; the lack of space comfort within; the death toll due to inadequate vision (now slowly improved); the inaccessible and too complicated engine.

"Yet in fifty years more money in research has been spent upon this so-called marvel of the machine age than perhaps any other individual factor of our civilization other than war. . . .

"This product rolls off an assembly line on its own power to a subsidized highway which costs each car owner a yearly fraction in taxes for its use. . . but where is the $500 car about which we have been hearing for so many years? Where is the $750 car which would be in relation to a $7,500 house—a house possible today in many parts of this country. . . .

"Of course, you can buy a $750 car—a fourth or fifth-hand jalopy well on its way to become a car slum. You know, there are car slums, just as there are housing slums. And further, amazingly enough, considering the acclamation of the car's achievement as the success of the machine age, there are people who cannot afford any kind of motor car, and even more unfortunately, the most desperate kind of shelter.

"One does not need to speak of the marvelous efficiency of the building industry in building the counterparts of the auto, i.e., the skyscraper, the large scale factories, the great housing projects where there is the same kind and quantity of material flow in component parts as found in the automobile industry. For the builders, however, the material comes to the inside of cities, along narrow streets already congested by the normal needs and traffic of the city.

"There we see these great enterprises accomplished with celerity—with dispatch—with very little interference to normal city life. Very few industries in the world could have built the skyscrapers on lower Manhattan, for example, with the speed and lack of annoyance as developed by the building industry."

Mr. Walker concluded his address with a strong appeal to all segments of the building industry —design, management and labor— to meet increased demands for social needs with imagination and willingness to produce at reasonable cost.

"It is perfectly obvious," he asserted, "that we are as efficient as is the society in which we work and the fact that we have solved as much as we have makes it difficult to achieve a continuing enthusiasm for a new goal of achievement. It is all the more necessary that we attempt to complete our job not only to ensure the social welfare of all our people but also to combat the new religion of despair and phony equality. We must either work to raise real living standards or as Churchill says, "starve equally."

CONSTRUCTION IS PICKING UP

Contract construction employment in mid-April totaled 1,965,000, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. This is an increase of 127,000 workers over the revised March estimate, and is 32,000 above the number employed in April, 1948.

The estimated value of all new construction put in place also increased from March to April, by 10 per cent to $1,368,000,000. Compared with April, 1948, expenditures this April are slightly less, the first time since February, 1945, that expenditures for the current month are lower than the same month in the previous year.

Residential building and privately financed public utility construction rose from March to April, respectively, by 10 per cent to $440,000,000 and 7 per cent to $265,000,000, but private nonresidential building declined, for the seventh month, to $252,000,000. All types of public construction continued the gains begun in March.

PLANE GOSSIP

RUSSIA SHOULD TAKE NOTE

History was made one day last month when some dozen nations signed the Atlantic Treaty which binds them together in a firm union for the purpose of stopping aggression whenever it might arise. Naturally such a union makes old Moustache Joe and his stooges in the Kremlin very unhappy. "War mongers" they yell at all of the nations that signed the treaty.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. The treaty is a peace treaty and not a war treaty, although if any of the would-be world dictators feel inclined to start anything any time, the nations which signed the treaty will present a solid wall of opposition.

The deal sort of reminds us of the janitor who suddenly hit a fortune on the Irish sweepstakes.

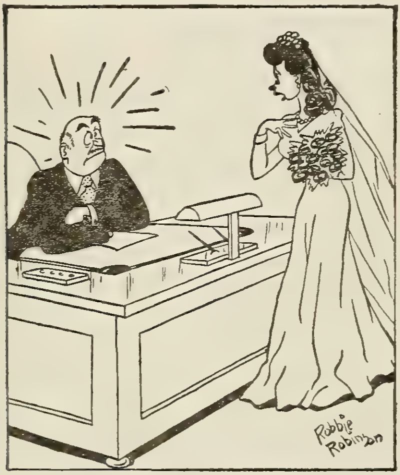
"Are you going to retire?" asked the boss.

"Not exactly," replied the janitor, "but the Lord help anyone who gets in the way of my mop."

★ ★ ★

SAD BUT TRUE

Fun is like life insurance. The older you get, the more it costs.



Mr. Blythe, could I have the afternoon off?

VERY DOUBTFUL VALUE

At a recent hearing on the administration's bill for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, one anti-labor industrialist made an impassioned plea for a continuation of the law's restrictions on union shops. When questioned as to his reasons for wanting the restrictions retained he could give none.

He should have remembered the story of the pickpocket brought before the judge. The culprit put up a great story as to why he should be shown leniency.

"Just what good have you done humanity?" asked the judge.

"Well," replied the pickpocket after a moment's hesitation, "I've kept four or five detectives regularly employed."

And that's about the way it is with the restrictions on union shop under the Taft-Hartley Law. About all they accomplished was to keep hundreds of examiners, clerks, etc., regularly employed with money you and I have to pay in taxes.

★ ★ ★

FOOLING ONLY THEMSELVES

Profits for 1948 having hit all-time highs for practically all industries in the nation, many economists on the Big Business payroll are now trying to explain away the size of the profits by claiming that profit figures mean nothing since a dollar is now worth only fifty cents. The economists also ring in some involved hocus pocus about inventories being swollen by high prices.

To our way of thinking, however, a buck's profit is a buck's profit and that is that. Efforts to confuse the issue bring to mind the old one about the fellow who suspected his maid of drinking his whiskey while he was away. To confirm his suspicions, he carefully made a small pencil mark on the label of each bottle to indicate its contents.

That night when he returned he found a note beside his whiskey cabinet. It said: "Please don't put pencil marks on your bottles as I hate to spoil such good whiskey with water."

HARD TO JUDGE

It was a hot afternoon at the ball park. An enormous fellow stood over the plate and an equally large catcher stood behind the plate. The count was one and one.

The shrimp-sized umpire, watching a pitch sizzle across a corner, yelled, "Two."

"Two what?" snarled the batter and the catcher in unison, the former menacing the official with his bat and the latter shoving his mask into the umpire's face.

Looking from one to the other the umpire replied meekly, "Too close to tell."

Somehow or other, it seems to us Congress was in a position about like the umpire when it adopted the new rent control law. The best you can say for it is that it is close—close to being effective and close to being no rent control at all.

★ ★ ★

TOO MANY COOKS

The quick maneuver of the anti-labor forces in the House by which they hoped to put over the Wood Bill failed. By a narrow margin the measure was voted back into committee. Defeat of the Wood Bill did not alter the Taft-Hartley Law but it did set the anti-labor boys back on their heels.

The Wood Bill is a dolled-up version of the Taft-Hartley Law. In most respects it is even worse. The anti-labor forces hoped to get it enacted into law before House members could even find out what it was all about.

Recently a business magazine exposed the chicanery which culminated in the Wood Bill. A couple of Republican floor leaders actually wrote the measure but they got a Southern member to introduce it under his name. There was a lot of hemming and hawing after the magazine came out but the true authors of the bill finally admitted authorship.

The whole business sort of reminds us of the Business Agent whose car broke down miles from home one dark night. When he didn't get home at a reasonable time, his wife became frantic. To five of his best friends she sent the following wire: "Jack hasn't come home. Is he spending the night with you?"

Early the next morning the B. A. walked into his home. Shortly thereafter five telegrams arrived. They all read: "It's O.K. Jack is spending the night with me."

★ ★ ★

ABOUT THE WAY IT IS

"How many seasons are there?" asked the teacher of a carpenter's son.

"Just two," replied the lad.

"What are they?" asked the puzzled instructor.

"Slack and busy," promptly retorted the lad.

★ ★ ★

SURE FIRE TEST

During the last hundred years science has made wonderful strides. The slide rule and test tube boys have managed to split the molecule into atoms and the atoms into electrons. Now they are trying to split the electron into something smaller.

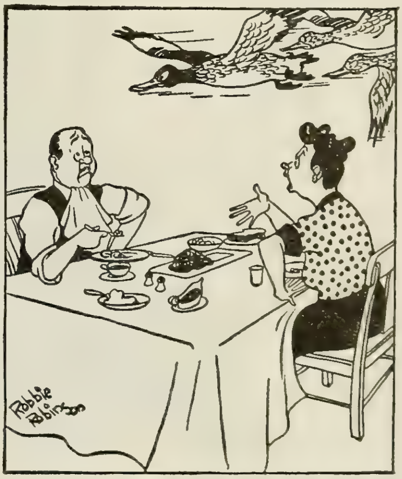
Having just received a shipment of dishes via express, our suggestion to the scientists is that they ship a few atoms by express in a package marked "fragile." If electrons can be smashed the express company will do it.

★ ★ ★

THE WAY OF A RED

First communist: Nice weather we're having.

Second communist (grudgingly): Yeah, but the rich are having it too.



Henry, I think it's time you put in the screens.

Wood Workers Show Appreciation

* * *

At a dinner reception held in Portland, Oregon, on the night of March 30, Brotherhood members in the Northwest lumber industry presented a magnificent trophy to General President William L. Hutcheson and First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson in appreciation of the splendid progress which has been made in mills and camps of the area under the Brotherhood banner. Presentation of the trophy was made to First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson by Kenneth Davis Executive Secretary of the Northwestern Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers. Vice-President Hutcheson was in the Northwest at the time inaugurating a special organizing campaign. The dinner and reception in his honor concluded a busy day during which plans for a four-state organizational drive based on close cooperation between the Local Unions and Councils in the area and the General Office were laid down. Some 200 members and guests were present at the dinner.

In the past fifteen years Brotherhood affiliates in the Northwest lumber industry have made phenomenal progress. Wages have been increased several fold, vacations with pay have been inaugurated and working agreements that are among the best in the nation have been consummated. From one of the poorest industries in the country in which to work the Northwest lumber industry has been elevated to one of the best under the direction of the General Office of the United Brotherhood.

Standing nearly three feet high, the trophy is a masterpiece of craftsmanship. Resting on a beautifully polished wooden base are three gold figures representing achievement. Etched on a graceful gold plaque in the foreground is the following inscription:

IN APPRECIATION

to

Wm. L. Hutcheson

General President

M. A. Hutcheson

First General Vice-President

For Counsel, Consideration and Leadership to our Membership in building our Brotherhood in the Northwest Lumber Industry

Presented By

NORTHWESTERN COUNCIL LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS
U. B. C. & J. of AMERICA
March 30, 1949

THE LOCKER

A Whizz of a Quiz if you know your Biz.

The brain child of John Hart, Local Union No. 366, New York, N. Y.

The answers to these questions are on page 23. Take credit alongside for all you answer correctly and tally your score.

THE CIRCLE

1.	A wedge-shape piece cut from a circle would be called a chord—segment—sector—tangent? -------------------------	15	----
2.	The radius of a circle can be stepped with a compass around the circumference--------times?---------------------	5	----
3.	In a circle there are--------degrees?------------------	5	----
4.	If the diameter of a circle is 28″ the circumference would be about--------inches? ------------------------------	20	----
5.	A straight line connecting 2 points in the circumference is called a ---------------?----------------------------	15	----

BUILDING

6.	The inscription MCMXLIV on a building indicates the year-?	15	----
7.	A darby is used by a—plumber—paver—painter—plasterer?-	10	----
8.	What are the usual dimensions of a brick?---------------	25	----
9.	A bag of cement contains ----cu. ft. and weighs ----lbs?---	20	----
10.	A putlog is part of a—roof—stairwell—scaffold—chimney?--	10	----

CARPENTRY

11.	A mullion is part of a—lock—louver—lintel—window?------	5	----
12.	What kind of wood is mostly used for scaffold planks?------	5	----
13.	If you know what a gudgeon hinge is mark up 25 points.-----	25	----
14.	A purlin is used on a—roof—partition—jamb—door check?-	10	----
15.	A pitchboard is used to lay out a—sash—stairs—cornice—arch? --	15	----

MATHEMATICS

16.	How many sq. ft. in a room 12 ft. 8 ins. by 20 ft. 3 ins?------	10	----
17.	2 boards laid end to end are 21 ft. long. One board is 10 ft. longer than the other. What are their lengths?------------	10	----
18.	How many sq. ft. in a round table top 3 ft. in diameter?-----	20	----
19.	A carpenter sold a saw for $8.05 and made a profit of 15 per cent. How much did he pay for it?------------------------	15	----
20.	A set of bits including the box costs $12.75. The bits cost $11.25 more that the box. How much did the box cost?------	15	----
	Total points	270	

One to play around with

A carpenter and an apprentice can build a fence in 2 days. A carpenter and a helper can build it in 3 days. The apprentice and the helper would take 6 days. If each worked alone how long would he take to build the fence?

Who Sent For Kent?

★ ★

IF SENATOR TAFT of Ohio, papa of the Taft-Hartley Law, is defeated next year there will be panics, Indian insurrections, sun spots, cosmic vibrations and maybe even a revival of the Black Bottom. You don't believe it? Why it says so right in the Wall Street Journal. In a copyrighted article in the April 18 issue Frank R. Kent predicts that defeat of Taft practically will turn over the Supreme Court Building to termites, grow hair on the American bald eagle, and put confederate money back into circulation. Already, a year and a half before election time, he is calling for a coalition of anti-labor forces to help Taft in next year's election—which is, if nothing else, a confession that Mr. Taft is going to have some tough sledding.

We would like to reprint Mr. Kent's article in entirety, but we do not do so for two reasons. First, it is copyrighted; and, second, you might read it right after breakfast in which case your Wheaties wouldn't sit so well. Anyway, here is a sample of Mr. Kent's thinking:

"Whether he likes Mr. Taft's political views or not it is difficult to see how any thoughtful citizen can escape the conclusion that his defeat would erect insurmountable obstacles to the entry of decent men into public life. That is not an extreme statement. It is in absolute accord with the facts and an extraordinary number of Democrats, in Congress and out, strongly hold this view. Most Democratic members know a Taft defeat would make congressional service intolerable to self-respecting men. Those out of Congress know it would greatly strengthen the labor hold on their party, increase its influence over the White House, in effect, mean a labor boss dictatorship."

Looking behind Mr. Kent's reasoning a little bit it would seem he believes the greatest curse of this country is the fact that working people are allowed to vote. Working people don't like the things Mr. Taft stands for. Therefore, they vote against him when they go to the polls. This means that Mr. Taft stays home, and that is the sort of stuff that annoys Mr. Kent no end. Why if this sort of thing keeps up some day a Congress that has the welfare and interest of the working people at heart may be elected; and that, apparently, is what causes so many spots before Mr. Kent's eyes he can hardly read the ticker tape to see whether Amalgamated Putty Knife Manufacturing Company went up or down half a point during lunch. Only seventy-five years ago a guy who believed the common people were entitled to some consideration got into the White House. It was probably a major tragedy to the Kent's of that day, but somehow or other the nation struggled through a couple of terms of Abraham Lincoln and survived nevertheless. Of course the Wall Streeters shudder at having to go through the same thing again if a pro-labor Congress gets into power.

In the recent test vote in the House on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, some 203 members voted favorably to labor. From Mr. Kent's statement, we can gather nothing but that he thinks these men are all stinkers. They voted against Taft's pet measure. Taft being Kent's idea of a self-respecting member, all those who voted with labor and against Taft therefore must be stinkers. To Kent the whole kit and kaboodle is out of step except Taft.

That even a paper like the Wall Street Journal should print bilge such as Kent's article is a little disconcerting. It might have been appropriate in one of Hitler's rags ten years ago, but it certainly has no place in an American paper. This nation got along pretty well for some 150 years before Taft entered the Senate. There was quite a bit of rough sailing and a lot of tough problems to solve but the nation blundered through without Taft and it grew and prospered year by year. More than likely it can survive at least another 150 years without the gravel-voiced Senator from the Buckeye State.

For many years Big Business interests dominated Washington. Even today there are many members in both Houses who follow the Big Business line as faithfully as the communists follow the dictates of the Kremlin. The writer can remember the day when employers told their workers that their plants would shut down unless certain men were elected to office. Big Business called the tune and woe betide the Congressman who had the temerity to do little independent thinking. It wasn't a happy situation but it prevailed for years and the nation kept moving ahead anyway.

Now that labor is beginning to flex its political muscles and challenge the strangle hold Big Business has long had on Congress, Kent and men of his ilk throw up their hands in holy horror. They shudder at the prospect of a Congress dominated by men who know and understand the aims, ideals, and problems of organized labor. When Kent says that Taft's defeat would prevent all self-respecting men from seeking public office he talks as if American working people were some sort of anarchist monsters. At that rate, great liberal statesmen such as Norris and LaFollette would be rated as some sort of second rate punks who graduated from Capone's prohibition era mob. Either one of them contributed more to the success, prosperity and welfare of the nation in a single term than Taft will contribute in all his life. To carry Kent's thinking on to its logical conclusion, working people ought to be denied the right to vote. We can construe it no other way.

Thank God we are still operating as a democracy—although if Mr. Kent's kind of thinking becomes widespread we soon may not be. The will of the majority is still the deciding factor and we still believe that the will of the majority is correct most of the time. That is the way we want it and that is the way Mr. Kent better want it too if the way of life we have always known is to survive.

To hear him tell it, Big Business exerts no pressure on Congress.

What about the millions upon millions of dollars Big Business is spending on lobbyists every year? One thing you can say about business is that it gets value received for every penny it spends. The millions being spent on lobbying and fancy parties and entertainment are paying dividends or else they would soon stop. In fact if anything in the picture at the present time would tend to discourage self-respecting men from seeking office it is the pressure of Big Business lobbyists with their lavish entertainment, favors, etc. Self-respecting men do not sell their votes or their opinions. But business is certainly trying to buy them today.

On the other hand, labor has no money for lobbying. All it can do is tell its story as best it can. Because working people constitute the bulk of the citizens, its wishes sometimes may get some consideration from far sighted men. Is there anything wrong in that? Are the wishes of the majority something to fear or to try to short circuit? We doubt if even Mr. Kent thinks so.

So. in spite of Mr. Kent's touching plea, Senator Taft will sit home after 1950 if the workers of Ohio have their way. However, if the Ohio Senator does get re-elected we will consider it no major tragedy. If the majority wants him it is their privilege to have him even if we may disagree with most of his actions. The day may come when self-respecting men will hesitate to run for office, but when that day comes it will be because Big Business lobbies with their millions turn the stomachs of such men. No self-respecting man will ever hesitate running because he may disagree with what a majority of the American people may want. And a big Bronx cheer to Mr. Kent for intimating otherwise.

◆

FARM PROSPERITY DEPENDS ON WORKERS

Official government figures were cited last month by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin as proof that the prosperity of farmers hinges on decent income for workers.

Addressing a convention of the Super Market Institute, at Chicago, Tobin presented data gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing that as wages of workers go up so do their food purchases.

Families with earnings of $2,000 or under spent only about $621 a year for food, but at the $3,000 to $4,000 level, the food budget reaches $978, and at $7,500 to $10,000 food purchases shot up to $1,479.

With higher income, Tobin said, families not only eat more, but they buy larger amounts of "such highly nutritional foods as fresh milk, fresh fruits and vegetables," thus benefiting the farmers directly.

"The identity of interest between farmers and wage earners is readily demonstrable in your business," Tobin told the delegates. "For the grocery is where the farmer and worker meet.

"The market for farm products is dependent upon the prosperity of workers. The higher the earnings of workers, the larger will be the consumption of food products and the more prosperous will be the farmers—and the distributors."

Labor's Share Is Small

★

PAY ROLL at the site accounted for about a third of total house construction cost in 1946-47, according to an article appearing in the May issue of the Monthly Labor Review, official publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The proportion of costs chargeable to site labor was reported to be about the same in 1931-32.

According to the article, the ratio of site pay roll to total construction cost was highest on the least expensive projects, and tended to decline as the average construction cost increased. For the one-family houses studied, pay rolls constituted 40.7 per cent of costs for units averaging under $5,000, compared with 32.5 per cent in the cost class between $5,000 and $10,000, and 30.7 per cent for the houses costing $10,000 and over.

As would be expected, the number of man-hours required to build the average house increased with the size and cost of the structure. Single-family houses costing less than $5,000, with an average of 755 square feet in floor area, required 1,150 man-hours per unit for construction. For dwellings costing over $10,000, the average area was 1,165 square feet and man-hours average 2,190 per house.

The fact that the labor cost ratio was lower while average man-hour requirements were higher on the more expensive houses is ascribed mainly to two factors: utilization of better quality materials and equipment, and employment of a relatively greater number of lower paid unskilled workers for jobs such as site preparation and landscaping.

The labor share of construction cost was reported to be higher on the average for large-scale operations than for small projects for both single-family and multi-family structures. The reason given for this was that "the average construction cost per unit was lower on the largest than on the smallest projects for both types of construction—19 per cent for single-family and 36 per cent for multi-family housing."

Average hourly earnings, according to the article, do not appear to be related to either size of operations or unit construction costs, but reflect primarily regional difference in wage rates. Earnings averaged $1.34 per hour on the southern projects included in the study, as against $1.68 on the housing built in northern and western areas.

The survey upon which the article was based was conducted under the Bureau's Area Housing Program, and covered 1,760 dwelling units started during 1946-47 in 18 industrial areas. Two-thirds of the units consisted of single-family houses; the remaining third were in multi-family structures.

In analyzing the survey, several things come to mind. In the first place, the two periods compared are extremes. In 1931-1932 the depression was at its depth. Only the very top-notch men were hired in most instances. With jobs practically non-existent, men who did get jobs had the spur of economic necessity to drive them to the fastest pace it was humanly possible to maintain.

By contrast, the years 1946-1947 were among the lowest in recent history in so far as productivity was concerned. The cause for this was mainly lack of materials. The job on which men did not have to wait for materials part of every day was scarce indeed. Furthermore, materials were very much inferior. Manpower also was scarce. Good or bad, every man an employer could scrape up was kept on the job. Men worked with old and worn tools. Consequently these two years offer the poorest examples of productivity anybody could find. The fact that the ratio of on site labor costs ran roughly equal during the two periods is undoubtedly accounted for by the skyrocketing of building materials' prices in the post war years.

It is logical to assume that labor costs today are lower than they were in 1947. In the last two years material prices have climbed considerably faster than wages. With materials in much better supply, productivity should have also gone up considerably. Better tools and new methods have become available. Added together, these things undoubtedly mean that labor's share in the cost of today's house is even lower than it was in 1932.

All this corroborates what a recent article in this journal contended: namely, that today's high housing costs are not the fault of wages. Considering the fact that mortgage plans and tax and insurance costs virtually triple the cost of a house before it is finally paid off, labor's share of the ultimate price a home buyer pays on a mortgage plan is very small.

REFERENDUM VOTE ERROR CORRECTED

In the pamphlet issued by the General Office tabulating the returns on the referendum vote on the proposition to double funeral donations by increasing the per capita tax twenty-five cents per month a typographical error escaped attention. The vote of Local Union No. 385, New York, was listed as 69 in favor and 35 against. The true vote was 969 in favor and 35 against. We are happy to print this correction of an unfortunate error.

ANSWERS

1. Sector.
2 6
3. 360
4. 88
5. Chord.
6. 1944
7. Plasterer.
8. 2¼ X 3¾ X 8 inches.
9. 1 cu. ft._____94 lbs.
10. Scaffold.
11. Window.
12. Spruce.
13. A gudgeon hinge is a heavy strap hinge with an eye on one end which fits over a pin on the jamb. This pin is called a gudgeon. Usually made by a blacksmith.
14. Roof.
15. Stairs.
16. 256½
17. 5 ft. 6 ins. and 15 ft. 6 ins.
18. 7 plus.
19. $7.00
20. 50 cents.

THE FENCE

Carpenter 3 days—Apprentice 6 days—Helper. He never would get it built. He did nothing.

Editorial

Venality Must Be Eliminated From The Press

If there is any backbone to democracy and individual liberty it is a free and incorruptible press. The entire democratic process is predicated on the proposition that the people, when well informed, can govern themselves justly and efficiently through their elected representatives. In the early years of this nation, fearless and unbiased newspapers contributed much to the building of the strong and independent America we know today. They kept the people honestly informed and the people made wise and lasting decisions.

Today the press has deteriorated into something far removed from fearless journals of yesteryear. Today newspapers are interested in making money first and in serving the people second. And the people know it. In the last election the newspapers were practically unanimously opposed to Truman. They predicted all sorts of calamities for the nation if Truman were elected. Yet on election day the majority of the people ignored the papers and voted for the little man from Missouri. If the newspapers wielded a tenth of the influence they claim, Truman would have been snowed under.

Organized labor has received particularly bad treatment at the hands of the press in recent years. This is not hard to understand. Big Business has no use for labor. Big Business also spends millions of dollars annually with newspapers in the form of advertising. With their eyes first, last, and always on the dollar, it is not difficult to realize why the papers see eye to eye with Big Business on all labor matters.

For years organized labor has maintained that the daily press is generally biased and often unfair. News from Illinois during the last month strongly tended to substantiate this position. If any proof of the venality of some papers was needed, Illinois supplied it in recent weeks.

Last month it was disclosed that the outgoing administration in Illinois had spent something like half a million dollars keepng influential newspapermen in state jobs which required practically no time and little, if any, service. Maybe the administration did not demand or expect anything back, but we cannot be blamed if we wonder. If politicians with thousands at their disposal can put over this kind of a deal with today's newspapers, what about Big Business with its millions? We are not making any charge against the Illinois newspapermen. So far as we know bad taste and poor judgment are the worst things they are guilty of. But the business they were involved in certainly did nothing to build confidence in our supposedly free press.

The other unhappy publicity regarding newspapers to come out of Illinois last month is far more serious and reprehensible. It involves a small bi-weekly paper called the "Flora Sentinel." Flora is a small town of some 6,000 in Southern Illinois. For the past five years the Flora Sentinel has been published by a man named Charles A. Crowder. Crowder is an American who believes in the traditional American standard of fair play. Month in and month out he published all news as he saw it—labor news included.

Because he was prone to tell labor's side as well as management's side in all labor disputes, he incurred the wrath of many Flora businessmen. Recently matters came to a head when some twenty-five employes went on strike at the city light plant after all other efforts to settle longstanding grievances failed. Crowder published the union's as well as management's side of the dispute and criticized the light plant management for its arbitrariness. At first a group of businessmen tried to put pressure on the paper by threatening to stop advertising. But Crowder stuck to his guns.

Then a clique of businessmen devised a below-the-belt attack. From a nearby bank they secretly bought up a chattel mortgage on the printing press and equipment as well as a regular mortgage of the paper's building. Through replevin proceedings they then tried to have the sheriff take over the plant, which would have naturally put the paper out of business.

But Crowder fought back. He denounced the scheme and exposed the motive underlying it. The union members rallied to his support. Through personal loans they were trying to raise enough money to get the paper out of the clutches of the mortgage holders. At last reports they were going strong.

Across the nation, out in California, further evidence of the venality of the press was recently uncovered when a lobbyist for the medical interests bragged that he had won the support of most of the State's newspapers by handing out liberal advertising contracts.

Is it any wonder that organized labor places little faith in and expects little fair play from our daily papers? When newspapermen accept questionable appointments from political Brass Hats; when businessmen deliberately set out to destroy a paper they cannot buy, it bodes no good either for a free press or for a lasting democracy.

◆

Bread Or Bunkum?

Grandma's home-made bread smelled good, tasted good, was good—full of real food.

Most bakers' bread today contains less food and more "chemicals." The bread you buy tomorrow may be practically foodless, made mostly of chemical factory products.

These changes in the "staff of life"—the food which everybody eats and upon which the poor particularly depend—are the subject of a bitter controversy now raging in Washington, with powerful lobbies on each side of the dispute.

The lobbies represent big advertisers, so daily newspapers are saying nothing about the fight, though it is important to all the American people, especially parents who are trying to raise strong and healthy children.

The under-cover struggle about bread is going on in two places—Congress and the Food and Drug Administration. The "F. D. A." is the Federal agency set up to guard against harmful medicines and food products.

In Congress, some flour milling interests are trying to put through a bill which would make it practically impossible for the F. D. A. to convict and punish any food manufacturer whose product poisoned or injured the health of anyone.

At present, the F. D. A. has to prove only that the product actually did do harm. Under the bill proposed by the "Milling Trust," the F. D. A. would also have to prove in a court of law, that the manufacturer was guilty of "willful intent."

Proving that a flour miller or other food manufacturer deliberately set out to injure people's health would obviously be a hopeless undertaking.

Why does the Flour Lobby propose such a bill? Some observers see the answer in this situation:

In recent years, the millers have been artifically "aging" their flour with a chemical called "Agene." This increased the profits of both the millers and baking companies, by speeding up production of the flour and making it easier to put through bread-mixing machinery.

Medical scientists discovered that bread made with "agenized" flour gave "fits" to dogs which ate it. It seemed probable that such bread is also harmful to human beings.

So when the millers were ordered to stop using agene by next August 1, they reluctantly started looking around for another chemical to age their flour.

If the new chemical or the old one poisons or harms anyone, nothing can be done about it if the "Flour Lobby" bill goes through Congress.

A much broader question of bread and chemicals is involved in hearings which have been going on for months before the F. D. A., with no end yet in sight.

Attention was called to these hearings by Congressman Frank B. Keefe (Rep., Wis.) and George H. Christopher (Dem., Mo.), both of whom represent districts in which dairy and livestock farming is important.

In a long statment on the House floor, Keefe declared that the question before the F. D. A. is whether "human beings may be forced to eat bakery products containing chemical substitutes for nature's food products."

The purpose of the hearings is to set up new "standards" for bread—lay down rules as to what may and may not go into a loaf—and on what ingredients must be listed on the "wrapper."

Why should the Atlas Powder Company, Carbide and Chemical Corporation, Glyco Company and other big chemical concerns send their "experts" to testify at hearings on bread? Is bread made in a gunpowder or chemical factory nowdays?

Not quite, but these "experts" are urging the F. D. A. to let bakers use in their bread all sorts of artificial chemicals which have no food value whatever, and which may prove harmful, without putting any information about it on the wrapper. To a considerable extent, the F. D. A. is already letting the baking companies do that.

How many people know the bread they now buy and eat contains such unfamiliar chemicals as oxythylene monostearate (an artificial "softener") chlorine dioxide, benzoyl peroxide, sodium alum, potassium bromate, and polyoxyethylene?

Other witnesses at the hearings represented manufacturers of lard, other kinds of "shortening" made from farm products, dried milk and eggs.

The consumption of "fats and lards" alone, the witnesses declared, will be reduced 50 million pounds a year, if the bakers are allowed to substitute more chemical products. About the only food left in the loaf will be a little "bleached" white flour.—***(Labor)***

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Natural Resources Produce All Wealth

Last month the National Conference on Resources met in Washington D. C. This is a non-political group set up to study our natural resources and make recommendations for using them wisely. As Myres S. McDougal of Yale University, keynote speaker at the conference, pointed out, natural resources, not money, are the real wealth of this nation.

For all the progress the United States has made in elevating the living standards of its people, it has not done a commendable job of husbanding its resources. In fact much of the progress has been made at the expense of natural resources. The timber resources of the Lake States and the New England States were ruthlessly dissipated when a little conservation might have had them still producing fine timber in vast quantities. Man's short-sightedness has created dust bowls and deserts where fertile farms once stood. Lakes and streams have been all but completely fished out. All this might have been avoided by a little interest in conservation.

The Secretary of Agriculture recently disclosed that topsoil, the equivalent of 425 farms, is each day floating away down our streams because proper precautions are not taken. At the same time floods do millions of dollars worth of damage each year. In a nation as enlightened as the United States this seems unthinkable, yet apparently it is true. On the other hand, French farmers are still farming soil which has been under cultivation for thousands of years.

In recent months, electric power has been rationed on the Pacific Coast, yet the Columbia river alone potentially has as much power available as the whole of the United States now produces. All that is necessary is to harness it.

No group has a greater interest in our resources than labor. More and more labor must take a keen interest in the conservation and orderly development of them.

Official Information

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ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carter Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio
May 11, 1949

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

March 18, 1949

Thompsonville, Conn. L. U. 234.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Grand Rapids, Mich. L. U. 335.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Hagerstown, Md., L. U. 340.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 (journeymen) $2.00 (millwright) per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 974.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.45 to $1.55 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Girard, Ill., L. U. 1234.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Flora, Ill., L. U. 1404.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 (commercial) and $2.25 (millwright) per hour, effective June 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Westboro, Mass., L. U. 1459.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 15, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Lander, Wyo., L. U. 1624.—Momement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Henryetta, Okla., L. U. 1943.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 9, 1949. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ottumwa, Iowa, L. U. 2300.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.27 to $1.42 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Marquette, Mich., L. U. 3190.—Movement for an increase in wages of 16c per hour on all rates, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Tri-City D. C., Rock Island, Ill.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.02½ to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, L. U. 1805.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.32 to $1.50 per hour (journeymen) $1.45 to $1.70 (foremen), effective May 15, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

March 23, 1949

Olean, N. Y., L. U. 546.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

April 7, 1949

Plainfield, N. J., L. U. 155.—Movement for an increase from $1.80 to $1.90 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Winona, Minn., L. U. 307.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.85 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Muscatine, Iowa, L. U. 717.—Movement for an increase in wages from 91c to $1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Red Lodge, Mont., L. U. 744.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Clinton, Iowa, L. U. 772.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 2, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Gloucester, Mass., L. U. 910.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Princeton, Ind., L. U. 935.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Louisiana, Mo., L. U. 1008.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 2. 1949. Official sanction granted.

Ashtabula, Ohio, L. U. 1629.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.12½ to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Port Arthur, Ont., Can., L. U. 1669.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37 to $1.55 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Williamstown, W. Va., L. U. 1755.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Berlin, N. H., L. U. 2276.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 (carpenters) $1.75 to $2.00 (millwrights) per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

April 20, 1949

Dubuque, Iowa, L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Lorain, Ohio, L. U. 705.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.46 to $1.65 (fixture workers) and $1.38 to $1.64 (millwrights) per hour, effective April 30, 1949. Official sanction granted.

St. John, N. B., Canada, L. U. 1386.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.40 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Calgary, Alta., Canada, L. U. 1779.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.55 per hour, effective April 1, 1949. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Hardin, Ill., L. U. 2124.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Port Arthur, Ont., Canada, L. U. 2827.—Movement for an increase in wages from 78c up to $1.25 to 86c up to $1.33 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

The General Executive Board met in regular session at the Carter Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on May 11, 1949.

All members present.

The General President reported on matters since the last meeting of the Board. These matters as reported were considered and discussed, such as plan of settling jurisdictional disputes, repeal of Anti-Labor Bill and other matters affecting the Organization.

Appeal of Miami District Council to the General Executive Board from the decision of the General President in the case of Charles Olbrich versus the Miami District Council wherein the General President sustained the appellant, Olbrich, and after giving careful consideration to this case the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Miami District Council to the General Executive Board from the decision of the General President in the case of Charles M. Valois, Jr. versus the Miami District Council wherein the General President sustained the appellant, Valois, and after giving careful consideration to this case the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Willis J. Hill from the decision of the General President in the case of Willis J. Hill versus Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, California, was brought to the attention of the Board.

Inasmuch as this appeal was not filed within thirty days from the date of decision rendered by the General President the Board could not give the appeal consideration.

May 12, 1949

In the case of the revocation of the charter of Local Union 634, Los Angeles, California, which occurred on the date of December 9, 1948, the General Executive Board authorizes that members of former Local Union 634 be given until June

30, 1949 to transfer their membership to an established Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Any member of the former Local Union not transferring his membership prior to June 30, 1949, according to the Constitution of the United Brotherhood per Section 45, Paragraph B, loses his membership in the United Brotherhood.

Consideration was given to a request from Local Union 710, Long Beach, California, concerning the ruling of the First General Vice-President in the case of Stanley Gruchy, after which a motion prevailed that the ruling of the First General Vice-President be sustained.

Columbus, Miss., L. U. 387.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective June 28, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Pittsfield, Mass., L. U. 444. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Greenwood, Miss., L. U. 1012.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective July 3, 1949. Official sanction granted.

May 13, 1949

The annual report of the Secretary was brought to the attention of the Board as a matter of information, which was filed for future reference.

Communication from Local Union 874, Newport, R. I., requesting that decisive action be taken in reference to establishing definite lines of territorial demarcation, was given consideration, and referred to the General President..

Communication from Local Union 2601, Rainy Lake, Ontario, Canada, requesting exemption as to the payment of increased per capita tax, as per the recent referendum, was given consideration, after which the Board decided that the Local Union be advised that they come under the same status as all other Local Unions, and are expected to conform to our Laws.

Lancaster, Pa., L. U. 59.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.90 per hour, effective July 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Gardner, Mass., L. U. 570.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.85 per hour, effective June 8, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Ashdown, Ark., L. U. 1546.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective July 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

May 16, 1949

Appeal from Local Union 1140, in form of resolution, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late V. E. Gelineau, for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was carefully considered.

The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 3189, Preston, Ontario, Canada, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of G. Prillip for funeral donations was considered, and upon motion was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 330, Grand Island, Nebraska, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Erma G. Burnett, wife of Boyd Burnett, a member of said Local Union, for the reason that Brother Burnett was out of benefit standing at the time of her death.

The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 210, Stamford, Connecticut from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late George Rosic for reason that he was not in benefit standing at time of death.

The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

May 17, 1949

Request from the Tri-State District Council of Carpenters, Chattanooga, Tennessee, for financial assistance under schedule of inquiries was, upon motion, referred to the General President.

The committee appointed to confer with the Cleveland Convention bureau, Cleveland, Ohio, regarding our coming convention during the year 1950 reported in detail, and the Board decided that the General President and the committee determine the dates and place to hold said Convention.

The General President reported regarding the situation existing in the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress as to representation of International organizations, and recommended to the Board that our Brotherhood endeavor to get representation on a basis in the Congress accorded our organization's representation in the American Federation of Labor. A motion prevailed that the recommendation of the General President be concurred in, which carried unanimously.

Kodiak, Alaska, L. U. 2162.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.56 to $2.70 per hour, effective June 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Greenwood, Miss., L. U. 2379.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective July 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Glendive, Mont., L. U. 2425.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

May 18, 1949

Athol, Mass., L. U. 1059.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour, effective July 18, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Communication from Labor's League for Political Education with reference to the action taken by the League to levy an assessment of ten cents per member from each International, in accordance with action taken during the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Cincinnati in November 1948. Same was considered, after which the Board decided to continue our present policy.

The Board went into session as a Board of Trustees and gave attention to the matter of the various insurance policies now carried on the properties of the United Brotherhood, as well as insurance policies on the contents; also Public Liability Insurance, etc. Many other items were also given consideration. The Board of Trustees recommended that the matter of revising present insurance policies be left in the hands of the resident General Officers.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, and their report as of March 31, 1949 shows the following:

GENERAL FUND

Purchased:				Due
December 1, 1942	$1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68
April 15, 1943	1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
September 14, 1943	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
November 20, 1945	1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2¼s	1959-62
September 1941	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
January 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
August 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
May 1945	100,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957
	20,000.00	U. S. Series G	Project Fund	
September 1948	25,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949

December 1, 1948	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949
December 1, 1948	200,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949 (Dec.)

DEFENSE FUND

December 1941	$ 50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
August 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
June 1948	105,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949

HOME AND PENSION FUND

December 1941	$ 50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
January 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
October 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
January 1943	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1955
May 1945	100,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957
June 1943	300,000.00	U. S. Treasury	1¼s	1949
December 1942	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68
April 1943	100,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
September 1943	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
December 1948	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949 (Dec.)
June 1948	140,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1⅛s	1949

GENERAL FUND (CANADA)

Purchased:				Due
March 31, 1944	$ 107,000.00	Canadian Bonds	3s	1959
March 1933	50,000.00	Canadian Bonds	4s	1960
1944	50,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3s	1956
August 1946	100,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	1¾s	1950
June 1948	100,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3s	1958

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT E. FISCHER,
Acting Secretary

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LITTLE ROCK LADIES REORGANIZE

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 255 of Carpenters Local No. 690, Little Rock, Arkansas, reorganized January 20, 1949, under its old charter. May we extend greetings to the editor and readers of "The Carpenter."

Our activities are varied: we hold two business meetings each month, the first and third Thursdays. These meetings are held in the Hall. We do hospital work, sewing etc.

One night a month is set aside for entertaining member carpenters and their families with talented members furnishing the music.

We enjoy the letters in "The Carpenter," and hope to see ours there.

Fraternally yours, Jewel Rogers, Recording Secretary

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

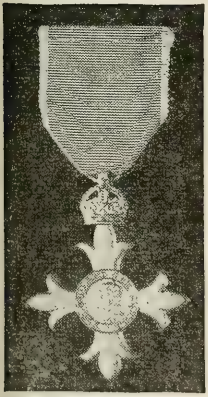
EMIT E. ADAMS, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio
GEORGE W. AVERILL, L. U. 1622, Hayward Cal.
JAMES BEEKMAN, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
THOMAS L. E. BERGH, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
HYMAN M. BERLIANT, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD BERNAUER, L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia.
WILL BIRD, L. U. 1137, Jackson, Miss.
HENRY BOSMA, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
L. E. BRASHER, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM BRENNAN, L. U. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
ANTONIO CADORETTE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH CERVENY, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
W. A. COLVIN, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
WILLIAM DODGE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOS. H. EISENBACH, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J.
WILLIAM FESER, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
A. M. FORD, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
CHARLES H. GOBLE, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
DANIEL Y. GRAY, L. U. 1268, Johnstown, N. Y.
J. GROSS, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
OTTO HAASE, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
JOHN N. HALLENGER, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Calif.
WALLACE HUNT, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
JULIUS JAHN, Jr., L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
BOB JONES, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
FREDERICK C. JONSEN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ERNEST KEEFER, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio
THEODORE KEMMER, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ROBERT H. KIRVEN, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
PETER LAICER, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa.
SAM LARCHE, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
PETER LAUTER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
SAM LIASCH, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
MARK R. LITTLEFIELD, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
SAMUEL T. McCARTHY, L. U. 366, Bronx, New York.
M. McDONALD, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
I. C. McGaulley L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
FRANCIS J. MAHONY, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
CHARLES MAZANEC, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES MESSNER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
O. A. MONSTERY, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
LEE W. MOREY, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
JAMES A. MURRAY, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
VACLAV MYSLIVECEK, L. U. 54, Chicago Ill.
J. E. NEWQUEST, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
DAVID ORR, L. U. 2163, New York, N. Y.
GUST NIKULA, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
CHESTER PACKOWSKI, L. U. 13. Chicago, Ill.
HENRY O. PAULSEN, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
JAMES V. PAULSEN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
OLE PETERSEN, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
SALVATORE PETROINO, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ORVIL PRICE, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
SPIRO PRIFTIS, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN PUTZ, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
E. H. REDDINGTON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WILLIAM RENDSLAND, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
LEO H. RIESSELMAN, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
JOHN J. SAFAR, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
OWEN SAMS, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES SCHINDLER, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio
HAROLD SCOFIELD, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
VINCO SEPIC, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
EDWARD SHANLEY, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
EVERETT SHAW, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
M. P. SHERMAN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
SAM W. SMITH, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
ALEXANDER STRATH, L. U. 2163, New York, N. Y.
JAMES SULLIVAN, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
H. THOMPSON, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
THOMAS J. THORN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
J. TROGEN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
LEWIS M. TUBBS, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
MIKE W. WAGER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
MAX WEINER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES R. WHEELER, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
LON WHILES, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
J. B. WHITE, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
JESS WHITED, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
ELMER J. WIRTA, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ARTHUR WOOLLY, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
LEONARD E. YEAKEY, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.

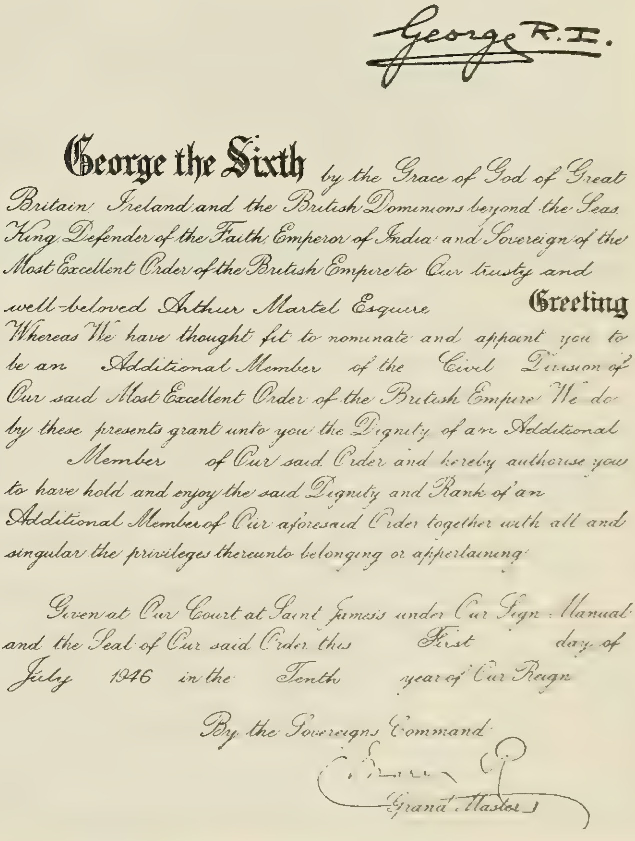
King Honors Arthur Martel

Last April, the Quebec Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of the Carpenters and Joiners of America sponsored a banquet on the occasion of the distinguished honor bestowed on Brother Martel by His Majesty King George VI, who graciously conferred upon him the Honorary title of Member of the British Empire, for services rendered to the workers' cause in the faithful accomplishment of his duties as General Executive Board Member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (7th District).

Many prominent persons of the Labor Movement and of the Government were present to pay homage to Brother Martel. Among them were the Honorable Humphrey Mitchell, Federal Labor Minister; Mr. Percy Bengough, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Mr. Claude Jodion, President of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council; Mr. Gustave Francq, ex-secretary of the Provincial Federation of Labor and one of the pioneers of the Labor Movement; Mr. A. B. Cooper, representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Ontario; Mr. Onesime Renaud, Vice-President of the International Union of Sheet Metal Workers and President of the Montreal Building Trades Council; Mr. Charlemagne Rodier, Brother Counsel for many years. Also present were the officers of various locals of the Brotherhood accompanied by their wives.

Following a splendid dinner the distinguished guests all paid high tribute to Brother Martel for his years of service to the workers of Canada. Brother Martel accepted the award not only for himself but for the entire labor movement as well.





George R.I.

George the Sixth *by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India and Sovereign of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Our trusty and well-beloved Arthur Martel Esquire* **Greeting**

Whereas We have thought fit to nominate and appoint you to be an Additional Member of the Civil Division of Our said Most Excellent Order of the British Empire We do by these presents grant unto you the Dignity of an Additional Member of Our said Order and hereby authorise you to have hold and enjoy the said Dignity and Rank of an Additional Member of Our aforesaid Order together with all and singular the privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining

Given at Our Court at Saint James's under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of Our said Order this First day of July 1946 in the Tenth year of Our Reign

By the Sovereign's Command

Grand Master

* * *

The World Is Not All Greed

May 15, 1949

Mr. Peter E. Terzick, Editor.

Dear Brother:

I noticed in the January, 1949, issue of The Carpenter where the Tuscaloosa members showed the true Brotherhood spirit, and may I have the privilege of using the medium of The Carpenter in thanking and showing my sincere and deep heartfelt appreciation for also being the recipient of the same kind of brotherly love and relief from Local 1083 of St. Charles, Illinois.

I had been asked to move from my address at 329 W. Maple Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, and in order that I might solve my own housing problem, I started to prepare my own drawings and designs on the trestle board for the home that I was going to build in Geneva, Illinois, close to my place of employment, The Illinois State Training School for Boys near St. Charles, Illinois.

The plans were incomplete when I was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage which left me crippled and incapacitated for any further activity. Whereupon, my co-worker and Brother, Julian Baruffi, took up the matter with the membership of Local 1083 and they formed a building committee of three—Brothers Julian Baruffi, Stanley Swinehammer and Elrich Soderquist—and while I was a patient at the Vaughn General Hospital at Hines, Illinois, they proceeded to work with the assistance of fellow Brothers after working hours, Saturdays and Sundays in the bitter cold to complete my home for me and my family.

The home was subsequently sold and the committee, in order to show or prove their honesty and sincerity of purpose, presented the amount of their labor in the form of a trust fund for my benefit and Oh, how I thank God for such a blessing as the Brothers showed in performing the most Christ-like gesture in these times of darkness, greed and despair.

Words and expressions of thanks and appreciation fail me in expressing to them my thanks.

Fraternally yours,

Ray A. Schneider

* * *

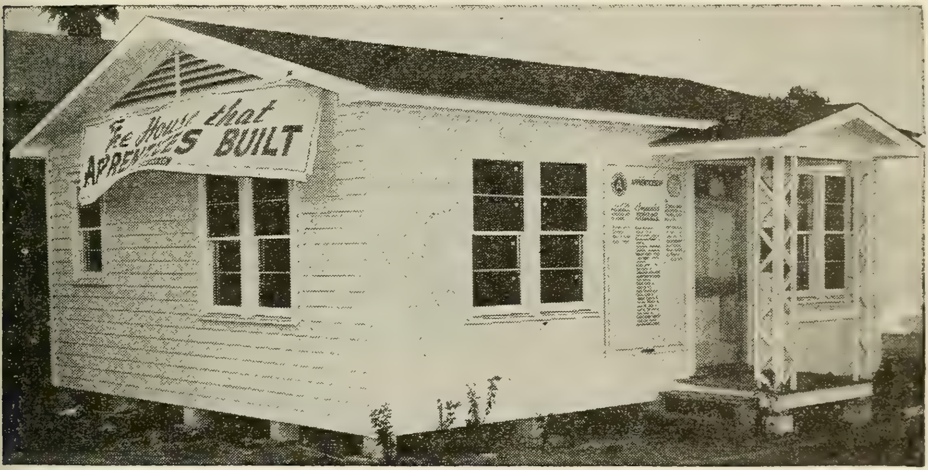
Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

TAMPA APPRENTICES SHOW HOW IT IS DONE

At the recent Florida State Fair in Tampa, the combined efforts of several crafts' apprentices were directed toward the construction of a low-cost, efficiency cottage on the fair grounds. The idea, of course, was to publicize the apprentice training program in the Tampa area.

The response was magnificent. Among the many attractions at the fair, none was more popular than the building project undertaken by the apprentices. Thousands of people learned first hand what unions such as our Brotherhood are doing to train young men in the skills and techniques of expert craftsmanship. They learned also that craftsmanship pays big dividends to the home buyer in the long run. The completed cottage was sold to the highest bidder and the profits were used to furnish an up-to-date technical library for the use of apprentices.



Sponsored jointly by labor and management, the project produced results highly satisfactory to all. Some forty carpenter apprentices were on the project. Labor representatives on the Tampa Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee are T. L. Carlton, secretary, who gets much of the credit for the success of the project, and the committee members C. H. Johnson and C. E. Terry who worked tirelessly on behalf of the project.

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ABILENE HONORS NINE APPRENTICE GRADUATES

Late last year Local Union No. 1565, Abilene, Texas, graduated nine apprentices with appropriate ceremonies. Starting with a fine dinner at the Drake Hotel at 6 p.m., the affair attracted a number of distinguished guests. Among invited guests were the mayor of the city, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the superintendent of the high school, representatives of the Department of Labor, the president and secretary-treasurer of the Texas State Council of Carpenters and a host of others interested in the local apprenticeship committee.

Immediately after the dinner was served, the members and guests retired to the Carpenters' Hall, 107½ South 2nd Street, for the graduation ceremonies. The program was broadcast over the local broadcasting station. T. A. Thorn, President of the Local, presented the diplomas while C. H. Culpepper, Area Supervisor of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor, issued the certificates for that department.

Other out-of-town guests included Travis Lewis, Regional Supervisor of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor.

Apprentices receiving diplomas:

Victor F. Thomas
Clyde Laird
Daniel C. Van Matre
Clark Collins
Silas A. Sheek
James M. Bowers
Curtis L. Taylor
Roy Lee Martin
Reginald Downs

Mr. Edwin C. Balfanz, local A. G. C. Contractor, the Master of Ceremonies, was ably assisted by Marshall T. Jones, Secretary and Business Agent of Local No. 1565.

The program was well attended and received quite a nice writeup in the local newspaper.

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LOCKPORT CELEBRATES 50th BIRTHDAY

Marking the fiftieth anniversary of the installing of its charter, Local Union No. 289, Lockport, New York, on the night of April 27th, celebrated with a fine banquet at the Park Hotel. A fine crowd was in attendance and a splendid turkey dinner together with fine speaking and first class entertainment combined to make the evening a great success. Special guests included Mayor Fred A. Rinqueberg and International Representative John O'Donnell.

President Elwood Taylor presided as toastmaster at the dinner which attracted 200 members, wives and out-of-town guests.

Fifty-year pins were presented by President Taylor to John L. Smith, Martin Farley and Elias Goodman, charter members. John Tooner, another charter member, was unable to be present.

Harry Burch, a member for 48 years and Charles Schuyler, also a member for 48 years, were introduced.

Guests included Fred Burroughs, 87, recording secretary and business agent of Batavia Local 1151; President Richard Livingston, Herman Bodiwes and Business Agent John McDonald of Buffalo District Council of Carpenters; Business Agent John Moore and Recording Secretary Welch of Niagara Falls Local, 322.

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LOCAL UNION No. 1991 MARKS 25th ANNIVERSARY

On the night of March 30, Carpenters' Local Union No. 1991, Bedford, Ohio, celebrated its 25th anniversary.

Featured was a message of congratulations and good wishes from General President Wm. L. Hutcheson and his office, making special mention of the Local's President, Allen Cross, and commending him for his long and faithful service. He has held his office continuously since the Local was chartered, March 29, 1924.

At 78, this grand old man has raised 12 children, has 29 grand children and 16 great grand children. May he be spared to guide the Local for many years to come. A gift of twenty-five silver dollars was presented to him.

Three charter members were in attendance.

Entertainment was furnished by Ray Chalangesworth and his Troubadours, who helped spark the Cleveland Indians to their championship, and by representatives of the Bedford Conservatory of Music.

The evening was completed with dancing and cards and a buffet lunch by the Hennell Caterers.

Many thanks to all who helped make the affair a success.

Our sympathy goes out to our Business Secretary, M. A. Cotter, and Brother Martin Foster, both of whom recently lost their wives.

OREGON STATE COUNCIL HOLDS BEST MEETING

The Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Oregon State Council of Carpenters was held at Corvallis, Oregon, April 14-16, 1949. The Constitution of the Council was amended to make provision for full representation on the Executive Committee for both the Construction and Production branches of the Brotherhood.

Officers elected:

President—E. B. Weber, L. U. 583, Portland; 1st Vice-President—Howard Hayes, L. U. 3035, Springfield; 2nd Vice-President—C. P. Richards, L. U. 2949, Roseburg; Executive Secretary—Ivor T. Jones, L. U. 291, Redmond.

District Representatives:

District No. 1—George Hann, L. U. 226, Portland, Oregon,Herman Schmunk, L. U. 1120, Portland, Oregon; District No. 2—L. W. Crone, L. U. 1502, Seaside, Oregon; District No. 3—Walter Dailey, L. U. 1848, Newport, Oregon, Howard Hayes, L. U. 3035, Springfield, Oregon; District No. 4—Walter Dage, L. U. 1961, Roseburg, Oregon, A. E. Gunderson, L. U. 2671, Roseburg, Oregon; District No. 5—Karl Johnson, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Oregon; District No. 6—Fred May, L. U. 1896, The Dalles, Oregon; District No. 7—Robert Moore, L. U. 426, Payette, Idaho; District No. 8—J. H. Barnes, L. U. 1065, Salem, Oregon, F. S. Klauss, L. U. 2714, Dallas, Oregon; District No. 9—George Potucek, L. U. 2067, Medford, Oregon.

This was one of the most constructive conventions in the history of this Council, and the coming year promises to be one of great interest to the Brotherhood in the State of Oregon.

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LOCAL No. 53 HONORS HARRY COWAN

Brother Harry E. Cowan, treasurer of Local Union No. 53, White Plains, New York, was tendered a testimonial dinner on March 31, 1949, at Hillmans Hall in recognition of his thirty years' service as treasurer. He joined this Local in 1907.

He was presented a Gold Engraved Wrist Watch and Mrs. Cowan was honored with a beautiful floral bouquet.

President Albert L. Anderson welcomed the guests and introduced Bro. John Cormack as Master of Ceremonies.

Robert E. Bowker, President of the Westchester County District Council, made the presentation address and praised the enviable record of Brother Cowan, as an official of the Local Union.

Guests of neighboring Locals, wives and lady friends enjoyed a grand evening of dining, dancing, community singing and good fellowship throughout.

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LOCAL UNION No. 2046 DEDICATES FINE NEW HOME

Since February 12th, Local Union No. 2046, Martinez, California, has been occupying its fine new $85,000 home at 3078 Alhambra Ave. Officially dedicated on that date with appropriate ceremonies, the new home brings to reality a fifteen year old ambition of the officers and members of the Local.

Fifteen years ago, Local Union No. 2046 was at low ebb. There was barely enough membership to hold the charter. However, the members in the Local were first class union men who did not know the meaning of the word "quit." They began building their organization. Progress was slow at first but they kept plugging away. Today Local No. 2046 can boast of a membership in the neighborhood of 1,500.

Situated on an acre of ground and surrounded by fine grove of Walnut trees, the new home of Local No. 2046 is one of the finest union structures in the southwest. Built of basiliate brick, the structure measures 65 by 126 feet. It features an auditorium measuring 40 by 80 feet which can be used either for meetings or social events. Hand carved wood girders typifying the artistry of the trade set off the auditorium. Best of all, it stands free and unemcumbered by any debt.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

LUBBOCK AUXILIARY WANTS SUGGESTIONS

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 458, Lubbock, Texas was organized in July of 1946 with thirty charter members. Seventeen others have since joined, with twenty-one remaining active. We hold our meetings on each first and third Monday evening at the Labor Temple. Three delegates from our Auxiliary attend the Lubbock Central Labor Council regularly.

We operated a food concession at the South Plains Fair last fall and realized a nice profit. We serve coffee and doughnuts or cake to the carpenters after each of our meetings.

We have an annual Thanksgiving Day Dinner for the members and their husbands.

Our officers include: Mrs. W. M. Barton, Pres.; Mrs. E. R. Richardson, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Ernest Wossum, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. C. A. Wynne, Fin. Sec.; Mrs. L. A. Bell, Cond.; Mrs. T. L. Eastwood, Warden.

We need suggestions on how to obtain new members. Out-of-town visitors are always welcome.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Ernest Wossum, Rec. Sec.

◆

FIRE FAILS TO STOP ENID AUXILIARY

The Editor:

Greetings to all from Auxiliary No. 205 of Enid, Oklahoma.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank all our Sister Auxiliaries for their contributions to help us replace our fire loss. We were completely burned out. Our records, flag, piano and all our kitchen equipment went up in smoke. Our Carpenters Local, No. 763, have built us new tables and benches for our dining room. They are certainly to be commended for their cooperation. We have replaced most of our kitchen equipment although we still have a few small items to get.

We meet the first and third Friday of each month. We serve light refreshments at the first meeting. We had our twenty-first annual Auxiliary dinner in February. We have a Christmas exchange each year and send flowers to members in the hospital and cards to those who are ill.

We have been presented with an honorary membership in the Camp Fire Girls for giving them silver for their cabin. We also put a girl through nurses' training. Recently we replaced the Carpenters' flag.

We have three charter members; Mrs. P. M. Randolph, Mrs. Al. Williams, and Mrs. Elvin Grim.

Again we say thanks and good wishes to all.

Fraternally yours,
Cleo Pendergraft, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 249

The steel square, while it is used for a great many things, is primarily a roof framing tool. Roof framing tables and gadget squares which have everything thought out for the workman, are all based on the principles of the steel square. In fact, roof framing tables are made by means of the square. This is also true of gadget squares that have the tables stamped on them, showing the points to be used for the different cuts. Now these things are all right in their place, but if you really want to learn how to frame all kinds of roofs, then you had better use the steel-square method of roof framing and stick by it.

Simple Cuts.--Fig. 1 shows a cross section of a small building. The shaded squares show the square-across cut, which is the only cut that is needed in framing such a building. The roof, for example, is perfectly flat, and the ends of the roof joists, or let's call them rafters, are cut square. The shaded parts that stick out beyond the squares are to be cut off.

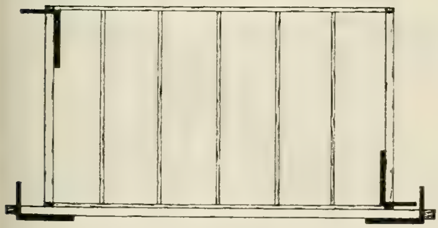

Fig. 1

Low-Pitch Cuts.—Fig. 2 shows a sort of diagram cross section of a building that is 12 feet wide, which has a single pitch roof with a 4-foot rise. The pitch of this roof would be a 12 and 4 pitch, which is to say that the run is 12 feet and the rise is 4 feet, or every 12-inch run has a 4-inch rise. By letting feet be represented by inches on the square, or 12 on the blade and 4 on the tongue, you would have the points for stepping off the rafter. This is shown by the shaded square to the upper left, which is in position for the first step. The squares represented by dotted lines, show four additional steps, and if these were continued up to 12 steps, or as many steps as there are feet in the width of the building, you would have the length of the rafter. To this length you would have to add the end projection, or overhang of the rafter to get the full length.

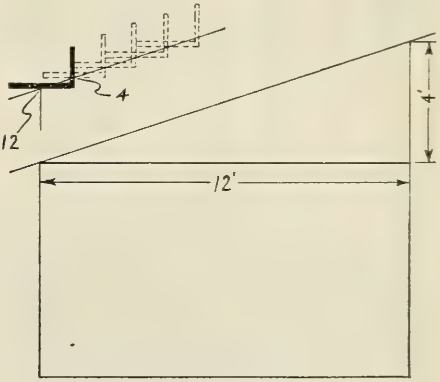

Fig. 2

Fig. 3 shows a skeleton cross section of the building shown by the diagram in Fig. 2. Here the squares are applied to the studding and to the rafter ends, showing that in all of these cuts, the same figures are used, or 12 and 4. This shows, after a little study, that roof framing is really simple. Practically all of the cuts are based on the principle of the run and the rise. In Fig. 3 the rafter has no seat cuts, for the plates slope with the slope of the roof. However, the same figures, 12 and 4, would be used in framing the seat cuts of the rafter if the plates were in a level position. This is shown by Fig. 4, where the bottom drawing shows a rafter in part, in position. The upper drawing shows how the seat cut is laid out. Square No. 1 is in position for marking the plumb cut of the seat, using 12 and 4, while square No. 2 is applied for marking the level cut of the seat. The same cuts can be obtained by using 24 and 8, instead of 12 and 4, which is shown by the two squares where they intersect the upper edge of the timber.

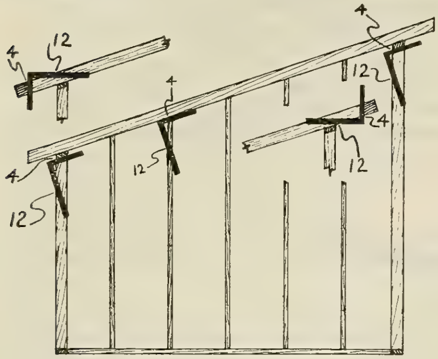

Fig. 3

Third Pitch Cuts.—Fig. 5, A, shows the application of the square for marking the seat cuts of a third pitch rafter. Square No. 1 is in position for marking the plumb cut, while square No. 2 gives the level cut of the seat. It will be noticed that these applications of the square are the same as the applications shown in Fig. 4, excepting that the figure used on the tongue, or key figure, is 8 instead of 4. In roof framing 12 is the base figure, which is usually used on the blade of the square, in pitches below the half pitch, but not always. In pitches above the half pitch, 12 is more frequently used on the tongue. No rule can be laid down, excepting that the workman should study the situation under which he is operating, and use the figure 12 on whichever arm of the square that will make the handling of the square the most convenient. At B, Fig. 5, the square is shown applied for marking the end of the rafter lookout, or the tail piece. At C the rafter is shown in position, giving both the plumb and the level cuts of a common rafter. The rafter is purposely shown rather short in order to make the drawing more nearly complete, using a convenient scale.

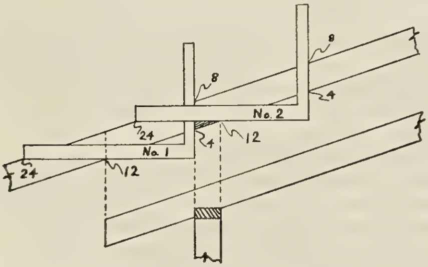

Fig. 4

More Third Pitch Cuts.—Fig. 6, A, shows by dotted lines the stepping off of a rafter having a 2-foot run and a 16-inch rise, but without a lookout. At B the rafter is shown in position. A different seat cut is shown at C, where the two squares by dotted lines are applied for marking the plumb and the level cuts of the seat. The figures used are 12 and 8, or the figures for a third pitch. At D the seat end of the rafter is shown joined to the plates.

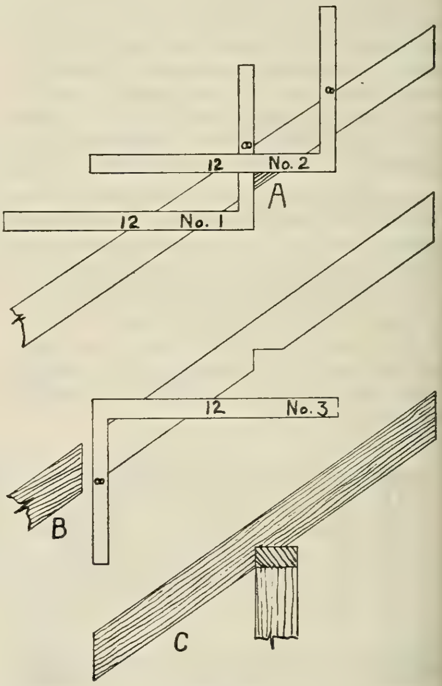

Fig. 5

Tie Beam.—Fig. 7 shows a side view of a pair of rafters for a third pitch

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roof with a tie beam at the bottom. The bottom drawing shows the square applied to a timber for marking an end

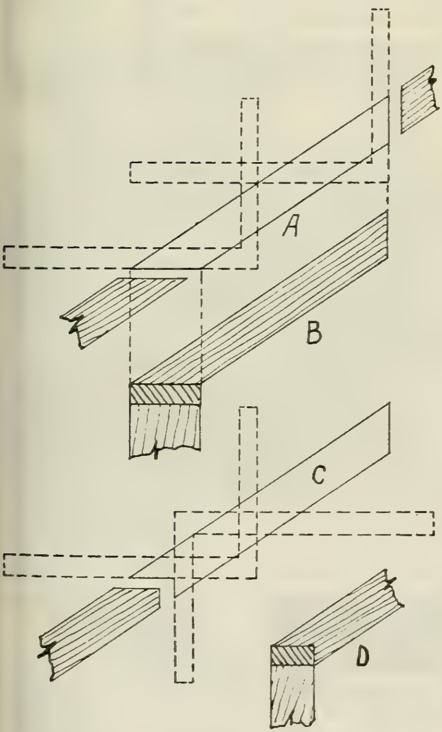

Fig. 6

cut of the tie beam. It will be observed hat the figures on the square that are used are 12 and 8, which are the same as were used in laying out the rafter.

Determining Which Arm to Use.—The joint of any timber joining a roof, either horizontally or perpendicularly can be marked with the steel square, using the figures on the square that were used in framing the roof. The thing that the workman must determine in which of the arms of the square will give the cut.

Fig. 8 shows a cross section of a building that has a roof with a steep pitch on one side and a somewhat flat pitch on the other side. This layout was chosen purposely in order to bring out two things, the use of the base figure, 12, and how to tell which arm gives the cut.

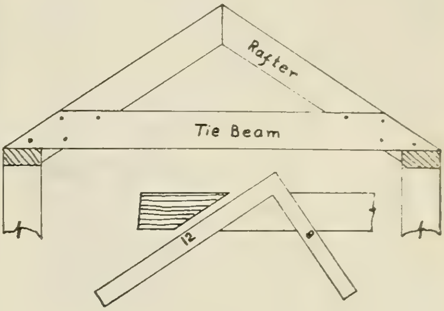

Fig. 7

The use of the base figure sometimes puzzles the beginner, because in the ordinary pitches it is always used on the blade of the square. Now, so long as the rise for a foot run is below 16 inches (the length of the tongue of the square) the base figure, 12, can conveniently be taken on the blade of the square, but when the rise goes above 16 inches to the foot run, then the base figure should be used on the

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tongue of the square. Fig. 8, to the right shows the squares applied with the base figure taken on the blade of the square, while to the left the base figure is taken on the tongue of the square. Convenience in performing with the square should be the major factor in deciding which arm to use the base figure on. The key figure, which is the figure that represents the rise for a foot run, always determines the position of the square in laying out rafters.

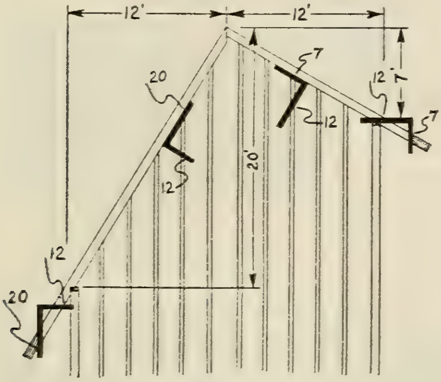
12'
12'
20
7
12
12
20
12
12
7
12
20

Fig. 8

Another thing that often puzzles the beginner is how to tell which arm of the square gives the bevel, once he has the figures to be used for the cut. This can also be shown by Fig. 8. When the point of the bevel has an angle that is below 45 degrees, which means a sharper than 45-degree angle, then the arm on which the larger of the figures is used will give the bevel for the cut. This is shown by the two squares to the left, where the key figure, 20, is taken on the blade of the square which gives the cut. To the right the point of the bevel has an angle that is above 45-degrees, and, as can be seen, the key figure, or the smaller of the two figures, is used for marking the cut.

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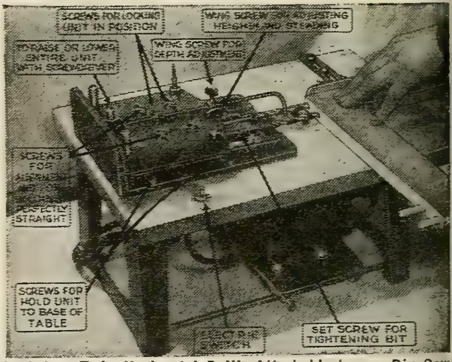
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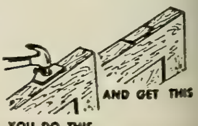
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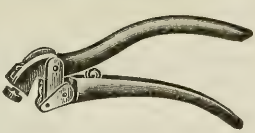

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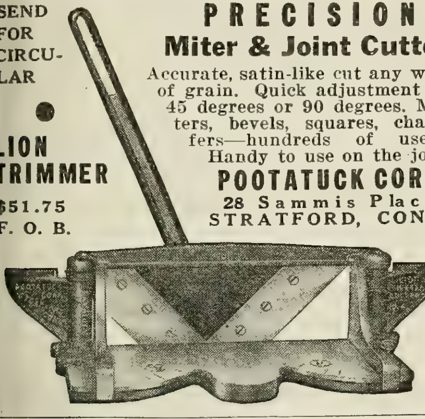

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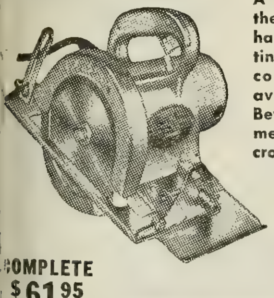

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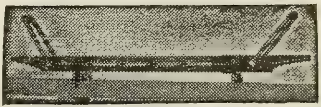

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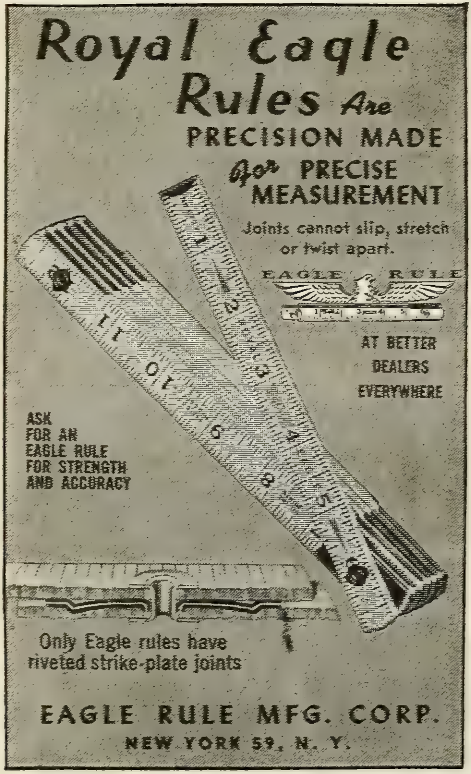
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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

Page
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio 5
Carlson & Sullivan, Inc., Monrovia, Calif. 45
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 6
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Calif. 44
Eagle Rule Mfg. Corp., New York, N. Y. 46
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 48
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill. 4
Hadwiger Mfg. Co., Pueblo, Colo. 44
The Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich. 47
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. 45
Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa 1
North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 47
The Paine Co., Chicago, Ill. 46
The Speed Co., Portland, Ore. 43
Speed Corp., Portland, Ore. 45
Speedcor Products, Portland, Ore. 48
Stanley Tools New Britain, Conn. 3rd Cover
Taintor Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. 45

Carpentry Materials

E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn. 4
Johns-Manville Corp., New York, N. Y. 48
Thombert Co., Newton, Iowa 4
The Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y. 2nd Cover

Doors

The Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind. 4th Cover

Overalls

The H. D. Lee Co., Kansas City, Mo. 3rd Cover

Technical Courses and Books

American School, Chicago, Ill. 45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. 47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y. 3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. 3
Commercial Trades Institute, Chicago, Ill. 44
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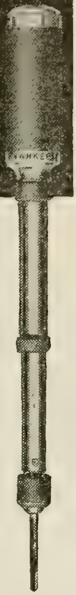

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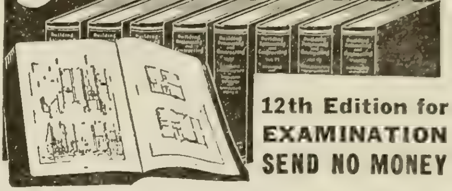

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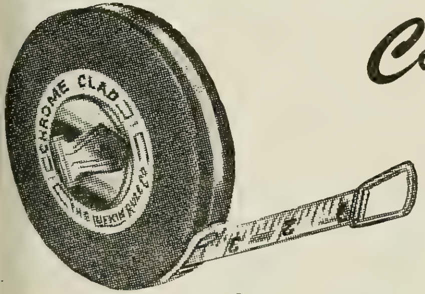
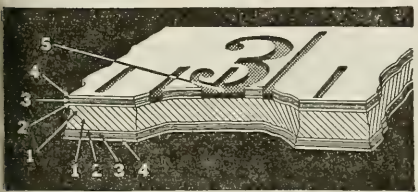


Carpenters! Ask your Dealer for a LUFKIN "LEADER" Chrome Clad Steel Tape

Get... Easy-to-Read Markings that are Durable



Diagrammatic Cross-Section View

1. Hardened Steel Tape.
2. Rust Resistant Coating.
3. Multiple Coats of Electroplating.
4. Hard, Smooth, Non-Glare Chrome-Plating.
5. Black Markings Bonded to Steel, Sunk Below Surface.

SEE THE Lufkin "Leader" before you buy any steel tape. Note the Chrome Clad Non-Glare Satin Finish—a finish that will not chip, crack or peel . . . the jet black markings that stand out sharply in any light—easy to read on sunny roofs or in dark basements. Markings, too, are sunk below the rust resistant chrome surface—protected against all kinds of wear. Case is of durable, long lasting construction with folding flush handle opened by push pin.

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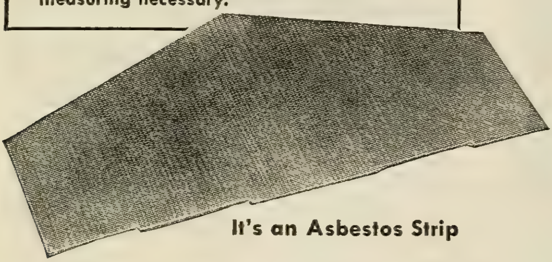
Easy to apply

You could actually lay American Colonial Shingles blindfolded! **No chalk lines or measuring necessary.**



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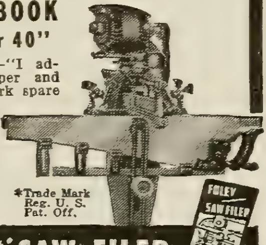

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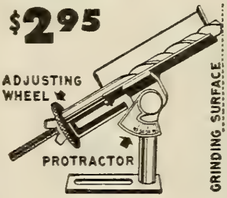

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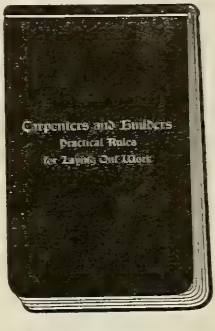

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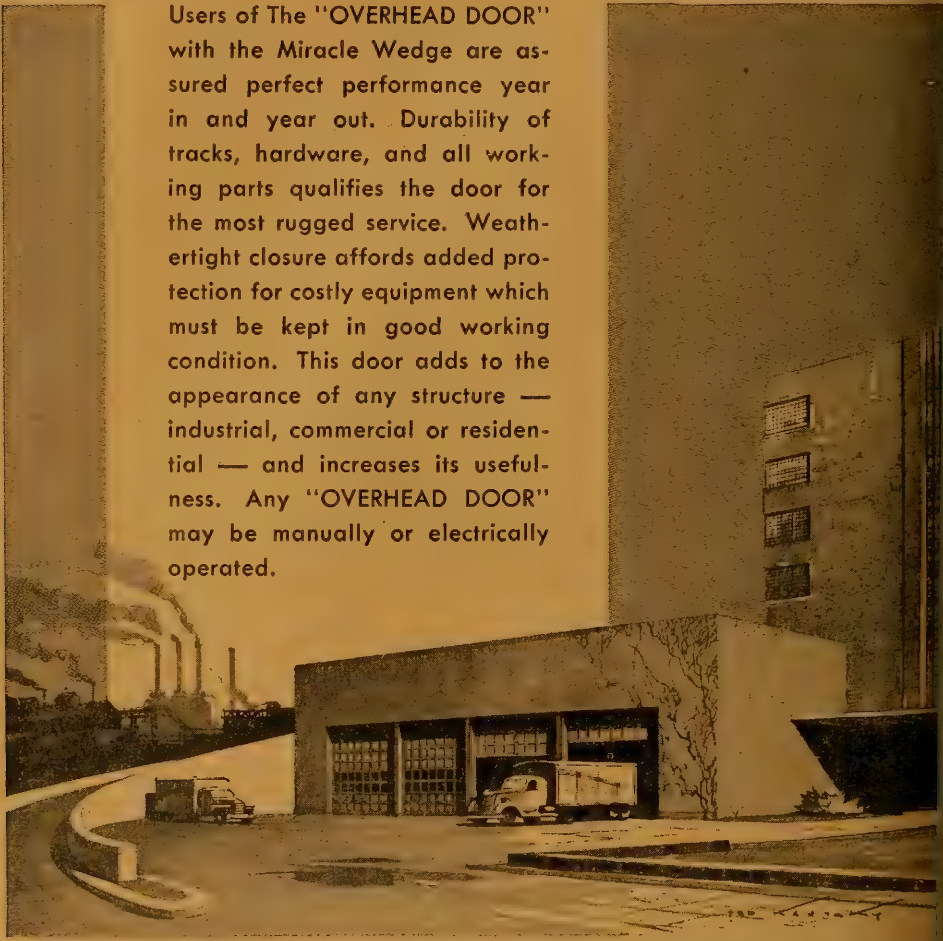

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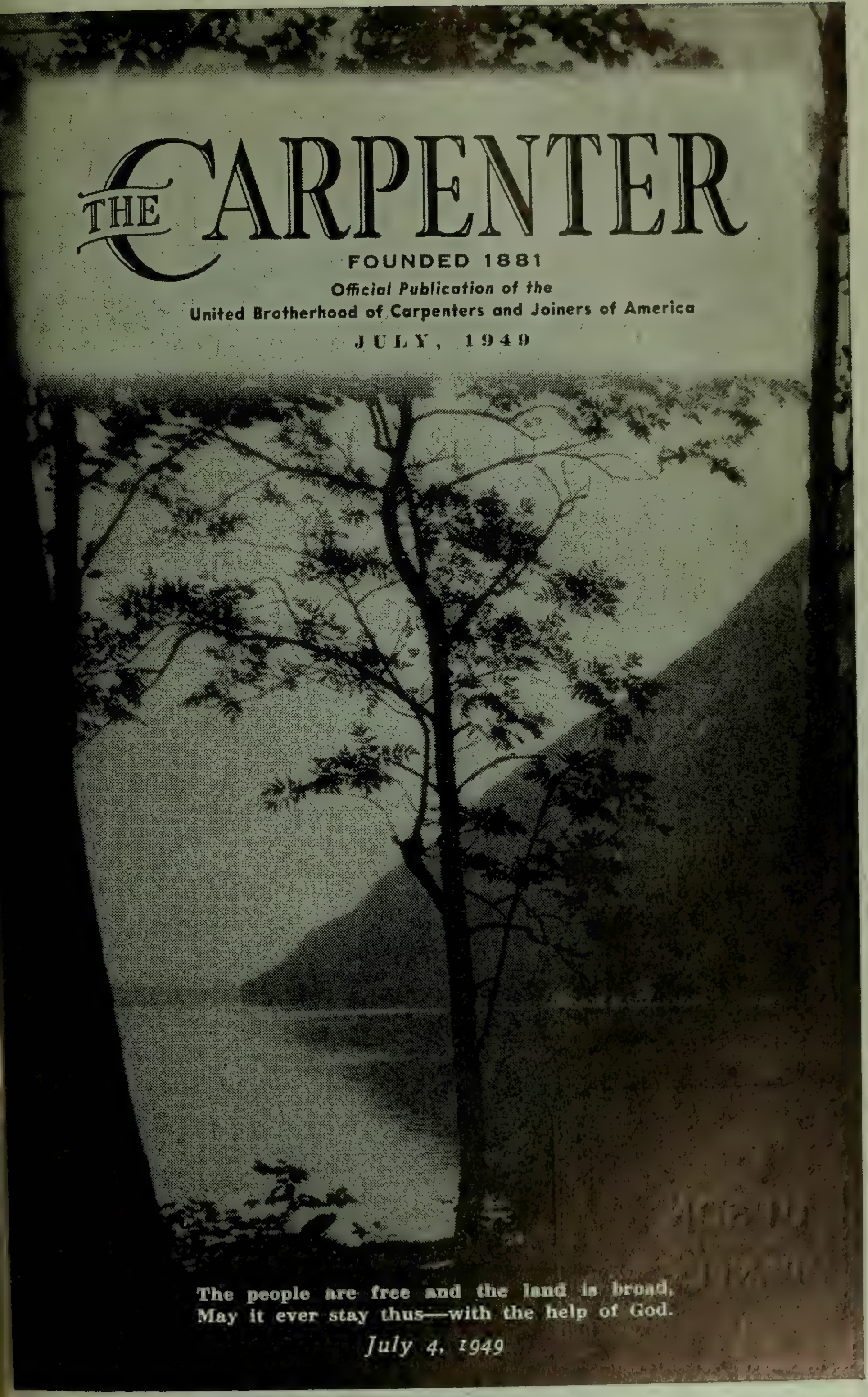

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May it ever stay thus—with the help of God.

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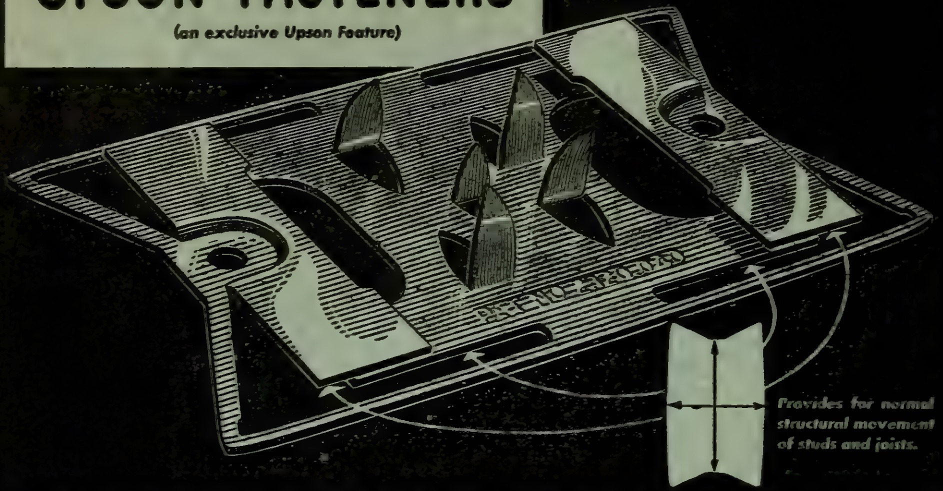
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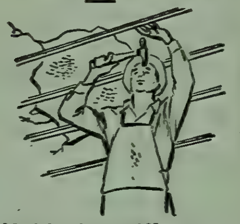
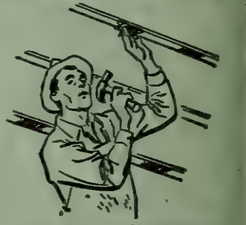
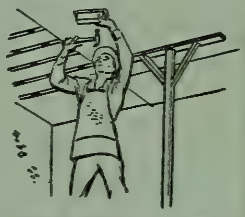
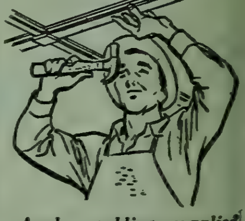
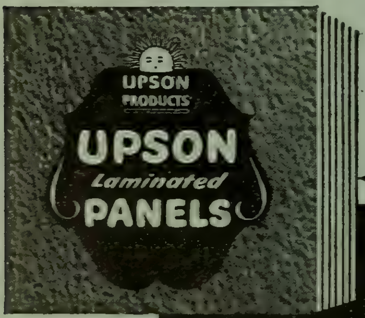

Nail furring on 16" centers, right over old plaster.


Nail Upson Fasteners to furring strips, 8" apart.


Clinch fasteners. See Direction Sheet for simple method.


Apply mouldings supplied by your lumber dealer.



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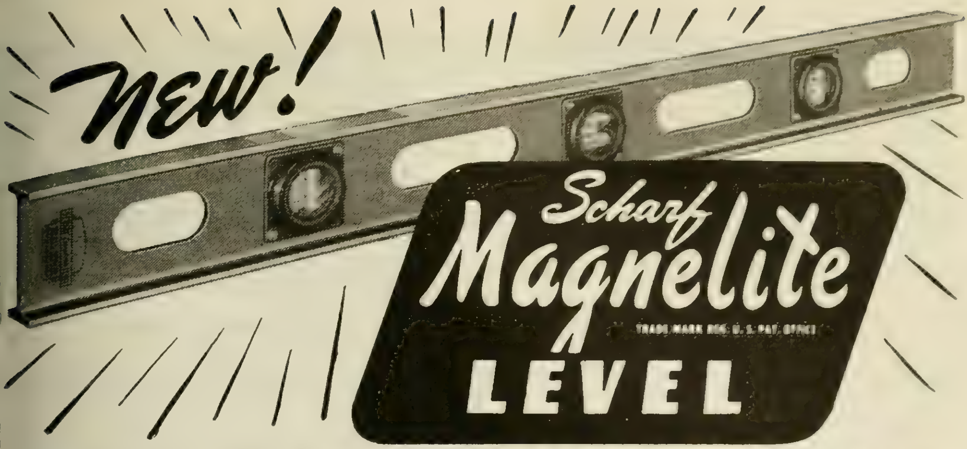

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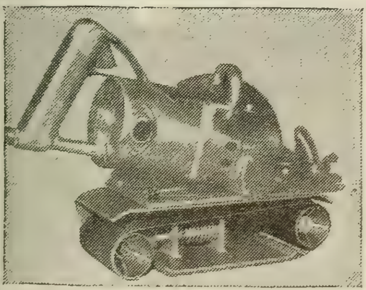

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1949

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— *Contents* —

ECA Aids Non-Union Labor - - - - 7

For the tax money they are paying to keep the European Recovery Program going, some American workers seem to be reaping unemployment as a reward. Discriminatory practices freeze many American firms out of any chance to bid on business which U. S. tax dollars make possible.

Labor Education In Action - - - - 10

A Local Union finds that a little thought devoted to making union meetings more efficient and interesting paid big dividends in increased attendance and interest.

Builders Foresee Lower Costs - - - - 14

Although building costs have declined from five to ten per cent in recent months due to high productivity, builders foresee even lower costs in the near future.

New York Honors Frank Duffy - - - 17

General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy was the guest of honor at a never-to-be-forgotten party sponsored by the New York District Council.

Education For What? - - - - - 21

Our educational system is the best in the world. However, with the machine age making it necessary for fully three-quarters of our young people to go into the manual trades, there seems to be too much classroom emphasis on white collar careers.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - 12
The Locker - - - - - - - 20
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
Official - - - - - - - - 30
In Memoriam - - - - - - - 32
Correspondence - - - - - - - 34
To the Ladies - - - - - - - 38
Craft Problems - - - - - - - 41

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 45

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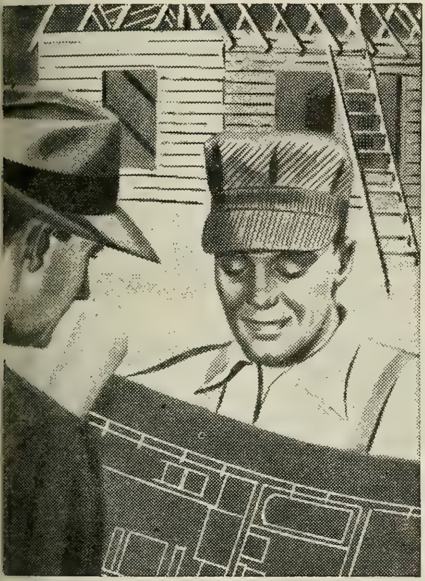

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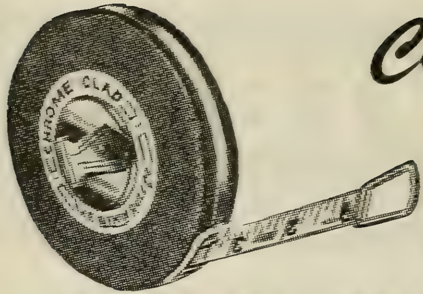

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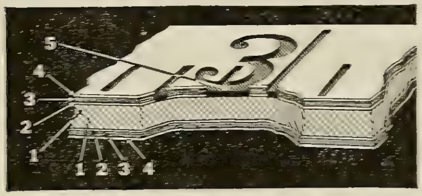
See the Lufkin "Leader" at your dealers! You'll agree with thousands of users that it's the most improved steel tape, available at a moderate cost, today!



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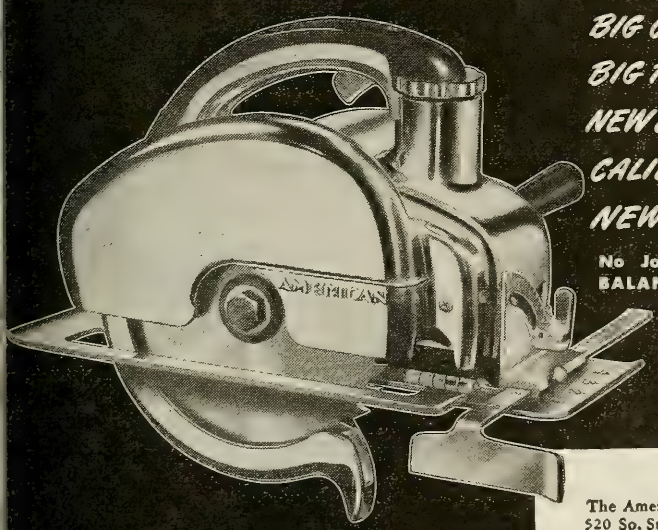

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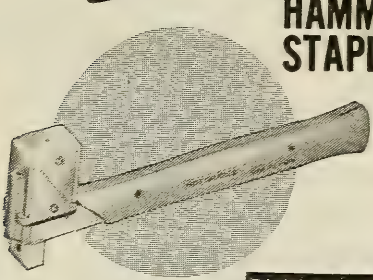

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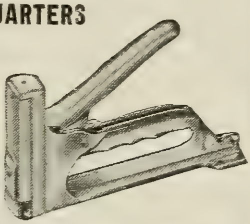

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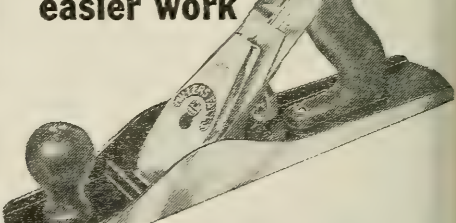

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ECA Aids Non-Union Labor

★ ★ ★

IS THE EUROPEAN Recovery Program going to develop into a windfall for coolie and other non-union workers at the expense of organized labor? Recent developments indicate that there is ground for genuine concern along this line. Too many of the dollar credits provided for the program by the sweat of organized workers in both the United States and Canada are being channeled into goods and services that are furnished by underpaid non-union help. For the tax money American workers get squeezed out of their pay envelopes to plow into the recovery program, they are seemingly reaping a harvest of unemployment and stiffer taxes.

As much as any group in our economic life, American union members are interested in the European rehabilitation program. They are willing to pay the necessary taxes to keep the program rolling. But if underpaid non-union help is to derive the greatest benefit while union men walk the streets in idleness, enthusiasm for the program is going to diminish rapidly.

Organized workers in many lines of work have reason to complain of the manner in which the European aid program is being conducted, but those in lumbering and shipping have been hardest hit by the misguided policies of the ECA administration. Organized seamen and lumber workers have been on short time for lack of business while ECA funds provide jobs for underpaid, non-union help.

When ECA first went into effect, an understanding was reached that at least fifty per cent of all American goods, destined for European relief, would be shipped in American bottoms. For some time that arrangement prevailed. Several months ago, however, ECA Administrator Hoffman notified the world that henceforth all shipping would be let on a competitive basis. With American seamen getting a decent wage for their work while many foreign ship lines hire nothing but the cheapest kind of coolie labor, the ruling naturally meant prolonged idleness for American seamen while coolie-manned foreign ships hogged the business. Vigorous protest by all segments of American labor achieved some results. American ships are still hauling a reasonable percentage of relief goods to Europe but there is no certainty that the picture will not change again at almost any time.

But it is in the lumber industry where American workers are taking the worst beating. By all sorts of technicalities, English procurement agencies are discriminating against unionized American mills while the bulk of the business goes to unorganized mills in British Columbia which pay from forty to sixty per cent lower wages. Reproduced on the following page is a procurement order which specifically states (see bottom) that the hundreds of thousands of feet of

INQUIRY
[redacted] LUMBER COMPANY, Inc.

INQUIRY NO.______________ DATE 5-25-49

PLEASE QUOTE US YOUR BEST PRICE ADVISING AMOUNT OF OUR WHOLESALE COMMISSION ON FOLLOWING. F. O. B

CARS F.O.B. Mt. Vernon, Ill.

THIS INQUIRY IS SUBMITTED TO YOU IN DUPLICATE SO THAT YOU CAN RETURN ONE COPY TO US AND RETAIN OTHER COPY FOR YOUR FILES.

YOUR REPLY SHOULD BE IN OUR OFFICE BY Return Mail

______________________ PROCUREMENT DIVN

QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION	PRICE PER M FT	SHIPPING DATE
Fir Plywood - Hot pressed, resin bonded, K.D. 8to16% M.C., cut to finished sizes listed:		
2,000 pcs. 3'10-1/2" x 9'10-1/2" So1S Ind. Back 5-Ply 3/8"		
" " 3'10-1/2" x 10'1-5/8" ditto		
" " 0'4-9/16" x 9'10-1/2" "		
" " 0'4-9/16" x 10'1-5/8" "		
1000 " 2'6-13/16 x 6'7 Waterproof So2S Rezite Coated - 5/8"		
" " 2'3-7/16 x 6'7 ditto		
Fir Plywood		
1000 pcs. 40'7/8" x 8'10" 3/8" 3-Ply So1S Rgh.		
2000 " 3" x 1'3" ditto		
3500 " 48 x 8'10 7/8" 9-Ply So1S Rgh.		
1000 " 31-3/8" x 8'10 ditto		
5000 " 41-1/2 x 8'6 7/16 5-Ply So1S Sanded 2 sides to 3/8"		
1000 " 21-1/4 x 4'3 ditto		
1000 " 8 x 8'6 "		
1000 " 6 x 8'6 "		
Super Harboard Harbor - Sealed Splines		
4,000 pcs. 3/16" - 1x8'10"		
Requirements for 500 cars - only 50% may be purchased.		
All above should be British Columbia stock if at all possible. However, will consider U.S. stock if unable to secure elsewhere. We must have point of origin with your quotation.		
Please advise approximate shipping schedule and amount of our commission included.		

F. O. B. POINT______________________

PLEASE STATE POINT OF ORIGIN______________________ AND ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE______________

SIGN HERE______________________

______________________ DATE______________ plywood called for must originate in British Columbia where the bulk of the mills are unorganized. United States products will be accepted only if B. C. products are unavailable. Point of origin must be shown with orders; a fact that can mean only one thing—B. C. orders get preference.

Odd specifications is another device by which Washington and Oregon mills are excluded from competing for English business. United States mills have long standardized their dimensions to the most popular sizes so that customers can be protected. Most new orders for lumber and plywood for England call for unusual specifications, specifications which B. C. mills can more readily meet, especially if forewarned concerning them.

Added together, these things mean that many U. S. lumber workers walk the streets in idleness while the tax dollars they pay furnish work for low-paid unorganized workers in many Canadian mills. A number of Canadian mills and logging operators are organized under the Brotherhood banner. But they, too, are feeling the pinch from vast ECA orders flowing to non-union plants. British orders are usually huge. By restricting them to B. C. products, every broken down mill in the province, regardless of how underpaid and exploited its crew may be, gets a share of the work. And in British Columbia there are many mills manned almost exclusively by over-worked and under-paid oriental labor. Because of the discriminatory policy being followed in such lumber and lumber products procurements, here is what is happening:

The United Kingdom's total outlay in 1948 for imported lumber, logs, plywood and other basic timber products was nearly $376,000,000; $82,000,000 less than in 1947. Combined imports from the U. S. and Canada were cut by $103,000,000.

A larger proportionate cut was made in imports from the U. S. The $28,000,000 charged against imports from the U. S. in 1948 represented a decrease of 61%. The $108,000,000 in imports from Canada was a decrease of 35%.

DROPS IN IMPORTS FROM U. S.
1947 to 1948

Softwood lumber	–	59%
Hardwood lumber	–	45%
Railway ties	–	90%
Veneers	–	55%
Plywood	–	87%

Procurement authorizations for Canadian timber approved by ECA through January 1949 totaled $30,624,000; those for the U. S. totaled $7,676,000. As of May 1st, B. C. mills had supplied 127,053,057 feet to Great Britain. Oregon and Washington mills combined shipped only 7,313,039 feet during the same period, according to a national business publication.

There is no quarrel with Canadian lumber and lumber products which are manufactured under union conditions. Whenever and wherever organized Canadian mills can underbid United States mills, the business belongs to them without question; particularly when the products carry our Union Label as do so many of the products produced in organized mills in Oregon and Washington. But when credit, largely provided by the United States tax dollars, is used to completely shut out United States mills through outright discrimination or through unwieldy specification, it seems grossly unfair.

Labor Education In Action

By **PAUL SWAITY, St. Louis Labor Education Project**

★ ★

LABOR union officers have learned that there are ways of teaching members that unionism means more than just carrying cards. It was often the fault of the unions and their officers that members showed no interest in what was going on until they had complaints to make. Modern education methods are correcting these problems. There is no magic formula for transforming inactive members into enthusiastic supporters, but systematic, carefully thought out programs are showing good results. The solution can only be prescribed when the causes for member apathy have been determined. The causes will determine where and how to begin.

Local "X" set up their program by selecting a responsible committee of five members. The committee took its first step by critically evaluating the next monthly meeting. Here are the conditions the committee found important to record:

1. Many members came early and stood around restlessly at the back of the hall with nothing to do. Some drifted out to the tavern near by. Several failed to return.
2. The meeting scheduled for 8 o'clock did not begin until 8:25.
3. The members sat in small scattered cliques. One clique sat at the very back of the hall where they carried on a separate conversation.
4. The executive sat on a high stage about 20 ft. from the first row of chairs.
5. The chairman and secretary spoke over a public address system which loudly resounded through the large hall.
6. Only ten different members, including the chairman, spoke during the evening.
7. The secretary read all the reports in full. This lasted about 18 minutes. The committee felt that half these reports were of little value or interest to the members.
8. On three occasions the president and the secretary kept members waiting while they ironed out certain things between themselves.
9. The president was inclined to mumble when he spoke. He lacked enthusiasm in his talk.
10. The president did not show any interest in getting the opinion of the audience. He did not prevent discussion, but neither did he encourage it.

During a period of two weeks the committee held interviews with various members of the union. Important comments pertaining to the union heard in the lunch and wash rooms were recorded.

The information gathered by the committee was carefully studied. After much discussion the following suggestions were presented to the executive of the union:

1. In order to give the members who come early something to do, the

following activities might be set up under a special committee.

a. Literature on social security, workmen's compensation, labor laws, labor history as well as labor newspapers and periodicals could be neatly arranged on a table at the back of the hall.

b. An attractive bulletin board carefully kept up to date could form a background for the reading material.

2. The meetings should always begin on time. The secretary ought to summarize the long reports.

3. The members should be asked to sit in a compact group immediately in front of the executives. At small meetings the use of the stage should be discouraged.

4. The president and secretary ought to carefully prepare their agenda ahead of time. Emphasis ought to be placed on material which will be of interest to the members.

5. The president should make every attempt to involve as many people as possible in the subject matter of the meeting. It would be advisable for him to direct questions to certain people. No one should be allowed to dominate the floor of the meeting.

6. Arrangements ought to be made to have an interesting speaker, labor films, or any other activity which would create interest and discussion at every meeting.

7. Certain meetings should be designated for the members to bring their wives. (The program at these meetings should be so designed as to win the allegiance of the wives of the union members.)

8. Union members should be kept well informed of city, state and federal legislation. A special legislation and social action committee should be assigned this job. Recommendation is made that legislation deemed unfavorable by the union membership be protested actively and favorable legislation encouraged.

9. Many members are not collecting the workmen's compensation due them. It is recommended by the committee that arrangements be made to provide information through a speaker or otherwise help to insure members from loss.

10. Some new members coming into the union have little interest in the labor movement. It is recommended that special orientation classes be set up for new members. The classes should explain the history, structure and function of the union and the responsibility of the members to it. All new members would not get membership cards until they have attended at least three of these meetings.

11. Some workers are complaining that the stewards are inactive. The reason seems to be that many stewards are new and don't know what their job calls for. The committee recommends that a course in shop steward training be set up.

12. The union member's children deserve special attention. The committee recommends that a special committee be set up to conduct Saturday programs for the children of the union members:—Movies, tours through the shops where the parents work, hobby shows, etc.

Two months have passed since the committee made its report. Only several of the proposals have thus far been inaugurated. The union has taken new life. It is no longer only the executives who are concerned with building the union. The job has been handed down to the members. At least fifty people are directly involved in carrying out this program.

PLANE GOSSIP

RIGHT AFTER MARRIAGE

June being the traditional month of romance and marriage, Joe Paup, the pool room Socrates, turned his fertile thoughts to love and romance, with the result that the following immortal words emerged from his lips:

"A man courting a girl shouldn't keep telling her that he is unworthy of her. Let it come to her as a surprise."

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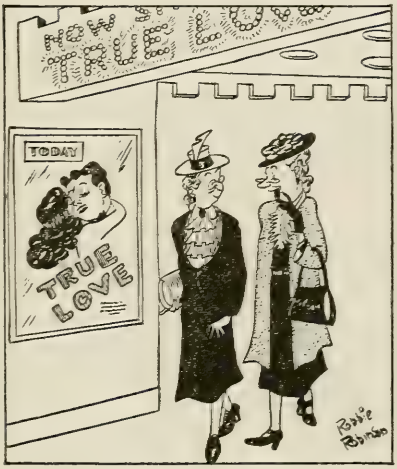
LONG OVERDUE

At long last, there is some evidence that Congress may undertake a long-overdue investigation of lobbyists and lobbying. Not only Washington but all state legislatures as well are overrun with these well-heeled parasites who try to influence legislation by hook or crook. We certainly hope Congress does a thorough job on them.

And this brings to mind our favorite story about lobbyists.

First Lobbyist: "As soon as I realized it was a crooked business, I got out of it."

Second Lobbyist: "Yeah? How much?"



I want to get hold of the book. If the movie was that good the book must be a dilly!

NOT IN THE CARDS

Although American industry amassed some twenty billion dollars in profits in 1948, a great plea of poverty in being made by the industrialists. The way they tell it, twenty billion is chicken feed on account of dollars do not buy as much as they used to (Which is news to the housewife). However, they choose to ignore the fact that 1948 profits are approximately four times as high as 1939 profits.

They sort of remind us of the doctor who was going to perform an operation on a neurotic.

"I suppose the operation will be dangerous?" asked the nervous little patient.

"Nonsense," retorted the doctor. "For forty dollars you couldn't buy a dangerous operation."

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A LITTLE COMPLICATED

During the past year, the government has spent something like three hundred million dollars keeping up the price of potatoes alone. How much has been spent bolstering the prices of other farm products is anybody's guess. Now the Department of Agriculture is coming up with a new kind of formula. It is a little too complicated for us but the gist of the idea seems to be that through some sort of fancy figuring the Department is going to bring about high profits to farmers and low prices to consumers; which would be about like the building industry saying that it was going to start building houses that are small on the outside and big on the inside.

We certainly hope that the idea developed by the Department of Agriculture will work, but from where we sit it sounds something like our Grandpa's idea for keeping apples from spoiling.

"To keep apples from spoiling," our Gramps always said, "place the barrel in a cool room in a house with eight growing kids."

EQUALITY FOR ALL

This month will see millions of young Americans graduating from school; some from college and many more from high school. One and all they will enter the world as free men—free to go as far and as fast as their individual talents and ambitions will take them. The son of the immigrant parents will have every bit as good a chance as the son of an industrial tycoon. If there is a future President in this year's graduating class, he may just as likely come from a carpenter's or miner's family as from a bank president's. That is America.

Last year an obviously hard-worked and foreign born old couple sat in the audience at the graduation exercises of a large Eastern university. Among the graduating students was their eldest son. During the address of the president of the university who wore his academic robes, the little old lady turned to her husband and asked: "What he say?"

"Who?"

"That man in big, black nightgown."

"Him? Oh, he say school is out."

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UP TO DATE

A reader who is apparently a communist sympathiser writes in to bawl us out for belittling Russia and the Soviet system.

"Do not underestimate Russia," he says, "in many respects the Russians are far ahead of Americans."

Just the other day we read something that convinces us the fellow may have a point. It seems Russian railroad stations are equipped with the most modern de-lousing machines in the world. At the same time you can't find a single one in America. Maybe that is what the guy meant.

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CHEAPER THAT WAY

In a St. Louis grocery store there is a sign that reads:

"Ladies! Please do not squeeze the bread. Each loaf is fresh today. Also, please do not squeeze the tomatoes, peaches or cantaloupes. If you just have to squeeze something, call for the manager. That way there will be no financial loss."

STILL CRITICAL

Last month the Berlin blockade was lifted by the Russians, but only after many months of heroic work by the Air Force proved that America could sustain Berliners by air forever if necessary. Some people view the lifting of the blockade by Russia as a sign of overtures toward friendliness. But too often in the past a supposedly friendly gesture by the Kremlin turned out to be a trap and a snare. To our way of thinking, the situation between Russia and this country is still about like the two old ladies in the small town. After a good deal of work the minister succeeded in getting the two old ladies together. In fact they even met in the parsonage.

After shaking hands, the two old ladies stared at each other in silence. Finally one of them blurted: "Well, Mrs. Tyler, I wishes you everything you wishes me."

"There you are," snapped Mrs. Tyler, turning toward the minister, "who's saying nasty things now?"

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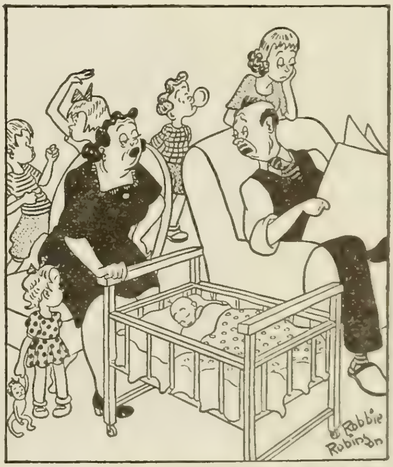
JOE IS AN EXPERT

Joe Paup, who is still enjoying the vacation he started in 1905, greeted the start of the 1949 vacation season with great enthusiasm.

"Vacation season," says Joe, "is that glorious period of the year when you are free to go anywhere your wife chooses."



Dear, don't you think it is time you learned a new song?

BUILDERS FORESEE LOWER COSTS

* * *

BUILDING COST trends and expectancies, and economic adjustments within the building industry which have taken place since the peaks in volume and costs were reached last year, are revealed in an opinion survey among builders conducted by F. W. Dodge Corporation, a fact finding organization for the construction industry, the findings of which were made public last month.

The survey shows that costs of building single-family houses and large-type buildings in the nation as a whole declined 5 per cent between May 1, 1948 and May 1 of this year.

It reveals further that costs are expected by November of this year to decline another 8 per cent, builders in general anticipating a downward movement through the remainder of the current building season.

While three out of ten builders surveyed report adequate supplies of all materials and equipment, the remaining 70 per cent are still hampered in their operations by short supplies of one or more of the metals, metal products, masonry materials or lumber and millwork items.

Approximately one quarter of the builders reported that no materials continue at peak price levels or continue to rise, but the remaining three find one or more items, particularly in the metals and metal products group and in the masonry materials group, are at their peak or continue to rise.

There has been noted a real improvement in two factors; namely, excessive time required in shopping for and obtaining materials, and irregular deliveries of materials, both of which were important cost inflation elements in the immediate postwar years.

There was almost unanimous opinion that the productivity per man hour of on-site building craftsmen has improved during the last year, with 10 per cent improvement being most often mentioned. Further improvement in productivity of both skilled and unskilled workers during the remainder of the year is expected.

Lump-sum contract letting has returned as general practice in the building industry, the builders indicate, with 72 per cent reporting that three quarters or more of their current work is being done under firm-bid contracts. During the immediate postwar period of soaring costs, many builders were accepting only cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts in order to protect themselves against losses on work done.

The questions asked, summaries of opinions, and important regional variations, follow:

1. In the area of your operations, are building costs higher or lower than they were twelve months ago?

(a) Single-family houses

Analysis: 74.80 per cent of those answering the question reported costs *lower.* The median percentage decline, including those answering *higher, lower* and *same,* was 5 per cent. The extremes were reported by the Mountain States where 46.14 reported costs *lower* with the median there showing no change, and the Pacific states where 81.40 of those answering reported costs *lower* with the median decline reported as 10 per cent.

(b) Large-type buildings

Analysis: 77.28 per cent of those answering the question reported costs *lower.* The median percentage decline, including those answering *higher, lower* and *same* was 5 per cent. The extremes were reported by the Mountain States where only 49.5 per cent reported costs *lower,* with the median indicating a decline of 3 per cent, and the South Atlantic States where 94.60 per cent reported costs *lower* with the median for all answering being a decline of 8 per cent.

2. If the current trend is downward in your area, how long (in months) do you expect the downward trend to continue?

Analysis: 73 per cent of those returning the questionnaire answered *downward,* the remainder giving no answer. The median expectancy of length of the downward movement was six months. The most extreme regional variation was reported in the South Atlantic States where 87.93 per cent of those returning the questionnaire answered *downward,* with the median duration being six months.

3. If the current trend is downward, how far do you expect it to go (in percentage below present costs)?

Analysis: 69 per cent of those returning the questionnaire answered *downward,* 9.27 per cent answered stable and 21.94 per cent did not answer the question. Of those answering, 88.11 replied *downward* and 11.88 per cent replied stable. The median downward costs trend was estimated at 8 per cent, including the figures from the downward and stable answers. Several areas reported a downward cost drop expectancy of 10% per cent, namely, New England, West North Central, South Atlantic, West South Central, and Pacific Coast States. The Middle Atlantic, East South Central and Mountain States estimated the decline expectancy at 5 to 6 per cent.

4. Do either of the following factors affect costs in any significant way at the present time?

(a) Excessive time required in shopping for and obtaining materials.

Analysis: 82.86 per cent reported *no* and 17.13 per cent reported *yes.* In no region was the percentage of *yes* answers more than 27.50.

(b) Irregular deliveries of materials

Analysis: 68 per cent reported *no* and 32 per cent reported *yes.* However, more than 55 per cent reported *yes* to the question in the West North Central States. In the Pacific Coast States 77 per cent considered irregular deliveries of materials a factor affecting costs.

5. What materials, if any, are still tight in your market?

Analysis: 28.18 per cent answering the question reported *none.* However, one or more metals and metal products were indicated in short supply by 61.51 per cent of those answering, 20.09 per cent mentioned one or more masonry materials, and 13.72 per cent listed lumber and millwork. Many reported shortages in the three generic classifications. Metals and metal products were reported in especially tight supply in the Mountain States.

6. What materials continue at peak price levels or continue to rise?

Analysis: 24.75 per cent of those answering the question reported *none.* However, 66.17 per cent mentioned one or more masonry materials, 60.78 mentioned one or more metals or metal products, and 14.21 listed lumber and millwork. The materials price picture was somewhat uniform in all regions except in the Mountain States where peak or rising prices seemed predominant.

7. Has the productivity per man hour of on-site workers improved this year as compared with 1948? (Answer in percentage of improvement, if the answer is *yes.*)

Analysis: 84.18 of those answering the question answered *yes,* and 15.81 per cent answered *no.* Only 2.7 per cent of the respondents failed to answer the question. The median percentage of improvement in the year was 10. Those regions reporting less than 10 per cent improvement were New England, 5; Middle Atlantic States, 5; East South Central, 5; Mountain States, 5. No regions reported more than 10 per cent improvement.

8. With regard to the remainder of 1949, do you expect increased output per man hour?

(a) Skilled building craftsmen

Analysis: 67.05 per cent of those answering said *yes* and 32.95 per cent said *no.* There were no exceptional regional differences of opinion. In each area more than half of the respondents expected the improvement to continue.

(b) Unskilled labor

Analysis: 67.28 per cent of the respondents said *yes* and 32.71 per cent said *no.* In all areas excepting the Mountain States a majority answered *yes.* In this region 55.5 per cent said *no.*

9. Is overtime pay a significant cost item in your current operations?

Analysis: 89 per cent of the respondents said *no,* and 11 per cent answered *yes.* Only in the West North Central region did overtime pay figure rather prominently. Here 35 per cent listed it as a significant item in costs.

10. What percentage of your current dollar volume of work is being done on a lump-sum contract basis?

Analysis: 24.01 per cent reported that all of their work was being done on a lump-sum basis; 26.55 per cent reported 90 to 99 per cent on a firm bid basis; 21.01 per cent reported 75 to 89 per cent on lump-sum basis; and 28.40 per cent reported less than three quarters of their current work on lump-sum contracts. There did not appear to be inordinate regional differences in contract letting practices.

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Permits For Construction On Uptrend

Homebuilders in the entire nation started 95,000 new permanent non-farm dwelling units in May, Secretary of Labor Tobin announced in releasing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' May figures on housing starts.

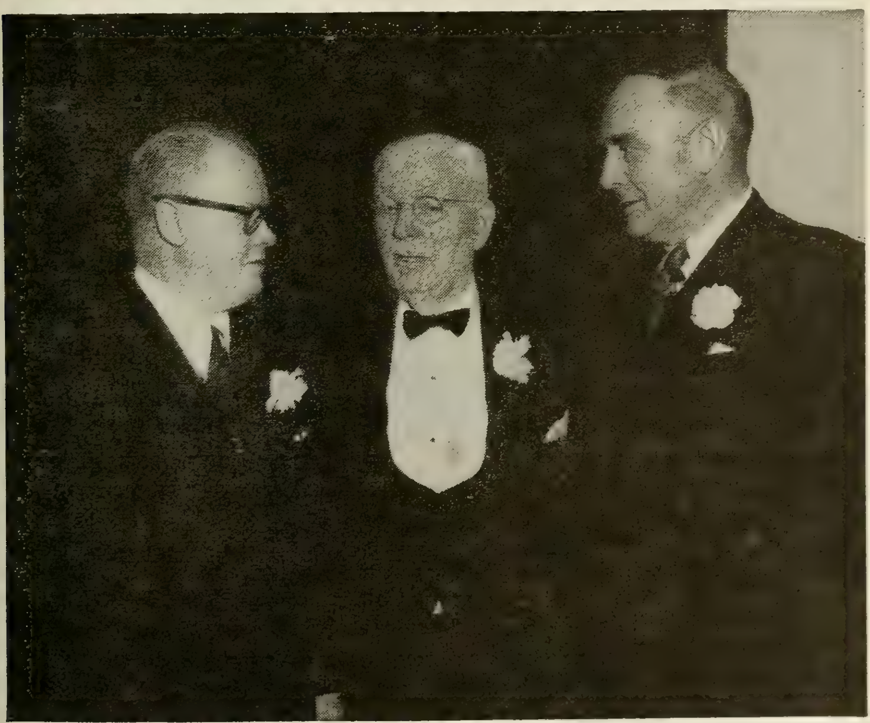
"This is 9,000 more than were put under construction in April and is within 5 per cent of the record 100,300 units put under construction in May 1949," Mr. Tobin said.

Preliminary estimates show that builders have started 343,400 new dwelling units in the first 5 months of 1949. Although housing starts in 1949 have dropped as compared with last year, the gap between production in 1948 is lessening as the 1949 building season progresses.

This year, building permits for planned new housing were still on the uptrend in May. Thus, the peak in housing starts will probably occur later this year than last.

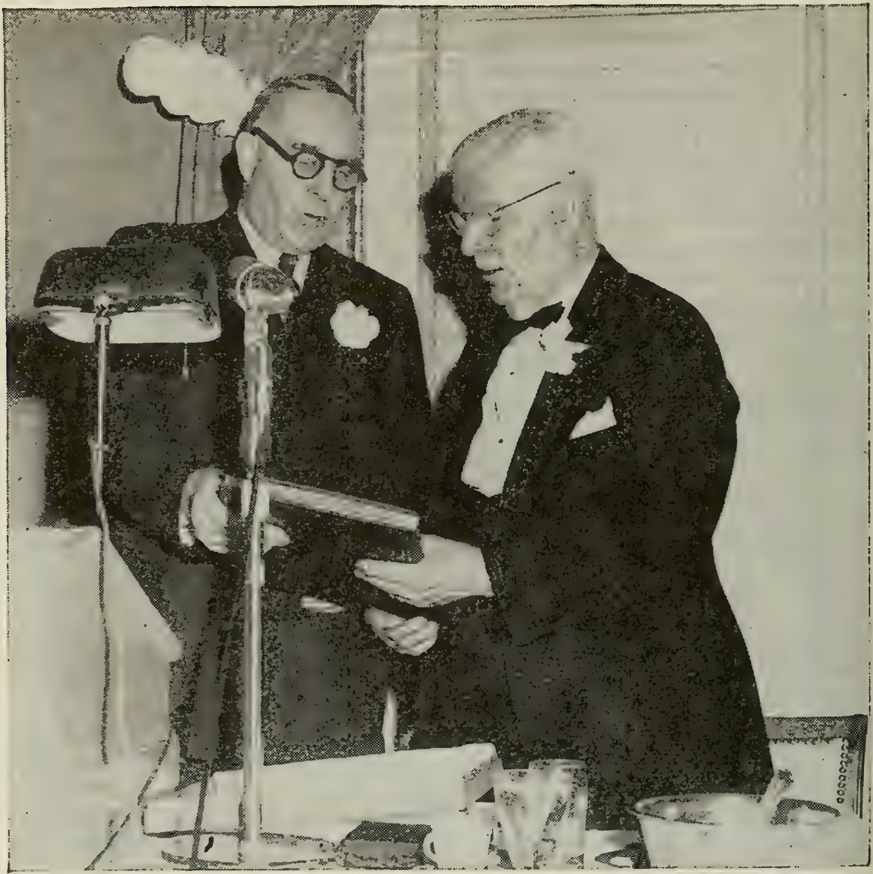
New York Honors Frank Duffy

IN A never-to-be-forgotten manner, the New York District Council of Carpenters, on the night of May 7th, paid tribute to General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy with a testimonial dinner at the Commodore Hotel. Even though of necessity invitations had to be limited to officers and delegates, comprising the District Council and affiliated Unions, almost a thousand friends and guests were on hand to pay homage to our Brotherhood's "Grand Old Man of Labor," whose faithful and untiring efforts, in behalf of the working man for over half a century, have endeared him to all who believed in the principles and aims of organized labor. The day before, Brother Duffy reached his eighty-eighth birthday and as a result the affair took on the nature of a birthday celebration as well as a sincere testimonial to a good and faithful servent whose steadfastness and strength contributed much to growth and progress of organized labor in general and our own United Brotherhood in particular.



Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board Member, (left) and Charles Hansen, New York District Council president, (right) chat with the United Brotherhood's "Grand Old Man."

In addition to the officers and delegates of the New York District Council and affiliates, representatives of our Brotherhood from the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois and Pennsylvania were present. So was the entire General Executive Board. The American Federation of Labor was represented by President William Green, First Vice-President William L. Hutcheson and Second Vice-President Matthew Woll. Other special guests included Charles Tuttle, Brotherhood Counsel in New York; Joseph O. Carson, Chief Counsel from Indianapolis, and Attorney Frank X. Ward, also of Indianapolis.



General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy (right) receiving the hand-lettered portfolio of congratulatory resolutions from Charles Hansen, president of the New York District Council.

Dozens of telegrams extending congratulations to Brother Duffy and expressing regret at being unable to attend were received from dozens of prominent people both in and out of the labor movement.

Playing of the Star Spangled Banner, followed by a short invocation by the Reverend William J. Kelley, opened the evening. Brother Charles Johnson, Jr., Executive Board Member from the First District, presided as toastmaster. In a brilliant address, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, paid high tribute to Brother Duffy for the great contribution he has made to the progress of labor in America. Green also recounted the stellar part our Brotherhood has played in the development of the American Federation of Labor, starting with the year 1887, when the Federation was chartered, and our Brotherhood with its 25,000 members formed the backbone of it. He also recalled the many struggles which labor has undergone in the last fifty years and sounded the warning that anti-labor legislation is the challenge we must meet today. On behalf of the officers of the Federation and its eight million members, he extended congratulations and best wishes to Brother Duffy.

Matthew Woll, Federation Vice-President, and Charles Tuttle, Brotherhood Counsel, also spoke glowingly of the stellar part Brother Duffy has played in the labor movement down through the years. They called to the attention of the guests the many changes for the better which have taken place during the lifetime of Brother Duffy to date. In a short but moving address, General President William L. Hutcheson eulogized the work and loyalty of his old-time co-officer and fellow worker for the past forty years. He wished Brother Duffy good luck, good health, and long life, and when the two old chums clasped hands and pledged loyalty to each other, the vast audience cheered to the echo.

The closing speaker was Brother Duffy. Calling on his vast store of historical information, he gave a brief but highly informative resume of the long and hard struggles which beset organized labor down the years. Few men ever had his capacity for remembering dates and incidents, and, as a result, few men can give as authentic a historical background as Brother Duffy. He surprised the audience by telling them that the New York District Council was this year celebrating its sixtieth anniversary, having been organized in April, 1889. He pointed out that he had never had any desire to be a General Officer but that he was drafted, and, like a good soldier, he "obeyed orders." He has been drafted ever since. In closing, he thanked the New York District Council and all its affiliates for the kindness, courtesy, friendship and honors, past and present, they conferred on him.

During the evening, Brother Duffy was presented some fifty or more embossed resolutions, suitably bound in book form, from Local Unions in New York City, bearing tributes to the esteem and admiration in which he is held throughout the city. He was also presented with a gold plated Life Membership Card in the United Brotherhood on behalf of the officers and members of Local Union No. 488, his own Local. Presentation was made by Brother Charles Hansen, President of the New York District Council.

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SAN DIEGO BROTHER IS ACTIVE INVENTOR

Out in San Diego, California, some 200 men and women with an inventive turn of mind have formed the Inventors Club. Treasurer of the club is none other than Brother Daniel C. Robbins, long time member of the United Brotherhood. At present an active member of Local Union No. 2020, Brother Robbins first joined the United Brotherhood at Selma, Alabama, in 1905.

Among the inventions credited to Brother Robbins is a new kind of tilting table for bed-ridden people and convalescents. Called a "utilitable" it has many advantages over the conventional model.

In the field of toys and furniture he has a number of other inventions.

THE LOCKER

A Whizz of a Quiz if you know your Biz.

By JOHN HART, Local 366, New York, N. Y.

The answers to these questions are on page 33. Take credit alongside f you can answer and add up your score.

MENSURATION

(That branch of mathematics which deals with length, area and volume.)

1. The perimeter of a building 40 ft. 9 ins. by 26 ft. 7 ins. is?------ 10
2. A bin is 6 ft. long, 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, 2 ft. 8 ins. high. How much higher must it be built in order to hold 50 cu. ft?------ 25
3. How many pieces 9 x 12 x 15 inches can be gotten from a board 2 ft. x 1 ft. 6 ins?------ 25
4. A fence 24 ft. x 42 ft. 8 ins. is taken down and re-erected as a square fence. What is the length of its sides?------ 15
5. A roof has a span of 32 ft. and a rise of 10 ft. 6 ins. How many sq. ft. are in the gable?------ 20

CARPENTRY

6. What is a No. 6 plane called?------How long is it?------ 20
7. Give two other names for a baseboard.------ 25
8. Measured in line with the riser how high would you keep a stair handrail? 27 ins.—40 ins.—32 ins.—36 ins.------ 10
9. To take out a common mortise lock, how many screws are removed? ------ 5
10. If a 16 d. nail were driven through two thicknesses of dressed 2 x 4 how far would it project at the other side?------ 15

WOODS

11. This wood is brownish in color, oily, very durable under any condition, grows in India, much used in Shipbuilding------ 20
12. Wooden plane stocks are usually made of, Birch—Beech—Maple—Elm? ------ 15
13. Your brace head and handle are most likely to be, Lignora—Cocobolo—Iron-nut—Jebola? ------ 10
14. A good hard wood level is preferably, Ash—Cherry—Oak—Poplar? ------ 15
15. Which of these woods is considered best for fence posts, Yellow Pine—Hemlock—Chestnut—Satinwood?------ 5

COMMON GUMPTION

(No education needed to answer these. Just use your head.)

16. A carpenter has a pocketful of mixed iron and brass screws, all one size. What is the least number he can pull out and be absolutely sure he has either 2 brass or 2 iron screws?------ 25
17. If a church clock strikes 5 in 4 seconds how long will it take to strike 11? ------ 25
18. A woman pointing to a man says to her father, "That man's mother was my mother's mother-in-law." What relation was she to the man? ------ 25
19. A carpenter puts a vision light in a door. Complaint is made that it is too small. He makes it twice as large but the height and width are the same. How could this be?------ 25
20. What two numbers multiplied together equal 13?------ 25

Total points 360

THE TRUSTEES PROBLEM

A Financial Secretary handed his Trustees this statement. They're stil working on it trying to figure where the odd dollar came from.

SICK FUND: On hand January 1------$50.00

Withdrawn	Jan. 3	$20.00	Balance	left	$30.00
”	Jan. 9	15.00	”	”	15.00
”	Feb. 1	9.00	”	”	6.00
”	Mar. 2	6.00	”	”	.00
		$50.00			$51.00

Education For What?

★

THAN EDUCATION, few subjects are closer to the heart of the American working people. It was the working people of the nation who dreamed of and fought for free education down the years. Today it is still the working people who, through their unions, are constantly demanding and fighting for bigger and better educational opportunities for all children. The fact that America enjoys the finest educational system in the world is no accident. Rather it is the result of unceasing zeal for better educational opportunities for all on the part of millions of American working people. That zeal has paid dividends.

Today seventeen times as many American boys and girls finish high school as do European children. Fifty times as many American youngsters get a chance at a college education as do their counterparts in France or Spain or Italy. That is a record of which all can be proud. And even greater progress seems destined for the immediate future. Particularly is this true at the college level. The American university of today is a far cry from the stilted, hide-bound institution our forefathers knew. Then education was a prerogative of children of wealthy and professional people. Not so today, however. Today children of all classes and all creeds rub shoulders at institutions of higher learning. Working one's way through college has become the traditional badge of accomplishment.

How much progress has been made along this line can be gleaned from a study of statistics. Whereas in 1900 less than four per cent of our boys and girls between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one were attending college, by 1940 that figure had risen to fifteen percent. Since 1940 the educational benefits contained in the G.I. Bill of Rights have roughly doubled college enrollment; a fact which makes it safe to predict that fully twenty-five per cent of our youth in the college age bracket is now in school.

With veterans getting financial aid in the pursuit of higher learning, and with such groups as medical students also getting monetary concessions, it is not difficult to visualize the day when all youngsters of college caliber will be getting free education such as the primary and secondary schools now provide. In the not too distant future probably every child with a desire and a capacity for a college education will be in a position to achieve it.

With the physical setup of our educational system there is no quarrel. It is the best in the world. However, there is some cause for alarm as to what is being taught and as to what we are educating our children for. A recent book by Professors Alfred Kakler and Ernest Hamburger entitled "Education For An Industrial Age" touches on this subject in great detail. Like many other thinking Americans, the authors feel that our schools have been overemphasizing desk work and neglecting the manual and technological skills. The implication is that white collar work is more desirable and more rewarding than manual work. Liberal arts are heavily underscored while manual skills are relatively ignored. Yet the vast bulk will have to earn their livelihood in manual trades.

In this highly industrialized age, this is tending to put the cart before the horse. A few figures readily bear out this theory. A healthy percentage of U.S. craftsmen are more than forty-five years old. For every twelve of these artisans who are soon to drop out of their particular fields, replacements are being trained as follows: eight electrical workers, four sheet metal workers, three machinists, not quite one building tradesman, and less than one-fifth of one tool and die maker.

Put another way, some eighty per cent of our youngsters are being educated in one form or another of the liberal arts while the other twenty per cent is being educated in manual and technical skills. Yet by the very nature of our economy, seven out of ten youngsters now entering the world will have to gravitate toward more or less skilled labor of one sort or another. Under these circumstances, it appears that the educational system has not been too realistic during recent years. With statistics like these, is seems fairly obvious that the nation may shortly run out of skilled labor which forms the backbone of our economic life.

There is no quarrel with giving children the broadest possible education in culture and the liberal arts. General education in the classics, in philosophy and in art adds to the richness and fullness of life. Education broadens the perspective and increases poise and self-confidence. No person, either child or adult, can get too much of it. Yet if our educational system, in addition to instilling a love of culture in our children, also instills in them a revulsion for manual labor by which a vast majority will have to earn their livelihoods, it lacks the realistic approach.

It is a settled fact that fascism in Europe thrived on the discontent of hundreds of thousands of frustrated white collar workers. Annually some 750,000 youngsters in this nation leave high school expecting to enter the fanciful world of deep-carpeted offices and solid mahogany desks. By the very nature of things, many are forced to turn to more or less skilled labor, and often they do so with a sense of futility and defeat because their training was not realistic enough. Many probably make a reasonable adjustment, but many others probably let their sense of defeat sour their entire lives.

Ironically enough, the manual skills are considerably more rewarding than office work, both from the monetary standpoint and from the personal satisfaction standpoint. Through organization, skilled mechanics have elevated their wage scales to the point where the average skilled workman receives considerably more pay per hour than the man who pushes a pen or beats a typewriter.

In the office work field employers are long on fancy titles and short on wage boosts. Many an office worker has a high-sounding title such as "Assistant to the Assistant Office Manager" but the pay that goes with the job is anything but fancy. It is the old "carrot in front of the horse" technique. The boss keeps dangling the carrot of promotion in front of the office worker but few ever catch up with it.

To some people a fancy title and an opportunity to wear a white shirt to work are more important than an adequate wage, but to the vast bulk of people a decent living standard is the prime consideration. To this latter group, the skilled trades offer much more opportunity than office work. Perhaps some day the office workers will see the light and organize themselves thoroughly, and thereby elevate their wage standards. But until that day comes, skilled craftsmanship will offer better monetary rewards.

But aside from the earnings aspect, the manual trades offer considerably more in the way of personal satisfaction than does office work. The man who can lay out a stairway or frame a roof or machine a piece of steel to minute specifications knows a satisfaction the man who spends eight hours a day writing little figures in a big book can never know. To the skilled craftsman practically every job is a challenge and an opportunity to use ingenuity and originality. By contrast office work consists of endless repetition of routine work. And the office worker never gets to know the satisfaction that comes from seeing something develop and grow from his skillful manipulation of materials and tools.

True, many assembly line jobs are monotonous and repetitious, but these are on their way out as electric eyes and other automatic devices take over. Meanwhile the demand for manual skills increases rather than decreases. More complicated machines mean skillful men are needed to service them. The need for the all-round mechanic is greater than it ever was.

Up to now the United States has avoided a shortage of skilled manpower by immigration. However, the immigration bars are now up. The flood of European cabinetmakers, metalworkers, carpenters, etc. that kept the supply of skilled manpower at high peak has slowed down to a trickle. Statistics indicate that the United States is training barely half enough craftsmen to keep industry adequately supplied as older men retire.

As far as organized labor is concerned, it is making a sincere effort to meet the challenge. Our own Brotherhood apprenticeship program is expanding rapidly. From the standpoint of effectiveness it is probably the most efficient in the labor movement. We, at least, are doing our part.

However, the basic problem rests with the classroom. Our schools must recognize the fact that three-quarters of our working population is, and will continue to be, engaged in manual and technical labor. The place to face up to the fact is in the classroom. We neither want nor need to educate less. But we ought to make our education as realistic as possible. Working with one's hands ought no longer to be stigmatized as something less desirable than pushing a pen or bucking an adding machine, for, in truth no greater fallacy exists in our modern world.

In the final analysis, no matter how many facilities are provided, the student's choice of future will depend largely upon the social values that have been drilled into him. Young people will not go eagerly into technical and manual work unless it offers dignity, material ease, and an acceptable social status. We have already endowed manual labor with a measure of material ease through collective bargaining and legislative reform. But we can go one step forward. There is no reason to boggle at the final point: that there is nothing wrong with being a factory worker that being an educated factory worker won't cure. We had better reconcile ourselves to all the facts, for there can never be training enough for all the jobs that Americans must accomplish, at home and abroad. We had also better act fast, if we don't want restless hordes of vocational D.P.'s roaming about in our midst.

Editorial

Unionism, Antidote For Delinquency

With just cause the nation is becoming increasingly alarmed over the persistent rise in both juvenile delinquency and adult crime. Much is read and heard these days about these twin evils which are threatening the very foundations of our society. A variety of programs and procedures is being offered for dealing with delinquents both adult and juvenile.

Yet basically there is no more potent force in the war on crime and delinquency than the organized labor movement. Whereas most programs developed by professional reformers concern themselves with people who have already become moral delinquents, labor strikes at the very heart of the problem—the conditions which make for delinquency. No one denies that poverty, insecurity, educational deficiencies, inadequate living conditions and lack of congenial surroundings are the cultures in which the seeds of crime and delinquency flourish. In an outstanding study of vice conditions entitled "A Decade of Probation," prepared by the Probation Department of the Court of General Sessions in New York, it was found that a direct ratio exists between substandard living conditions and vice. The study reported:

"The substandard areas, notably those in Manhattan, were found to contain a greater percentage of delinquents per thousand of the population than the non-slum areas . . . . Twice as many juveniles adjudged delinquents came from the slums as compared with the non-slum areas."

Against the factors which go to make slums and blighted areas, organized labor is the most potent weapon in our society. No single group is fighting harder for decent living standards, better educational opportunities, adequate housing, elimination of exploitation, and the preservation of human dignity in all walks of life. By doing so, organized labor strikes at the very roots of the vice problem rather than concerning itself with the fruits.

In another New York report—the "Interim Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Delinquency"—we read:

". . . . it is clear that anything which makes the community a better place to live in will work to reduce delinquency. The better we can make our schools, the more good recreational facilities we can provide, the more happy homes we have with good housing and incomes sufficient to provide the necessities for modern living, the less delinquency there will be."

Can it be denied that labor, more than any other single element in our society, concerns itself primarily with "making the community a better place to live in?" The very essence of labor union philosophy revolves around better living standards, better working conditions and a better lot in life for those who must work with their hands and brains for a living. Human dignity and self-respect, no less than wages and conditions, are constant objectives of unionism.

In upholding the dignity of useful labor and its economic and moral right to share increasingly in the benefits and advantages of our expanding technological, scientific and cultural progress, the trade union movement is making a mighty contribution toward undermining the worship of "success" regardless of how it is achieved.

Unionism is considerably more than a mere vehicle for obtaining for working people better wages and working conditions, important as these things are; it is a great social and cultural force dedicated to the proposition that there is dignity to labor and self-respect inherent in all human beings. Like the great religions of the world, it preaches equality, fraternity and the brotherhood of man. Against the forces of evil which pervade the world today, it is a tower of strength.

Perhaps if some of the people in Washington who are today seeking to pass labor-crippling legislation understood these things better, their inclination to do the bidding of the vested interests might not be so keen. When the day comes when poverty, insecurity and substandard living conditions are eliminated, the bulk of the credit will belong to organized labor. What hurts labor only delays that great day by that much.

Freedom Can Be Lost Many Ways

It was the late Huey Long, a shrewd man if anything, who once said: "If totalitarianism ever comes to this country it will be under the guise of anti-totalitarianism." His words may have seemed preposterous at the time he uttered them, but developments in the thinking of the nation during the last few years have added a ring of truth to them. Somehow, somewhere along the line we are falling into the trap that the late kingfish shrewdly foresaw. In our efforts to combat communism we are jeopardizing the very institutions that keep and have always kept us free. In our fight against communism we may be creeping closer to a native brand of totalitarianism. Robert Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, touched on this matter at some length in a hearing on un-American activities at which he appeared as a witness under subpoena. A couple paragraphs of his testimony bear reprinting.

> "It is now fashionable to call anybody with whom you disagree a communist or a fellow-traveler. So Branch Rickey darkly hinted the other day that the attempt to eliminate the reserve clause in baseball contracts was the work of communists. One who criticizes the foreign policy of the United states, or the draft, or the Atlantic Pact, or who believes that our military establishment is too expensive can be called a fellow-traveler, for the Russians are of the same opinion. One who thinks that there are too many slums and too much lynching in America can be called a fellow-traveler, for the Russians say the same. One who opposes racial discrimination or the Ku Klux Klan can be called a fellow-traveler, for the Russians claim that they ought to be opposed. Anybody who wants any change of any kind in this country can be called a fellow-traveler, because the Russians want change in this country, too.

> "The constitution of the United States guarantees freedom of speech and the right of the people peaceably to assemble. The American way has been to encourage thought and discussion. We have never been afraid of thought and discussion. The whole educational system, and not merely the University of Chicago, is a reflection of the American faith in thought and discussion as the path to peaceful change and improvement. The danger to our institutions is not from the tiny minority who do not believe in them. It is from those who would mistakenly repress the free spirit upon which those institutions are built. The miasma of thought-control that is now spreading over the country is the greatest menace to the United States since Hitler."

When President Hutchins said, "it is now fashionable to call anyone with whom you disagree a communist" he epitomized the root of a good deal of our trouble. All of us hate communism so thoroughly that we let our hatred of it becloud our better judgement. If any person or any organization can pin a "communist" label on its opposition, that opposition is automatically discredited and weakened. Thus men like Congressman May and General Myers, two convicted grafters and chislers who used their high positions to extract money from the government at the time our nation was fighting for its very life immediately raised the cry of "communism" when their chicanery was exposed. An official of the real estate trust even branded Truman as a communist because he advocated public housing.

But the slip-shod practice of calling anyone with whom one might disagree communist is nothing to get alarmed about. However, the manner in which we are sometimes fighting communism is a matter to think about. Recently Congress passed a bill to set up a spy system. The spy agency is to be accountable to no one. Neither are its requests for appropriations to be questioned. That we need a spy system goes without saying. But just what does "spying" consist of? Suppose a man like anti-laborite Thurmond Arnold, who was once a high Justice Department official, got control of the spying agency? What would there be to prevent him from spying on organized labor? Nothing, is the answer. Maybe a hush-hush spy system that needs to answer to no one is necessary. Probably it is or otherwise Congress would never have set it up. But the danger inherent in such a setup is something to really think about. There are bills pending before Congress to gag all Army criticism, to set up censorship of newspapers and radio, to limit the right to assemble. If passed, any or all of them could be used against organized labor, and the Lord knows there are plenty of people in high places in Washington who consider all labor subversive. With the least excuse they would not hesitate to crack down on labor if they had the power, power which these bills could easily supply.

The threat of communism cannot be ignored nor discounted. It is too grave and there is too much at stake. Whatever means are required to beat down the menace must be adopted. All subversive elements must be rooted out and destroyed. But in the process we must be careful not to throw away the very freedoms we are trying to save from communism.

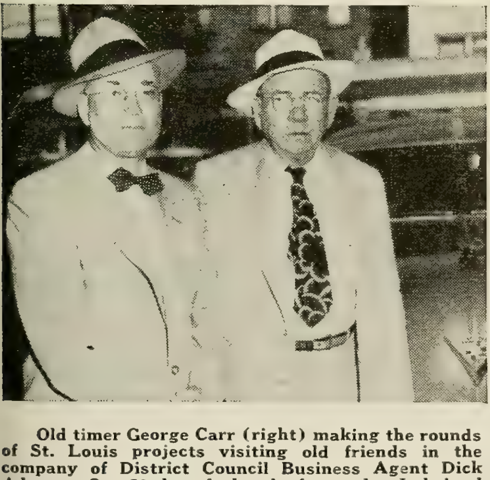
IT'S ALL ON THE HOUSE

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following article appeared in the June 1st issue of the St. Louis Labor Tribune. Because it gives some first hand information on a subject that is dear to all members—namely, our home for aged members at Lakeland—it is herewith reprinted in its entirety.*

★ ★ ★

AN OFFICIAL business agent has been making the rounds of construction jobs over St. Louis the past week with D. Richard Adams, a business representative of the AFL, St. Louis Carpenters District Council. He is George H. Carr, 70, a retired union carpenter, who is leading the *"life of Riley"* at the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida.

George, who is on what he describes as a *"60 day furlough,"* plans to return *"back home"* at Lakeland by July 21 when his *"furlough"* ends. In the meanwhile he is making the rounds of building projects with Adams, renewing old acquaintances with Brother carpenters and other old time building mechanics who worked with him on numerous jobs years ago.



Old timer George Carr (right) making the rounds of St. Louis projects visiting old friends in the company of District Council Business Agent Dick Adams. On 60-day furlough from the Lakeland Home, Brother Carr has been "lyrical" in his praise of conditions at the Florida haven for aged members maintained by the United Brotherhood.

And looking over some jobs, George, who is an all-round carpenter with 43 years of union membership behind him, 25 of them as a member of St. Louis Carpenters Local 47, is capable of making some mighty good suggestions to young fellows on the job—when asked to do so.

He intends to make the rounds during the next few weeks with other carpenter business agents, Val Ditch, Henry Weinreich and Roy Krehmeyer, and secretary-treasurer Erwin C. Meinert, during his visit to St. Louis, to meet as many old friends as possible.

But to George, Lakeland and the Carpenters Home is the closest thing to a terrestial heaven that you can find anywhere. No king or retired millionnaire could live a more healthful, carefree life. There is nothing to worry about. *"Everything is on the house,"* free food, clothing, housing, medical care, free barber facilities, free laundry, towels, linen, etc.

At present there are 263 retired carpenters living at the Home, which occupies 2,000 acres of rich, rolling Florida land, ten miles out of Lakeland and bordering on beautiful Lake Gibson.

The home is modern and kept modern. Two men each occupy a room. They receive three wholesome meals a day—all they can eat, and better and more varied meals can't be obtained anywhere. They are supplied with all the clothing they need, have their laundry collected every Monday morning; and get two tins of tobacco a week. If they prefer cigarettes, that is the only thing they have to buy from the convenient canteen which supplies these and any other delicacies they may desire.

They are subject to regular medical care and examination by the house physician. There is a dispensary and a hospital, and special diets are prescribed for those who need them. The general idea is to keep these old Brothers as guests as long as possible.

And for entertainment, there's plenty of it. There's a workshop for those who want to tinker, try hobbies, and make articles which they can sell for pocket money. There's an 18 hole golf course. Lake Gibson offers fine fishing. George said that the week he left, one of his neighbors caught a nine pound bass. Every year the Home buys a block of 1800 tickets to the Lakeland ball club, which is in the Southern League. The Detroit Tigers make Lakeland their winter training grounds and the old fans make it a business to visit the ball park when the Tigers are performing. About 90 of them see the ball game regularly while the home team is playing on the old home grounds.

They can visit the city of Lakeland any time they see fit, since bus tickets are free, to shop, take in a movie, or make friends with the townspeople. The spiritual and intellectual side of these members of this *"exclusive Lakeland Country Club"* is also attended to and regular all-denominational services are held. The library provides a wide variety of reading matter.

Many of the members living there are receiving old age pensions which are theirs to spend as they see fit. A few of the residents are well-fixed and reside there, not because they have to but because they like the company and the freedom from all care and worries.

George said he was surprised that other retired members who have no immediate family ties do not take advantage of this great philanthropy which the International Union makes available to all members over 65 who belonged to the union for 30 years.

Carr stated that due to fine business management the home was self-supporting, since 1800 of the 2,000 acres are devoted to growing citrus fruits which have commanded good prices in recent years. A dairy herd of 100 blooded cows keeps the home in milk and dairy bi-products; while more than 120 hogs assure a steady supply of meat.

George has no immediate family, but has six sisters and one brother living. He was born at Dixon, Illinois, joined the Carpenters Union 43 years ago, came to St. Louis, joined Local 47, and retired to the Home last year at the age of 69.

He was lyrical in his praise of the great union which made this splendid philanthropy possible. It is a living monument, he said, to William L. *"Big Bill"* Hutcheson, veteran general president of the Carpenter's International Union whose planning and foresight made the Home and its development possible.

Mr. Carr terminated his interviews with the *Labor Tribune* by stating that from his point of view *"The Carpenters' Home is the grandest place on earth."*

"It is located in the heart of Florida where the climate is ideal. The Brotherhood does not spare any trouble or expense to give the best service possible and to make the boys comfortable in their declining years."

"Everything is furnished," he repeated.

"When we need clothing we are taken uptown to the best stores to get them. For instance: This nice suit I'm wearing was the best they had in stock. My feet aren't comfortable in ordinary shoes, due to a break I suffered years ago. So, Goddard, the superintendent, took me over to where I could get "doctored shoes;" incidentally, they cost about $20. Best pair of shoes I ever had."

"Everything possible is done so that us old-timers can enjoy our last years of life on this earth. A lot of thought, planning and hard work have been put into our home by various persons both in and out of our organization."

"I don't want to detract from any of the many who helped to make our home; however, the greatest credit must go to our General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, because it was he who first realized the need for such a place, and it was he who carried the ball against passive resistance in getting the home established. This was back in the days of long ago when us old boys were too busy earning a living for ourselves and our families to think of the far future. Due to *'Big Bill's'* determination our home was made a reality.

"It is nice to be able to come back to St. Louis for a visit. Meeting old friends and visiting old familiar places brings back fond memories of good old days when I was younger—days that will never return for me.

"It was sure good to see Dick Adams and the boys doing so well. But I have my return ticket in my pocket to take me back home to Lakeland when I get ready."

Yes, it's smart to join a good American union and remain an active member of a Brotherhood which practices as well as preaches Brotherhood and in the Biblical sense, honors the aged in the ranks.

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AFL Sees No Depression Ahead

America's economy is so healthy and vigorous that a "serious business recession" is "almost impossible," the AFL Monthly Survey declared.

Even though unemployment is growing higher and may rise to 5,000,000 by July, the American people have certain and definite safeguards against a crash, the survey found. It took a generally bright view of the economic situation.

Following are the "strong sustaining forces" which the AFL said make a serious recession "almost impossible":

Employment is still very high, 12,500,000 above prewar; unemployment in May was 3,300,000 (1,500,000 above last year).

Industrial production is still 75 per cent above prewar.

Unions have kept workers' wages in pace with price increases and union contracts protect wage rates against cuts.

Workers' buying power is much stronger than in previous times of price decline, "though it must be still stronger to lift consumer demand."

Unemployment compensation gives workers partial income while unemployed.

Farm prices are protected against collapse by government price supports.

Bank deposits are guaranteed by the government.

Building construction this year is continuing at last year's high level.

Government spending, including European aid and military programs, will continue at levels of more than $40,000,000,000.

Consumer income, though inadequate, is still only 4 per cent below the postwar peak.

The AFL also said it is vital that the government, management and union avoid any action that would start price inflation again.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August, and September, 1949, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

3136	Wagon Mound, New Mexico	3137	Whelen Springs, Ark.
535	Montreal, Quebec, Canada	675	Laurel, Miss.
714	Olathe, Kansas	664	Laurel, Miss.
697	Salyersville, Ky.	3143	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
692	Onid, N. Y.	663	North Bend, Ore.
688	New Iberia, La.	654	Chattanooga, Tenn.
681	Camrose, Alberta, Canada	629	Douglas, Wyo.

NOW

is the TIME *FOR YOUR*

LOCAL UNION

To

Make Arrangements For A Showing Of The Two Films

THIS IS OUR BROTHERHOOD

and

CARPENTERS HOME

* * *

Produced under authorization of the General Executive Board, these two films show the General Office in action and the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland taking care of old time members. The films are 16mm in color and sound. There is no charge for their use. However, they are loaned out on a first come, first served basis, Local Unions and Councils interested in holding a showing of these films should address communications for full particulars to:

Maurice A. Hutcheson,
First General Vice-President,
Carpenters Bldg., 222 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

FRANK ALCOTT, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas
GEO. A. ALDAHL, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
HARRY ALLEN, L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
OSCAR ANDERSON, L. U. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
ROBERT L. ARTLEY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM BARTA, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
A. R. BELZUNG, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas
HERMAN BERG, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
ARCHIE BILSLAND, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. R. BROWN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
F. E. COLLINS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CHAS. DALE, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Calif.
HARVEY DECKER, L. U. 1154, Algonac, Mich.
WILLIAM DRIVER, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
C. C. EISELE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
MARION R. EWELL, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
SIDNEY FEIBUSCH, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
WILLIAM J. GIBBONS, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
WARREN A. GOODWIN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ISIDORE GRANDIER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
FRANK GRIMMITT, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
AL J. GRUBB, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Calif.
LACY L. HARVEY, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Calif.
CARL HASSUM, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y.
CHARLIE A. HUSBANDS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
JOHN HUSEBY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
THOS. B. IGLEHART, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
BRUCE G. INKS, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.
HENRY JACKSON, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y.
JOHN K. JAMES, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
FRANK J. JONES, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
EMIL KAEHLER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
TED R. KENNING, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas.
P. F. KILCOYNE, L. U. 858, Clinton, Mass.
GEORGE KING, Jr., L. U. 2039, New Orleans, La.
ADAM KUROWSKI, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
TOM LOKEY, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
JAMES A. MAC FARLANE, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
A. R. MAUS, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas.
EMIL MEYER, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas.
IVAN E. MOORE, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
JOHN MORET, L. U. 1939, Clifton, N. J.
JOHN NELSON, L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn.
HILE OTTO, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
ALLEN PARSONS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
E. D. POGUE, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas.
JAMES E. ROBERTS, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas.
LEWIS E. RUSH, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas.
GILBERT SCHOONOVER, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
JAMES P. SMALL, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
W. L. SMITH, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
BRUCE W. SPALDING, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JOE SUGGS, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas.
JOHN TRACY, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
ANTHONY B. VAUGHN, L. U. 1944, Topeka, Kans.
B. F. VAUGHN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
W. H. WHITE, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

Editor's Note:—Just to see if you were on your toes the answer to question No. 20 in last month's quiz was given as 50c when it really was 75c. To the several hundred who caught on and wrote in to tell us; congratulations. To those who fudged by peeking at the answers and accepting 50c as correct; tsk! tsk!

1. Perimeter means the outer boundary of a surface. The perimeter of a building is the total length of all walls enclosing the building. Twice 40 ft. 9 ins. added to twice 26 ft. 7 ins. equals—ANSWER: 134 ft. 8 ins.
2. 6 ft. x 2 ft. 6 ins. x 2 ft. 8 ins. gives cubic feet of bin as 40. 10 more cu. ft. are needed. Length of bin multiplied by width equals 15 which divided into 10 gives 2/3 ft. or—ANSWER 8 inches.
3. If you remember the rule of 3, 4 and 5 you will note that each small piece is a right-angled triangle. It is obvious that 2 can be gotten from one quarter of the board and therefore from the whole board—ANSWER 8.
4. Divide the perimeter of the fence by 4 and you get the ANSWER 33 ft. 4 ins.
5. A gable is a triangle. The area of a triangle equals half the base multiplied by altitude, in this case—ANSWER 168 sq. ft.
6. Fore plane—18 inches.
7. Mopboard—skirting.
8. 32 inches.
9. 3. 2 on the face and 1 on the knob.
10. ¼-inch. (A 16 d. nail is 3½ ins. 2 dressed 2 x 4's equal a thickness of 3¼ ins.)
11. Teak.
12. Beech.
13. Cocobolo. (If you named one of the other 3 you were guessing. They are inventions.)
14. Cherry.
15. Chestnut.
16. If 3 screws are pulled out they will be 3 brass, or 3 iron, or 1 brass, 2 iron, or 1 iron, 2 brass. In any event 2 screws alike will be available.—Answer 3.
17. There is one second between strokes.—ANSWER 10 seconds. (Argue it out.)
18. Niece.
19. The first light was diamond shaped. The second was rectangular.
20. 13 and 1.

THE TRUSTEES' PROBLEM

If you can't figure this out don't run for Trustee.

◆

GREAT WOOD EXPERT PASSES AWAY

When Brother William F. Bucher, a member of Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C., with a record of forty-seven years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood, passed away last March, the nation lost one of its greatest experts on wood. Brother Bucher was recognized as an authority on both foreign and domestic woods.

He had an exhibit of them in the Arts and Industries Building of the U. S. National Museum. He also has, on loan, hand-carved picture frames complete with pictures and histories of the trees from which they were carved. For more than twenty years he cooperated with the Museum in building up its wood exhibits through exchanges and purchases. The record he achieved as an expert on wood is world wide.

In addition to being an authority on wood, Brother Bucher was a poplar member of Local Union No. 132. A host of his Union Brothers attended the funeral services.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

LOCAL 721 GRADUATES THIRTY-EIGHT APPRENTICES

On March 22, 1949 at a quarterly Stewards' dinner, held at the Rodger Young Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, a formal presentation of Brotherhood Diplomas and State Diplomas was made to the graduating Apprentices by Local Union No. 721.

A great deal of time and effort has been given to our Apprenticeship program by our Local Committees, the Board of Education, the Shop Stewards and Employers. But all this time and effort has certainly been used to good advantage as we feel that these men have become Journeymen of the highest trade standards and ability.

The meeting was addressed by Brother Ed Newton who is now with the Division of Apprenticeship Standards for the government. He commended the boys on their fine work and cooperation and also the various committees for the great program that Los Angeles has achieved for apprenticeship training.

Those present to receive their diplomas were: Henry J. Edwards; G. J. Dragatto; James Flores; Al Slevcove; Herbert Brons; G. L. Burton; Michael Grace; Charles Hopp; Carl Hagland; Paul Hubert; Charles Schrudder; Donald Wood; Paul Katz; Bernard Kessler; John D. McMullen; Sam Perry; R. A. Waroff; Kirby Babcock; John DeBiassio; Delbert Dittermore; Frank Kunzweiler; Joseph Lightfoot; Charles Machuszek; Arthur Walther; Marvin Williams.

Those receiving diplomas who were not present were: Lawrence Howard; Arthur L. King; Thomas Mehr; Rudolph Melendez; John Sarrail; Leonard Dorf; Jack G. Schubert; Glenn Sword; Dean Peterson; William R. Monson; John V. Barraza; Richard Lester; and W. G. McRae.

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CALIFORNIA STATE COUNCIL HOLDS FINE MEET

With one of the largest delegations in its history present, the California State Council of Carpenters held its twenty-first annual convention in San Jose, March 4th, 5th and 6th. Many important guests, as well as a large delegation from the Ladies Auxiliaries, were also in attendance. A full agenda of important Union matters kept the delegates working at top speed throughout the convention.

The report of the president and secretary outlined a year of considerable progress in the face of many difficulties. In part, it said:

"The great mistake we can now commit is to relax into a false sense of security because of our achievements last year," the report warned. "Unless we are alert, and unless we reinvigorate our forces on the political field, we will be exposed to a severe set-back which may well end in California labor suffering under the same anti-labor legislation which has victimized workers in sixteen other States in the country."

Some eighteen resolutions affecting the workers of California in general and the carpenters in particular were thoroughly discussed and acted upon. They dealt with such matters as the thirty-five hour week, protecting our jurisdiction, premium differentials in certain areas, etc. As a result the California State Council is embarked on a broad, overall program for improving standards throughout the state.

Saturday evening the Santa Clara Valley District Council entertained the delegates and their ladies with a memorable dinner dance which all enjoyed thoroughly. President J. F. Cambiano, vice-president Cecil O. Johnson and secretary Harry C. Grady were re-elected without opposition. San Diego was selected as the site of next year's convention. With a feeling of "well done" on the part of all delegates, the convention adjourned at 11:15 a.m. Sunday.

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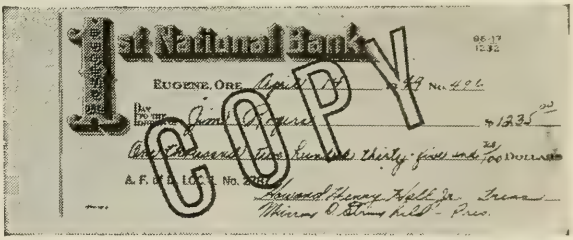
LABOR KNOCKERS SHOULD TALK TO JIM RODGERS

Some of the anti-labor columnists, commentators and Congressmen who continually knock the labor movement and pass up no opportunity to paint union officers and union men as greedy, grasping individuals should have a talk with Brother Jim Rodgers of Local Union No. 2787, Springfield, Oregon. Brother Rodgers is a man whom Hard Luck has dogged persistently during the last few years. But his lot is a happier and pleasanter one because he carries membership in the United Brotherhood.

Last year Brother Rodgers lost his right leg at the knee. A few months ago doctors found it necessary to amputate his left leg just below the knee. Naturally financial difficulties added to his burden. But his co-workers and union brothers did not desert Brother Rodgers in his hour of need. On April 14th they surprised him with a check for $1,235, the result of a voluntary subscription campaign at the plant. Fellow workers donated $1,092 of the amount, office and supervisory personal contributed $106 and the company added $100. With the money went the sincere good wishes of all members of the union.



1st National Bank

EUGENE, ORE. April 14 No. 496

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Jim Rogers $1235 00/100

One Thousand Two hundred thirty-five and 00/100 DOLLARS

A. F. of L. LOCAL No. 2787

Howard Henry Hall Jr. Treas.

Pres.

COPY

Heartened by the generosity and brotherly love of his fellow workers, Brother Rodgers is meeting misfortune with good spirits and fortitude.

◆

LOCAL UNION No. 206 HONORS PENSIONED MEMBERS

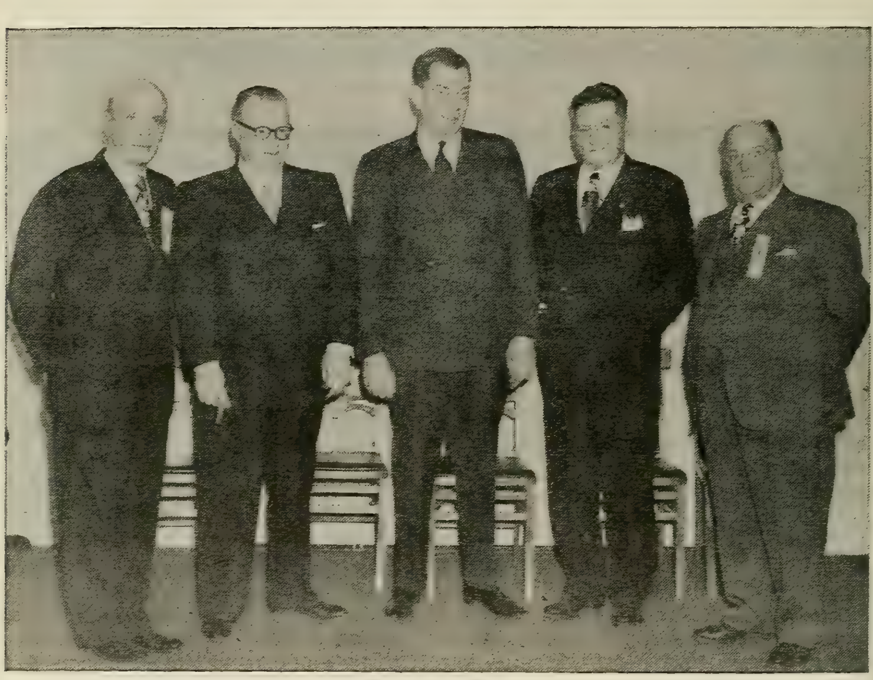
In recognition of the part they played down through the years in the building of our Brotherhood and the labor movement in general, Local Union No. 206, New Castle, Pennsylvania, on the night of December 3rd, sponsored a dinner dance in honor of its pensioned members and their wives. A fine turnout was on hand for the occasion and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all. The Castleton Hotel played host for the event. Following a fine dinner, a program that did not allow for an idle minute was run off by the program committee.

Master of ceremonies for the evening was John McKim who gave a very good account of himself. Round and square dances were enjoyed by all. But the feature of the evening was introduction of the old time members and reminiscing about the long, hard road Local Union No. 206 and the labor movement have traveled down the years. As the time came for the guests to go home, all left with a glowing feeling of pride in their Union and the fine group of old timers who did so much to elevate it to its present high standard of perfection.

TROY LOCAL HOLDS "OLD TIMERS NIGHT"

The Crystal Ballroom of the Henry Hudson Hotel, Troy, New York, was filled to overflowing on the night of January 29th when Local Union No. 78 sponsored an "Old Timers Night" to pay tribute to the fine group of pioneer members who have stuck by the union through good times and bad for the better part of half a century. Starting with a fine banquet, a full program of speech making and entertainment combined to make the evening a great success.

Special guests included: Mayor John J. Ahern; Charles Johnson, G. E. B. member; Charles Hansen, president of the New York District Council; John McMahon, secretary-treasurer of the New York D. C.; Harold Hanover, secretary of the New York State Federation; and Maurice A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President. Walter C. Flanigan acted as toastmaster.



First General Vice President Maurice A. Hutcheson (center) with G.E.B. Member Chas. Johnson, Jr., on his right and Harold Hanover, secretary of the New York State Federation, on his left, poses with two Local Union committeemen.

Brother Hutcheson, in a brief but informative speech, paid high tribute to the old timers in the United Brotherhood and recalled how much we owe to their unselfish efforts in years gone by. Harold Hanover also briefly lauded the contributions of the old timers and outlined the problems facing labor today.

Ten old time members of Local No. 78 were recognized and presented to the gathering. Six members with forty-five years of honorable membership were introduced. They were: Coleman Guerin, Thomas F. Drohan, David Pearson, Nelson Gannon, Robert Clarke, and Carl Lausen. Four members with fifty years of membership to their credit were: Walter Hartshorn, John E. Henderson, Timothy Flanagan, and John A. Straight.

A fine program of entertainment rounded out the evening.

LOCAL 80 CELEBRATES 60th BIRTHDAY WITH GRAND PARTY

Marking the completion of sixty years of progress and growth, Local Union No. 80, Chicago, on the night of May 7th sponsored a birthday party that will long be remembered by all who attended. Some 2,000 members, friends and guests filled Plumbers Auditorium to near capacity for the occasion. Second General Vice-President John R. Stevenson, former officer and long time member of the Local, acted as honorary chairman and master of ceremonies. In the witty manner for which he has achieved a reputation he kept things moving at a brisk pace.

Principal speaker of the evening was First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson who touched briefly on the problems confronting the United Brotherhood and all organized labor today. He also recalled the many contributions Local Union No. 80 has made toward the building of the labor movement in Chicago. Other special guests included: Earl J. McMahon, executive board member of the Illinois State Federation and also secretary-treasurer of the Cook County Building Trades Council; Stanley Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council; Asgar Andrup, apprenticeship committee member; Anton Johannsen, former Illinois Industrial Commissioner; George Ottens, Illinois State Council president; Jack Hill, Illinois State Council secretary, and Peter E. Terzick, editor of "The Carpenter." During the evening Brother Terzick presented the Local Union with a hand-turned Redwood Burl gavel on behalf of the Puget Sound District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers of which he was one time secretary.

Officers of Local Union No. 80 at the 60th birthday celebration.

Front row, left to right: Alex W. Robertson, recording secretary; John Watt, vice-president; Oscar Larson, president; John Brims, secretary-treasurer; George Gordon, conductor.

Rear row: John Millar, trustee; Gus Larson, trustee and sixty years a member; George Gibson, warden; Fred Zobel, trustee; and Hugh R. Russell, business agent.

Following the formal part of the program a magnificent floor show was presented under the direction of Dave O'Mally. A number of the outstanding acts in show business were presented. The evening wound up with a buffet lunch and beverages. To all who attended it was an occasion to long remember.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

COLORADO LADIES FORM STATE COUNCIL

The Editor:

Greetings to all Auxiliaries of the Carpenters and Joiners of America.

When the Carpenters met at Grand Junction, Colorado, for the State Council Convention in June, 1947, a group of Auxiliary members from Denver, Colorado Springs, Fort Collins and Grand Junction decided to institute a State Auxiliary.

And at the State Convention in June, 1948, held in Colorado Springs, we received our charter, presented by Mr. Robert Roberts of National Headquarters, who also installed the following officers: Mrs. Clyde Hoyt, Colorado Springs, President; Mrs. Anna North, of Denver, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Henry Snyder, of Grand Junction, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. Jury Graham, Fort Collins, Secretary and Treasurer. Our State Council Convention will be held in Trinidad, Colorado, June 12. We hope to have more Auxiliaries affiliated in the near future, as well as instituting more Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Henry Snyder,
2nd Vice-President
Grand Junction 12, Colo.

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AMARILLO AUXILIARY FOSTERS MUCH GOOD WORK

Ladies' Auxiliary 180, of Amarillo, Texas, sends friendly greetings to all sister Auxiliaries.

We organized in 1927, and still have some of our Charter members. We hold our business meetings at Carpenters' Hall the first Thursday of each month and after the meeting we serve refreshments to the carpenters. We have a social meeting at a member's home every third Thursday of each month, or sometimes these meetings are held at Carpenters' Hall. At these meetings, we serve covered dish luncheons and sew for children at the Preventorium.

We contribute to charitable activities, such as Boys' Ranch, Children's Home Preventorium or some needy child, sometimes money, other times, sheets, bed spreads, fruit juice, dishes or clothing or whatever they seem to need the most. We send flowers to all members that are in the hospital and cards to the sick. Carpenters here have donated weeks and weeks of work on the new Children's Home in Amarillo. At Christmas time, we donate several baskets of food to needy families; also have a nice Christmas tree and a party for all members and their families. On Thanksgiving, we have a nice supper and play forty-two and bingo.

We have dances and parties at the Hall in between holidays for a get-together for carpenters and their families. The Ladies Auxiliary puts on a contest for new members; we choose sides and the losing side has to give a party. This has netted us quite a few new members.

To increase our funds, we have bake sales, raffles, sell soda pop at the big Labor Day parade, and sell union-made ties to the men. The carpenters and the Ladies' Auxiliary each decorate a lovely float for the Labor Day parade. We would like any Union Carpenters' wives, sisters, or daughters to join us in our meetings.

Fraternally,

Mrs. T. H. Holland,
Recording Secretary.

CHARTER No. 532 INSTALLED AT EL VERANO

Ladies Auxiliary No. 532 came into existence at El Verano, California, on the night of March 18, when Archie Douglas, president of Local Union No. 2422 installed the charter for the ladies. Twenty-one wives and daughters of El Verano carpenters composed the charter membership of Auxiliary No. 532 although the charter was to be held open for several weeks to allow other interested ladies to join as original members. Almost the first order of business was installation of officers.

Those installed were: President, Mrs. Mary Wickman; vice-president, Mrs. Grace Heyward; financial secretary, Mrs. Ella Wood; recording secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Forward; treasurer, Mrs. Helen Kamp; conductor, Mrs. Vera Miller; warden, Mrs. Florence Herrick; trustees, Mrs. Hattie Douglas, Mrs. Clara King and Mrs. Bette Burbage.

Following the installation of officers, a most enjoyable dinner was served under the direction of Sister Mrs. Wickman; Mrs. Woods; Dorothy Forward; Vera Miller; Hattie Douglas; Clara King; and Helen Kamp. The Auxiliary is to meet the first and third Friday of the month.

In these trying days when anti-labor forces are endeavoring to smash organized labor, Ladies Auxiliaries can make real contributions to the preservation of free and independent unions. Auxiliary No. 532 will undoubtedly do its part.

FAIRBANKS AUXILIARY GETS OFF TO GOOD START

On February 23, 1949, Mr. Frank Marshall, International Representative, installed the following officers of Auxiliary No. 528 (left to right), Fairbanks, Alaska: Trustee, Mrs. Eual Eaton; President, Mrs. Rosalie Jarris; Trustee, Mrs. Marie Mount; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Marion Jones; Trustee, Mrs. Janice Schmoker; Conductor, Mrs. Delores Garrett; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Gertrude Mary Jewett.

The first social function of the Auxiliary was a St. Patrick's dance and card party held in Carpenters' Hall. The large attendance and increased interest in the new organization assures its future success. Distinguished guests at the dance included Lil Angerman; Leonard Evans, Territorial Representative for the U. S. Department of Labor; Ed Garnick, Deputy Commissioner of Labor; and Tom Moore, Secretary to the Territorial Apprentice Council. They spoke, congratulating the ladies, and wished them additional success in the future.

The Ladies of Auxiliary No. 528 would welcome and appreciate letters from their sister auxiliaries. Although we are way up here in the cold north, we all have a warm spot in our hearts for all our sister organizations, and are anxious to become better acquainted.

Rosalie Jarris, Box 347, Fairbanks, Alaska

HERMISTON LADIES KEEP ACTIVE

The Editor:

This is to let the Brother carpenters and Sister Auxiliaries know what we, of Auxiliary No. 429, Hermiston, Oregon, have been doing the past year. First, we built a fireplace down at the city park. Then on November 27, we celebrated our 4th anniversary of our charter by having a supper and inviting our Brother carpenters and their wives.

In January 1949, Roy White had the organized labor charter installed here at Carpenters' Hall. The ladies Auxiliary furnished the lunch. The Auxiliary received a letter from Secretary Fischer, asking us to write a letter to our Senator, requesting that the Taft-Hartley law be repealed. We did so.

Auxiliary 429 would like very much to have our neighboring auxiliaries visit us.

Fraternally, Florence Russell, Recording Secretary

McKEESPORT LADIES CELEBRATE 2nd ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

On May 26, 1949, Ladies Auxiliary 478 of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, held a banquet at the Vogue Terrace of the Alpine Hotel in honor of our 2nd Anniversary. The husbands of all sister members were guests at the banquet. Small pink and blue plastic wagons were used as favors.

Plans were made to have a bigger and better year with the wives and their husbands getting together more often. Plans are also being made to have a bowling league between the women of our Auxiliary and their husbands.

To increase our treasury, we still sell jello and puddings. We get money for our flower fund by having a Pig in the Poke every meeting night and also by having a penny drill.

We hold our meetings on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. The first meeting is for business while the second meeting is our social night. We usually have some sort of entertainment on all holidays with the men invited as guests.

Our Auxiliary would like to hear from some of the other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours, Gertrude Sutton, Recording Secretary

KNOXVILLE LADIES WORK HARD

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 449 of Knoxville, Tenn., sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

In January of this year, we celebrated our 3rd Anniversary with a get-together of members for a social hour after our meeting. We are a small Auxiliary with a membership of forty, but with a membership drive on at the present time, we hope to grow.

In May of last year, we were happy to have nine ladies from Chattanooga, Tenn., visit with us at our meeting. After the meeting, dinner was served in their honor.

Last year, we had a pie supper and a bingo party which netted us approximately $67.00. Everyone enjoyed it so much we are planning another one soon with the public invited.

We have our Christmas party every year for carpenters, apprentices and their families.

We now have five representatives to the Knoxville labor league for Political Education. This is interesting as well as educational. On Thanksgiving, we prepare four baskets of food for disabled carpenters. We also quilted a quilt which we sent to the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla.

We meet every 4th Friday night at Carpenters' Hall (a new one incidentally) of which we are very proud.

Our Auxiliary would like very much to hear from any of the Sister Auxiliaries, and would especially appreciate any suggestions.

Fraternally, Mrs. Bonnie Metts, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 250

Stepping off Lengths of Rafters.—While there is a number of ways to obtain the lengths of rafters, this writer believes that the stepping off method, with the framing square, is the most practical. At any rate, the roof framer who uses this method and understands it, can easily prove whether or not the rafters will fit when put in place, by counting the number of steps taken. The way to do that is to mark each step on the timber where the steps join each other. If there are as many steps as there are feet in the run of the roof, the rafter will fit when put in place. Of course, it is understood that the stepping off must be done carefully, and if there is a ridge board, the proper deduction must be made for it, and the cuts must be made in keeping with the pitch of the roof. What has just been said will apply in all cases of stepping off, where 12 is used as the base figure.

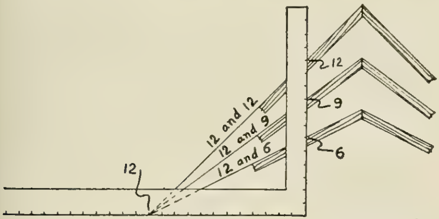

Fig. 1

Base and Key Figures.—Fig. 1 shows a large square applied to three pitches. drawn to a much smaller scale. The steepest pitch shown is a 12 and 12 pitch, commonly called a half pitch, which means that for every 12-inch run there is a 12-inch rise. The next lower pitch shown is a 12 and 9 pitch, which is the simplest pitch to frame, because there are no fractions of an inch involved, as long as the full run and the full rise are used. The lowest pitch shown here is a 12 and 6 pitch, also called a fourth pitch. In roof framing 12 is the base figure, with some exceptions. The figure used with 12, that determines the pitch or bevel, is the key figure. For example, the run is represented by the base figure, 12, while the rise is represented by the key figure, which is the rise in inches for a foot run.

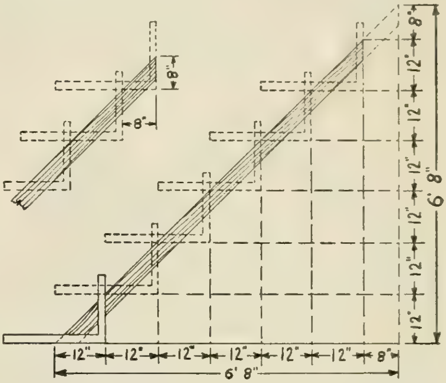

Fig. 2

Stepping Off Illustrated.—Fig. 2 shows how to step off a rafter having a run of 6 feet 8 inches, and a rise of 6 feet 8 inches, which means that the pitch is a 12 and 12 pitch. At the bottom are shown six runs of 12 inches, and an 8-inch fraction of a run. The rise to the right from the bottom up has six 12-inch rises and an 8-inch fraction of a rise. In stepping off the length of the rafter, each application of the square measures one 12-inch run and one 12-inch rise. The fraction of 8 inches in both the run and the rise is stepped off as shown to the upper

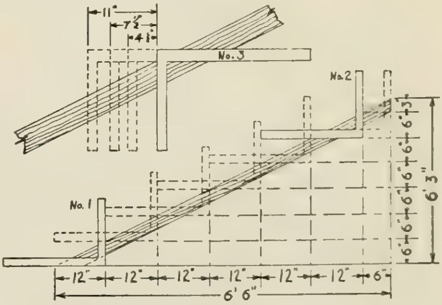

Fig. 3

left, where a run of 8 inches and a rise of 8 inches is taken on the square to obtain the fraction of a step. In effect this would be the same as taking an extra full step and then pulling the square back 4 inches. This will be explained more fully in another place.

Stepping Off a 12 and 6 pitch.—Fig. 3 shows the same method of stepping off used in getting the length of the rafter, but on a 12 and 6 pitch. Six 12-inch runs and a 6-inch fraction of a run are shown at the bottom, while six 6-inch rises and a 3-inch fraction of a rise are shown to the right. Each step measures 12 inches of the run and 6 inches of the rise, as a little study of the drawing will reveal. The fraction of a step is obtained by pushing the square forward 6 inches, after the last full step has been taken. Square No. 1 is in position for the first step, square No. 2 is applied for the last full step, and square No. 3, in a larger scale, shows how to obtain three different fractions of a step. In drawing, in order to economize in space, the square is in reverse, or upsidedown, order. After the square has been applied for the last full step, for a 4½-inch fraction of a step, push the square toward the heel, or to the left, 4½ inches, for a 7½-inch fraction, push it toward the heel 7½ inches, for 11 inches push it 11 inches, as shown, or if any other fraction of a step is to be obtained, push the square the required distance. Study the drawings.

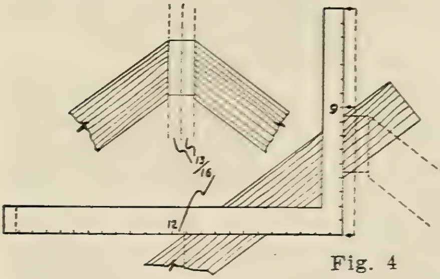

Fig. 4

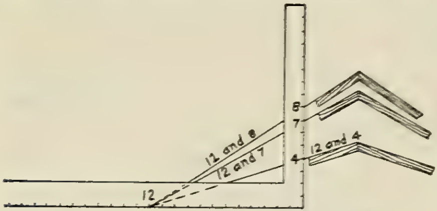

Fig. 5

Allowing for Ridge Board.—Fig. 4 shows how to deduct for a ridge board. Step off the full length of the rafter, and when the square has been applied for the last step, pull it back one-half the thickness of the ridge board, which in this case would be 13/16 of an inch, as shown in figures on the drawing. To the upper left a cross section of a ridge board is shown, with two parts of rafters joining it. The dotted lines show how the thickness of the ridge board is divided into two parts, one belonging to one run and the other to the other run. This is also shown by dotted lines to the right of the drawing. The pitch in this case, as shown on the square, is a 12 and 9 pitch. The three small arrows indicate how the square is pulled from the dotted line position to the position the square is shown in.

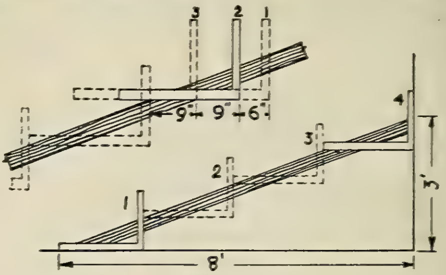

Fig. 6

Three Pitches—Fig. 5 shows a square applied to three pitches, drawn to a much smaller scale. The highest pitch, 12 and 8, is a commonly used pitch, or a third pitch. The next highest, 12 and 7, is also commonly used, especially when asphalt shingles are used for roofing. The lowest pitch shown is a 12 and 4 pitch, which is suitable for roofs on which roll roofing is to be used.

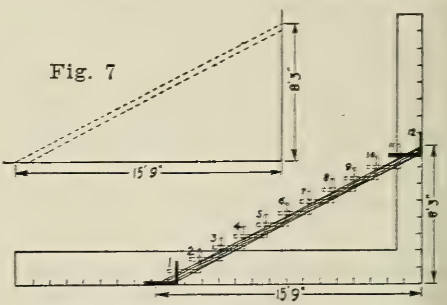
Fig. 7

Double Steps.—Fig. 6 shows how to take double steps with the square. This is especially suitable for stepping off rafter lengths for low pitches. Instead of taking the base figures, 12 and the key figure representing the rise, you double each figure and use them, taking just one-half as many double steps as there are feet in the run. To the upper left, in a little larger scale, is shown how to obtain fractions of steps. Apply the square for an extra double step, which would bring the square to position 1, shown in part by dotted lines. If the fraction of the step is, say, 18 inches, pull the square back from position 1 to position 2, but if the fraction is 9 inches, pull the square back to position 3. In other words, make an extra application of the square for a double step, and then pull the square back to the point that will give the fraction of a double step that is needed.

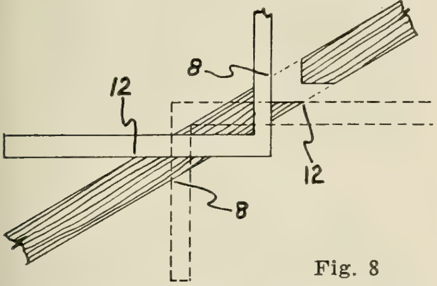

Fig. 8

Simple Stepping Off method.—Fig. 7 gives a very simple method of stepping off the lengths of rafters, especially when there are inches and fractions of inches involved, both in the run and in the rise. Let inches equal feet on the square for the rise, as shown by the large square on the drawing, and take twelve steps. The shaded small square at 1 is in position for the first step, while the shaded square at 12 is in position for the last step. The small squares shaded and by dotted lines show how the stepping off is done. The diagram to the upper left shows the run and the rise of the layout in feet and inches. The dotted lines show where the rafter is to be placed when cut.

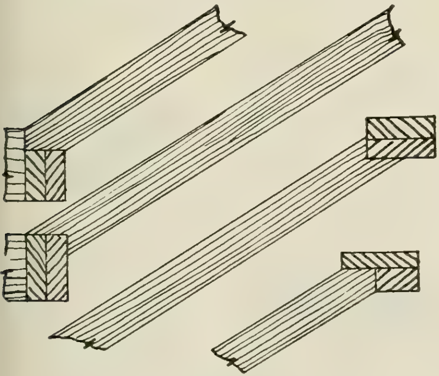

Fig. 9

Right-Angle Cuts.—Fig. 8 shows the applications of a square for a right-angle rafter cut that varies a great deal in different cases. Fig. 9, to the upper left, shows the cut in two forms used to join rafters or braces to a plate or sill, while to the bottom right, the same cuts are shown joining rafters or braces to a frame at the upper end.

◆

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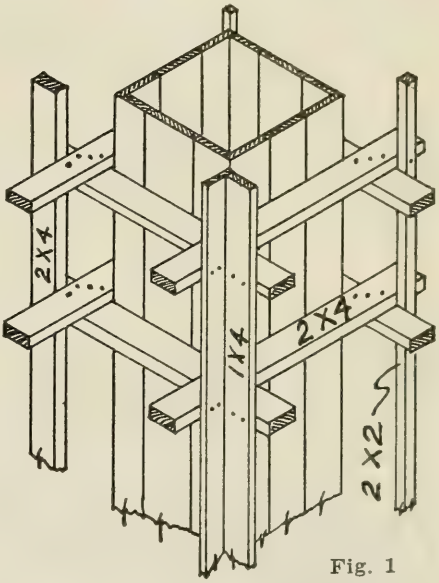

Fig. 1

A reader sends a pencil sketch of a column form and wants to know whether I ever used the angle reinforcing

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that he shows. Fig. 1 is a fair reproduction of the sketch, excepting that to the left I show a 2x4 reinforcing in place of 1x4's.

The column clamps shown by Fig. 1, which are made of 2x4's, give good service for columns that are not too large. The larger columns should have angle reinforcing, somewhat as shown, while the smaller ones will hold without the reinforcing. I have used 1x4's, 2x2's, and 2x4's, but mostly 2x4's, because they have a much greater salvage value than the other two. Every form builder should keep in mind the salvage value of form lumber after the forms are wrecked. Whenever possible, the material should be cut to lengths that can be worked into the superstructure, or used for some other building purposes. Often a few inches difference in the lengths can mean salvaging the material or, on the other hand, wasting it.

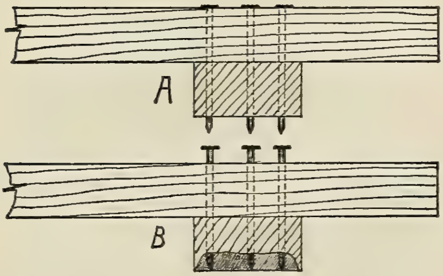

Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows two details of a corner joint of a 2x4 column clamp like those shown in Fig. 1. At A the points of the nails are showing at the bottom. The nails should not be clinched so that when the forms are removed, the nails can be driven back, as shown at B, and pulled out with a wrecking bar. A little forethought on the part of the form builder can save a great deal of labor and material, where otherwise it would be partially or wholly wasted.

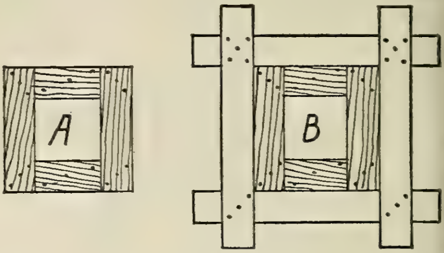

Fig. 3

Fig. 3, A, shows a templet around which the column clamp can be made, as shown at B. The angle nailings should be noticed. The upper joints are fastened together with five nails, while the bottom ones have only three nails. The number of nails used, depends on the amount of strength required.

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

Page
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio — 5
Ardee Tool Co., Rocky River Sta., O. — 45
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. — 4th Cover
Burr Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal. — 44
Wilbert Dohmeyer, Crete, Ill. — 48
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Calif. — 44
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. — 48
Heston & Anderson, Fairfield, Iowa — 48
The Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich. — 4
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. — 3rd Cover
Master Rule Mfg. Co., White Plains, N. Y. — 47
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass. — 6
Herbert A. Post, Inc., New York, N. Y. — 6
Quick-Sander Sales Co., Long Beach, Cal. — 1
J. H. Scharf, Mfg. Co., Omaha, Nebr. — 1
The Speed Co., Portland, Ore. — 47
Speed Corp., Portland, Ore. — 45
Stanley Tools New Britain, Conn. — 3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn. — 4
The Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y. — 2nd Cover
Washington-Oregon Shingle Weavers, Seattle, Wash. — 46

Technical Courses and Books

American School, Chicago, Ill. — 45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. — 47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y. — 3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. — 3
Commercial Trades Institute, Chicago, Ill. — 47
A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal. — 6
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans. — 43
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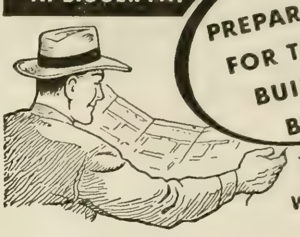

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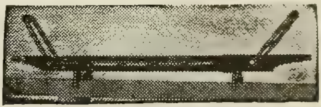

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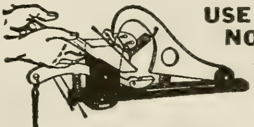

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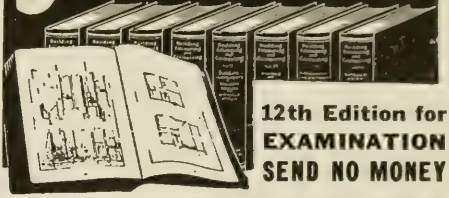

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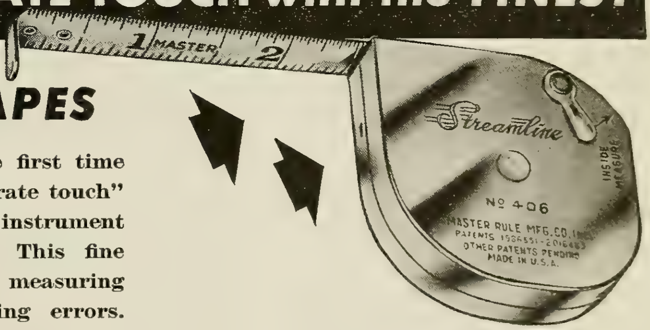

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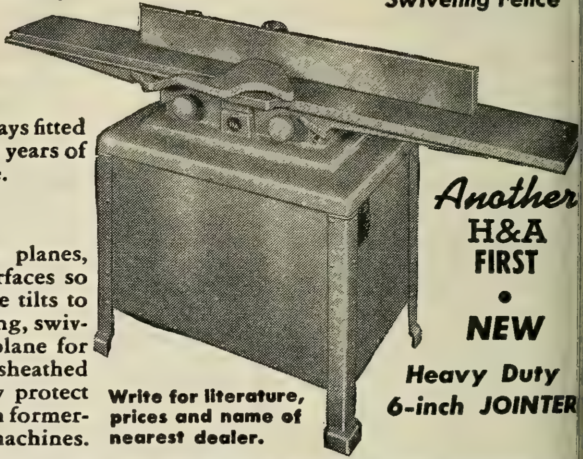

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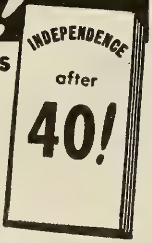

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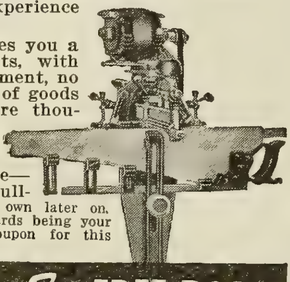

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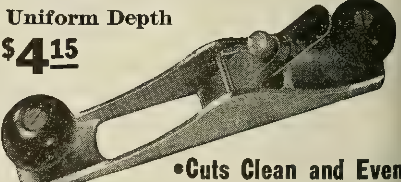

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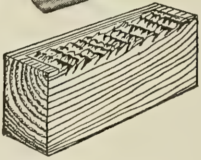

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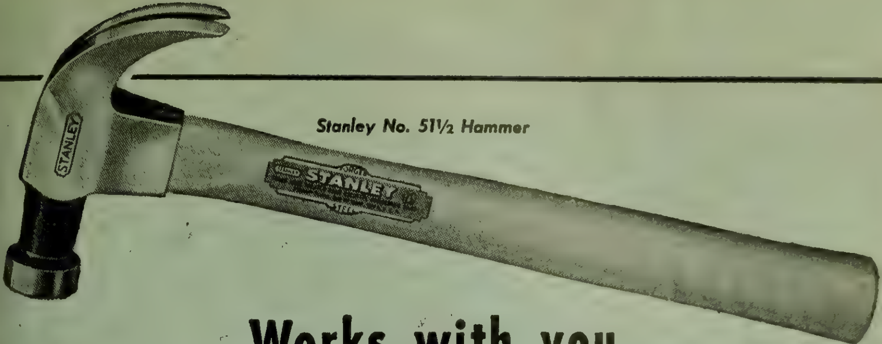
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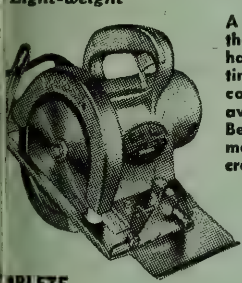

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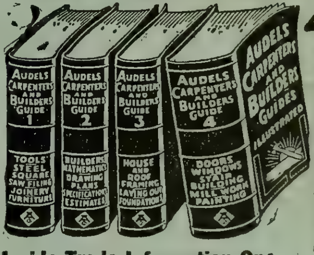
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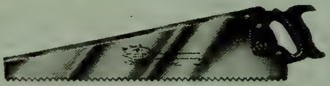

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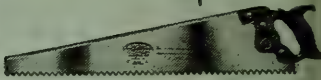

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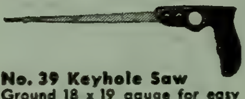

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

AUGUST, 1949

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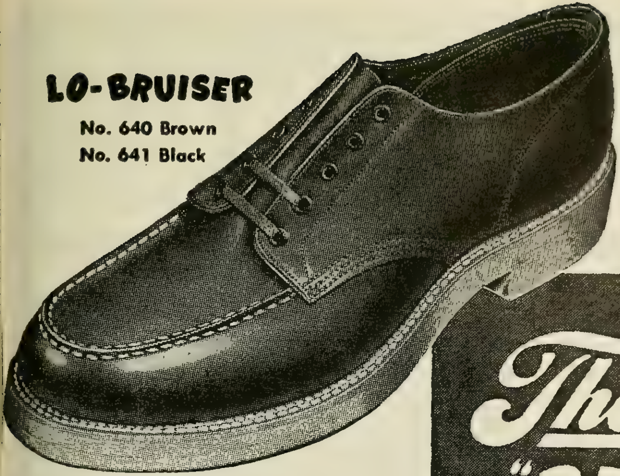
No. 641 Black



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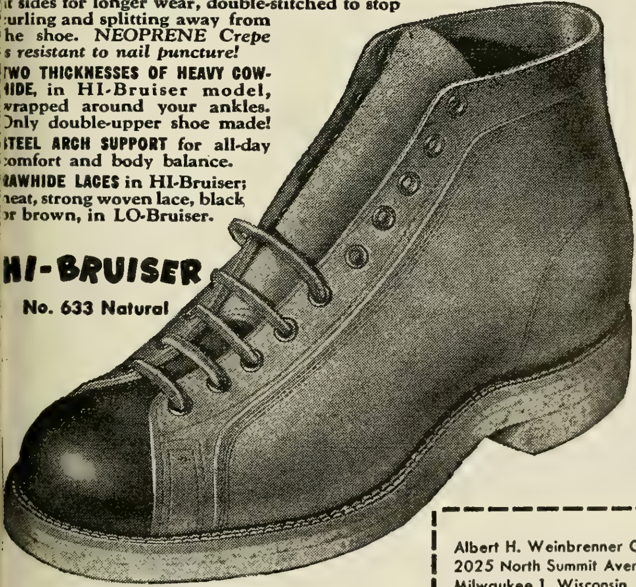

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1949

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Taft-Hartley Repeal Is Up To Us - - - 7

By now it is clear that if there is to be any repeal of the obnoxious Taft-Hartley Law the repealing will have to be done at the ballot box next year.

Wood Waste Into Jobs - - - - - 9

Through chemical research scientists are finding ways and means of turning waste wood into useful articles, thereby not only conserving our greatest natural resource, but also creating new jobs in the process.

Taft-Hartley—Labor's Anchor - - - - 13

Senator Douglas of Illinois outlines the unfairness of the Taft-Hartley Law and the dangers to all progressive unionism that are inherent in the bill.

No Poverty By 1960? - - - - - 18

A survey of United States wealth in manpower, knowledge and natural resources recently compiled by Twentieth Century Fund indicates that a decent standard of living for all is possible by 1960.

The Wage Cut Bogey - - - - - 21

Industry is trying to advance the theory that a voluntary wage cut on the part of labor is needed to stave of depression. Simple facts belie this theory.

* * *

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 16
The Locker - - - - - - - - 20
Editorials - - - - - - - - - 24
Official Information - - - - - - - 33
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 34
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 35
To the Ladies - - - - - - - - 39
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 42

* * *

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - - 46

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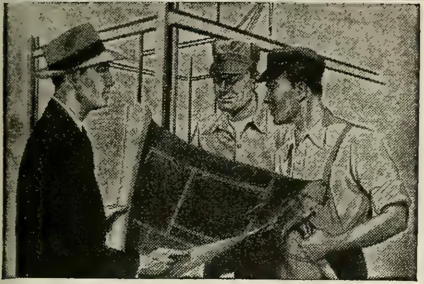
CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



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TRADE MARK
ALUMINUM NAILS

Aluminum is not a substitute

Actual unretouched photo showing rust stains on heads of ordinary nails that have appeared within one year after painting. Were "NEVER-STAIN" ALUMINUM NAILS used on this wood siding, this could never have happened and a costly $300 repaint job would have been saved.

It costs less than $5.00 more than the cost of ordinary nails to use Never-Stain Aluminum Nails on the siding of an average five-room house.

Because they are light in weight, tradesmen like to work with them since they reduce carrying fatigue. Almost three times as many per pound. They drive perfectly—billions already have been used.

HERE'S WHAT THEY MEAN TO YOU!

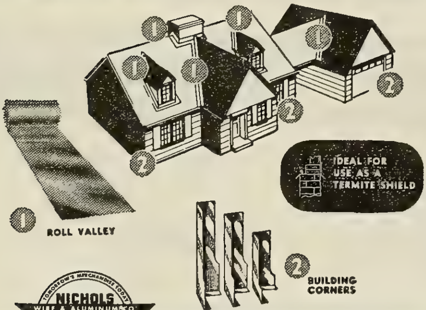
① **THEY WILL NEVER STAIN OR STREAK** painted wood siding or any other building material surface on which they are applied.

② **THEY HOLD BETTER** because they are etched from head to tip. They are solid aluminum through and through and are as clean as the aluminum utensils in your kitchen.

③ **THEY COST LESS TO APPLY** as they do not have to be countersunk and puttied as in the case of ordinary nails . . . usually a $25 to $50 extra cost on the average five-room house.

④ **THEY ARE ECONOMICAL** they save costly repaint jobs often necessary because of unsightly stain from ordinary nails.

Other Popular NICHOLS NEVER-STAIN ALUMINUM BUILDING PRODUCTS



NEVER-STAIN TRADE MARK **ALUMINUM ROLL VALLEY AND BUILDING CORNERS**

***Never-Stain* ALUMINUM ROLL VALLEY** should be used around dormers, stacks and in all places where roof surfaces meet as shown in drawing at left (1). It never produces unsightly rust. Easy to handle and extremely pliable, it is readily molded to any surface or shape.

It will never cause unsightly stain on any type of roofing material.

***Never-Stain* ALUMINUM BUILDING CORNERS** last the life of the siding. They tightly seal siding joints at corners (2) and will never cause unsightly rust streaks.

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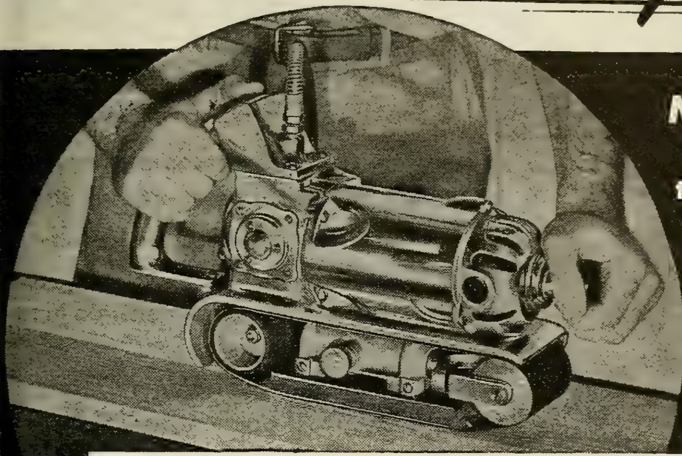
American Sanderplane



MANY USES
From Roughing to Final Finish on

- ★ WOOD
- ★ METAL
- ★ MARBLE
- ★ STONE
- ★ COMPOSITION BOARD

This American Portable Belt Sander will *save time* and *eliminate tedious hand sanding and planing* for you on many jobs! Use this easy-handling Belt Sander in your shop—and on location—for touch up sanding, roughing or final finish . . . on wood, metal, marble, composition board or stone. Two models—with and without dust collector bag. Speedy . . . rugged . . . well-balanced . . . efficient. American-built dependability. Send coupon for free details.

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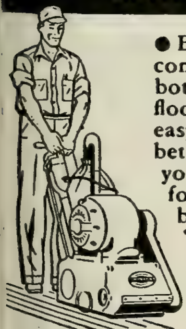

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Please send descriptive literature and prices on American Belt Sander—no obligation.

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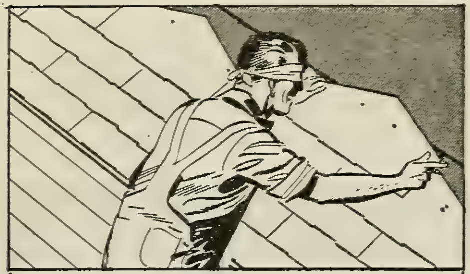
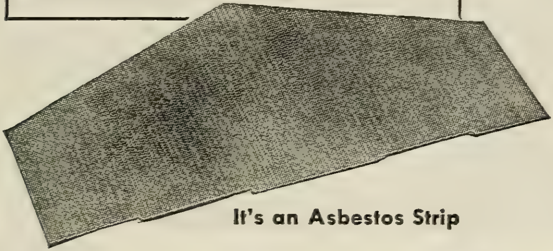
This popular asbestos roof is fireproof, rotproof, and...

Easy to apply



You could actually lay American Colonial Shingles blindfolded! **No chalk lines or measuring necessary.**



It's an Asbestos Strip

- Only 80 pieces per square—the same as an asphalt strip
- Automatic alignment—self-spacing
- Only 4 nails per shingle in pre-punched holes
- Easy-to-use Shingle Cutters speed application

Johns-Manville *American Colonial* **Asbestos Shingles**

Name........Disston

Age........109 years

Occupation........Making fine hand saws

Carpenters prefer Disston Hand Saws because of the veteran skill that Disston devotes to making them. This begins with Disston Steel ... Disston-made ... for highest stamina. Then Disston skill, that's grown through decades, is applied to hardening and tempering ... to true taper grinding for blade clearance — to flawless finishing — to that "feelable" balance you like. The net of it is, that a Disston saw saves your time ... saves frequent re-sharpening ... saves expense. Good, common sense reasons why Disston has always been the saw most carpenters use.

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WHEN YOU BUY A DISSTON PRODUCT YOU BUY DISSTON STEEL SKILL and SERVICE

T-H Repeal Up To Us

★ ★

BY NOW IT IS CLEAR that if the Taft-Hartley Act is going to be repealed, labor will have to repeal it in 1950. Of course, labor has no authority to repeal any act. Congress alone can pass Federal legislation. But events of the last few months have made it obvious that the present Congress will not repeal the act. If there is going to be any repeal, the repealing will have to be done at the ballot box next year. It will have to be done by changing the complexion of Congress; which means keeping at home those Congressmen who have followed the leadership of Senator Taft, and sending to Washington in their stead men who understand and are willing to protect the aims and interests of free and independent unions.

All through the present session of Congress, a valiant band of far-sighted and progressive Congressmen has fought the good fight to have the vicious Taft-Hartley Law repealed. But at every turn they have been stymied by a coalition of reactionary forces from both the north and south. Party lines have meant nothing as the reactionaries banded together to beat off any assaults on the law which the National Association of Manufacturers loves so passionately. Every measure that came on the floor of either house to actually amend the Taft-Hartley Law in such a way as to eliminate the more vicious provisions contained in it was promptly amended to death or to the point where nothing would be changed in the law except its name.

Consequently it is clear that nothing in the way of intelligent, fair labor legislation can be expected from the present session of Congress. Unless a miracle takes place, the reactionary coalition will continue blocking any and all efforts to wipe the Taft-Hartley Law off the statute books. In view of the overwhelming manner in which the voters of the nation repudiated Taft-Hartleyism in last fall's elections, it seems amazing that the reactionary elements in Congress should keep on playing their same old anti-union game so brazenly. However, they are doing so, and the fact becomes nothing less than a challenge to the working people of the nation, a challenge that will come to a head in November of next year when the ballot boxes are once more opened.

However gloomy the picture may appear at the present time from the labor standpoint, one fact stands out crystal clear; real progress has been made. As a result of labor's fine showing in last year's election, the anti-labor forces in Congress are considerably weaker than they were at the time the Taft-Hartley Law was passed. It took a two-thirds vote to pass the law over the President's veto. That the House did easily. Yet a couple of months ago when the Wood Bill, a vicious substitute for the Taft-Hartley Bill, was on the floor the vote indicated that only a couple votes separated the Taft-Hartley crowd from the pro-labor group. In the Senate, labor has made similar gains. Whereas not more than twenty-five pro-labor votes could be mustered in the Senate to uphold the President's veto in 1947, recent voting on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law indicates that from forty-two to forty-four Senators recognize the unfairness and dangers inherent in the law.

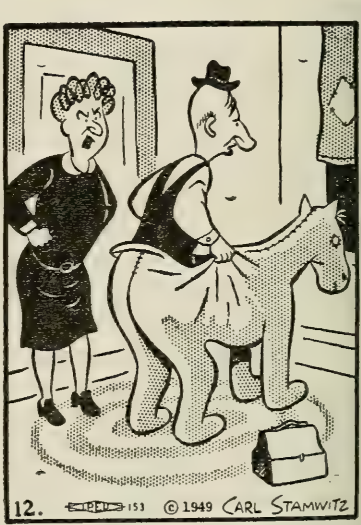
So in both the House and the Senate a few changed votes could spell an end to the Taft-Hartley Law after next year's election. However, this means that all the pro-labor strength now possessed in the Congress must be maintained and a number of anti-labor Congressmen must be replaced by men of greater vision and less willingness to dance to the tune called by Big Business. The task will not be an easy one but on the other hand it is not an impossible one either; particularly in view of the grand showing which organized workers made in the election of November, 1948.

In the final analysis, therefore, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law now rests in the hands of organized labor. Congress as it is now constituted is not going to change the law. But organized labor can do it next year by changing the complexion of Congress.

If the last election proved anything, it is that nothing succeeds in politics like organization. Union members organized themselves into political action groups and they got results. The better they organize themselves for next year's election, the better will be their chances of replacing the present reactionary-dominated Congress with a Congress in which progressive and wide-awake forces are in control.

The Taft-Hartley Law has been in effect barely two years. Yet in those two years labor has come ominously close to losing most of its effective weapons. If decisions which have already been handed down by various tribunals under the Taft-Hartley Law become iron-clad precedents, the right to strike will be jeopardized in many instances, the right to boycott unfair products will be negated, the right to choose with whom one might want to work will be lost, and the right to run a free and independent union for the betterment of its membership will be denied. The decisions have already been made; as they are universally applied, organized labor will feel the real wrath of the Taft-Hartley Law.

It is not too early to start preparing for next year's election. If the Taft-Hartley Law is to be repealed we will have to repeal it ourselves at the ballot box. That is the challenge Congress handed us. We can do it, and now is the time to start preparing and organizing.



"You certainly picked an appropriate way to sneak through the union's picket line!"

Chemical wizardry is turning

WASTE WOOD INTO JOBS

★ ★ ★

FROM TIME immemorial wood has been one of the most useful and most versatile raw materials known to man. For thousands of years wood has provided shelter and heat and a thousand and one useful items of living for people everywhere. In the near future wood is going to play an even more important part in the everyday life of the average citizen. Today chemists and scientists are working on hundreds of new ways to use wood—particularly that wood which has heretofore been wasted in the process of making lumber. A number of new products of considerable promise are already being manufactured and hundreds more are on their way as experiments progress in a dozen research laboratories throughout the nation. Bark and sawdust and scrap are turning into wax and useful chemicals and substitutes for scarce materials under the skilled hands of chemists and research scientists. And untold hundreds of new jobs are developing in the process.

Wood has been one of the most plentiful raw materials our nation has ever known. Because of its abundance, little concern was given to conservation until recently. The New England States, the Lake States, a good part of the South and much of the Northwest were logged in a high-handed fashion. The best of the timber was cut out haphazardly with profits the only aim in sight. Only a small percentage of the wood ever found its way into useful products. Technological improvements cut down the waste but even today a substantial part of our forests are discarded as waste. In 1941, mills in the Douglas Fir areas wasted almost fifty per cent of every tree they handled. In western pine mills the waste was nearly as high. During the last eight years the wastage has been cut to something like thirty per cent. With all the experiments that are now going on in research laboratories, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that this waste may be eliminated completely within the next quarter of a century.

Sawdust and bark and scrap are today furnishing experimenters with the raw materials from which a hundred useful items for home and factory can be produced. When these processes go into commercial production, every inch of a tree may produce not only products to make life more comfortable, but hundreds if not thousands of new jobs as well. For example, U. S. leather producers use about 260 million pounds of tannin a year in their tanning operations. Most of this tannin has come from the puebracho tree in Mexico. The rest came from American chestnut trees which are rapidly fading out of the picture as a blight against which no effective remedy has yet been found kills them off at a rapid rate.

Some day soon, most of the nation's tannin may come from Douglas Fir waste. At the Oregon Forest Products laboratory at Corvallis, Oregon, an institution operated by Oregon State

College with aid from the bigger timber companies, a process for extracting tannin from Douglas Fir waste has already been developed. The process turns out from seven to eighteen per cent of tannin from each pound of bark. At the same time, some seven per cent of the bark is turned into wax. Floor wax manufacturers now import about two thirds of their materials from foreign countries. Wax manufacturers have tested this wax and found it to be excellent.

According to the Wall Street Journal, from which the following is reprinted, the laboratory now is working on reducing costs of producing wax commercially. When that is determined, lumbermen will have a clue to their profit chances. Dr. Proctor says 54 pounds of wax can be made from the bark of 1000 board feet of logs. At 40 cents a pound, that means a maximum gross of $21.60 for each thousand feet of bark now going to waste. Costs and selling prices of tannin extracted from fir trees haven't been computed, but the gross return to lumbermen would be substantial. There would be no lack of raw material since an estimated million tons of bark are available each year.

The western pine laboratory in Portland has completed a process to extract resins from pine stumps. Pines found in the 11 western states are larger and different from southern pines; resins are extracted not only from stumps of the latter but from "wound" gashes made in the sides of trees. If the Portland process proves economically feasible, it means the northwest's paper manufacturing business would no longer be dependent on the south for resins used in sizing. Much sizing material (which is to hold paper in shape) now is supplied by the Hercules Powder Co.; at its own laboratory in California the company is testing samples of western pine resins.

The Western Pine Association's laboratory, according to Dr. A. W. Stout, researcher, has found that western pine stumps, about two feet in diameter, weigh some 500 pounds with roots. They yield up to 100 pounds of resin each. Figuring an average of six and a half stumps an acre, that means at least 650 pounds of resin per acre. Based on a price of 6 cents a pound, a yield of $39 an acre from this one wood waste is possible.

The pine lab also has perfected a new pressed board called "Staypak." It utilizes white fir, a cull wood found in western pine forests and ignored in pre-war days. When white fir is put into a combined heating-pressing oven—at about 325 degrees Fahrenheit—the cellulose fibers, held together by lignin, the natural bonding agent in wood, are softened. Then, under a pressure of three-fourths a ton per square inch, the fibers reorient themselves. A board two inches wide and half an inch thick comes out.

Carl A. Rasmussen, in charge of the pine lab, says Staypak can be used for tool and knife handles, shuttles, floors for bowling alleys, furniture, paneling and signs. The uses, he declares, are "practically unlimited." He adds: It has a stability greater than existing hardwoods and a natural high gloss. It can be laid in flooring either in strips or like tile. It is water-proof and can be stained or painted.

One drawback to the manufacturing of Staypak so far is the cost of machinery, which is placed at about $500,000. However, the lab expects this newest use for waste wood to go into production soon.

Ralph Chapman, of the Chapman Manufacturing Co. of Corvallis, believes that in the next 10 years all sawmills will produce some sort of board utilizing wood fibres. His firm makes a hardboard from mill slabs (the first cut off the side of a log) and edgings. Molded products of wood pulp, Mr. Chapman says, are certain to dominate the future furniture and cabinet markets and also play an ever increasing role in the construction industry.

Recently the Stimson Lumber Co. in Forest Grove, Ore., opened a forest fibre products subsidiary. This plant turns out a pressed board called "Forest Hardboard" in thicknesses of ⅛, or 3/16 or ¼-inch and in panels ranging in width from four feet to 16 feet.

Stimson utilizes timber from several thousand acres that were burned out by a forest fire in 1933. The damaged logs are chipped up and pressed into boards at the rate of 500,000 square feet weekly, with a one-million-a-week pace potential.

At Sacramento Calif., Wood Products, Inc., is turning out colorful topping for tables, bars, counters, wall panels and drainboards. The main ingredient: sawdust. Waste sawdust is ground finely, then blended with plastics and resins and molded together under heat and pressure. The colorful finishes come from melamine-treated cloth or paper that is baked onto the outside of the topping.

Biggest user of wood wastes is the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., the world's largest lumber company. The firm's big by-products laboratory and factory at Longview, Wash., already turns out five products under the name of "Silvacon." Shortly, a sixth— a wood "wool," consisting of chemically-treated wood fibres which can be used as insulating material—will be on the market.

Much of Weyerhaeuser's research started back in 1942, when the firm was seeking a substitute for imported cork. In successfully obtaining good quantities of cork from old-growth Douglas fir bark the company discovered "that other constituents offered even greater promise as new industrial raw materials."

The Silvacon products are combinations of cork, wood fibers and wood dust, or each alone. The cork, for example, comes in flake-like particles, light brown in color, ranging upwards to one-quarter inch in size. Its proven uses are as a reactive ingredient in phenolic resin manufacturing; heat curing of hams and bacon, and for decorative displays. Other uses are under experiment.

A combination of cork and fibres is used in thermosetting molding compounds; absorbent filler for explosives; and magnesite floor ingredients. A combination of cork, fibers and powder is used in phenolic glues, as an ingredient in match scratcher compounds, and as a reactive ingredient in thermosetting molding compounds. The powder alone has proved excellent in insecticide dusts.

Weyerhaeuser was a pioneer in producing "presto-logs," made of sawdust and scrap wood, for use in furnaces and fire-places. The company is now making presto-log briquets, suitable for stoker furnaces.

The Oregon Forest Products laboratory is seeking new uses for nearly 200 billion board feet of decayed or defective old-growth Douglas fir in Oregon and Washington. Weyerhaeuser already is utilizing the decayed heart wood of centuries-old firs at its plant at Everett, Wash. These old logs are cut into timber, given special dry kilning treatment and planed. The result: A beautiful, white-specked, honey-comb-pitted board. It is marketed as "Drift-wood" and brings premium prices as indoor or outdoor house paneling. Formerly, over-mature Douglas firs were discarded because of "speck" rot. Those specks now have been turned into dollars.

Laminated boards and timbers, in which thin sheets or strips of lumber are bonded together by special glues to become strong, solid pieces, are gaining broader markets. Such boards and timbers not only utilize waste products but they offer sizes that are hard to obtain. Products of Timber Structures, Inc., of Portland, for example, include huge roof trusses. Another Portland firm is making huge laminated mine timbers four inches wide, eight inches thick and 40 feet long.

The laboratory also is working on ways to make commercial charcoal from fir and other woods on an economical basis. The Pacific coast now uses about 45,000 tons yearly, coming mostly from Iron Mountain, Mich. Crosett, Ark. and Mexico.

Charcoal is made by heating wood in air-tight ovens to about 900 degrees Fahrenheit. The tar that comes from the creosote in the wood also has been found suitable for the rubber industry. Another plan is to make sawdust into briquets and then convert them into charcoal.

The cedar shingle industry has come up with another product from waste wood. The Portland Shingle Co. has produced what it calls "Borgana," a liquid compound for removing boiler rust.

Borgana will be marketed in 54-gallon barrels. The product is made by boiling cedar scrap and bark in water and several unrevealed chemicals. It makes a non-poisonous or non-toxic compound. Alfred Schmidt, Portland shingle president, claims "our product makes it ideal for boilers in food processing plants because of its non-poisonous nature.

"We figure," he adds, "that in our four mills we have been burning up enough waste cedar each day to make 520 barrels of Borgana."

U. B. IS "WORKER FATHER OF YEAR"

McKinley Ramsey, a Tennessee cedar chest maker and a member of Local 3124, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, American Federation of Labor, has been selected "Worker Father of the Year," according to an announcement made by the National Father's Day Committee.

McKINLEY RAMSEY

Mr. Ramsey left his home city of Chattanooga, Tenn., the night of June 12 to spend a week in New York City as guest of the committee.

In making their selection of the "Worker Father," the committee pointed out that Mr. Ramsey is typical of the millions of working men throughout the nation who labor in the smaller industries. Mr. Ramsey, a cabinet maker since 1913, has been making cedar chests at the Cavalier Corporation.

He served 14 months overseas in the 81st Division in World War I, and with this experience, has continually plied his trade in the furniture industry.

Mr. Ramsey is the father of four. Two sons, both of whom are veterans of World War II, reside in Chattanooga. One is an accountant and the other graduates from College this year and is serving as an assistant to a Methodist minister.

Two daughters also are in the Ramsey family. One is married and is the mother of a 6-month old daughter, and the other is a high school junior.

Mr. Ramsey has been in the furniture field all his life, though he still likes to dabble in farming and trains his own hunting dogs.

While in New York, Mr. Ramsey made a radio and television appearance as well as making public appearances at City Hall, and sports events.

TAFT-HARTLEY, LABOR'S ANCHOR

Editor's note: ***The following article is an extract from a speech made by Senator Paul H. Douglas on the floor of the Senate during recent debate on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Because it nicely summarizes the unfairness of the Taft-Hartley Law, every member should read it.***

★ ★ ★

IT IS SELF-EVIDENT to me that the Taft-Hartley law, as a law, is permeated by a vindictive spirit toward unionism and labor and that it is contrary to the spirit of equal justice upon which our democracy is based. This shows itself in two ways.

First, despite the claim that it is built on the principle of mutuality, the Act places restrictions and shackles upon labor from which the employers are freed, while secondly, by substantive provisions, the Act not only cripples unions but gives to those employers who wish to use them a series of weapons with which, in a period of depression, they can break almost any union in the land. What gives this Act an air of innocence, and what has spared unions from destruction thus far, has been the high employment, production and profit levels since June of 1947, which have improved the bargaining power of the individual worker and reduced the incentive and the opportunity of large employers generally to utilize all the legalized malice inherent in this Act. But even in this period of general prosperity, employers have in dramatic cases found it to their interest to throw back the mask of innocence from this Act and to use its teeth. It takes no great imagination to foresee that if they do this in time of general prosperity, they will do it tenfold in time of depression.

Let us first examine some of the one-sided features of the Act which like the inadvertent words and acts of a man, betray its real character.

1. When workers vote on whether they want a union shop, all those who do not vote are counted as voting "No," even though if present they would have voted "Yes." (Section 8 (a)(3)) All the sick, the absentees and the indifferent are thus thrown into the scales against the union shop. All this procedure is in sharp contrast with the universal practice in our political democracies of only requiring a victorious candidate or proposition to poll a majority of only the votes actually *cast.* The Taft-Hartley law, by requiring that the union shop must win a majority of those *eligible* to vote before the workers can effectively ask for it, not only weighs the scale against union security but in a sense destroys the secrecy of the ballot. Since those who stay away from the polls are openly identified as voting "No," men can curry favor with their employers by absenting themselves and word can be subtly passed down the line that the boss will appreciate it if men stay away.

2. While the Taft-Hartley law utilizes the commerce power of the national government to heap disadvantages upon labor, it surrenders these powers to the states where the state

laws on union security are more severe. (Section 12 (b))

The law is made to behave like the proverbial Irishman at Donnybrook fair; namely, when it sees a union security head, it hits it with whatever weapon comes handy. On union security the law, therefore, enables the employer to say in effect to the employees, "Heads I win and tails I win also."

3. During a strike, when the Board orders an election to determine the choice of a bargaining representative, (which it can do upon a petition presented by an employer) it must deny the vote to the men out on strike and grant it only to the strike-breakers, who have taken their place. (Section 9 (c)(3)). In other words, the Act assumes that replaced strikers have no right in their former jobs which the law need respect and that only the strikebreakers, or those who have replaced the strikers, are entitled to decide whether collective bargaining shall continue and if so, upon what terms and through what bargaining agent. Since it is easy to see on whose side the strikebreakers will range themselves, the denial of a vote to the replaced strikers is one of those features which former Congressman Hartley must have had in mind when he declared, "There is more to this Act than meets the eye."

4. Complaints by labor alleging unfair practices by an employer must first go through the long-drawn out administrative process which now consumes, on the average, over 14 months from the time the charge is filed until the Board decision is rendered, with the further possibility of the delays of judicial review heaped upon that. But in sharp distinction to this protracted course for complaints filed by labor, the Act (Section 10, subsection (b) to (e) inclusive) requires that complaints *against* labor for using the secondary boycott are "to be given priority over all other cases." (Section 10 (e)) Then if the local officer of the Board believes the complaint to be well-founded, he can go directly to a federal court and get an injunction restraining the union from acting without waiting for the case to go through administrative process. In fact, such an injunction may well be in effect fourteen or more months later when the Board itself finally hands down its decision and when it may hold that the original complaint was ill-founded and should be dismissed. But by that time the effective damage will have been done and yet no redress will be afforded to the union.

Therefore, the workers who have suffered injustices must be exposed to the long delays of administrative and legal review, and therefore suffer from the fact that justice delayed is justice denied. But the employer is given immediate relief even though the Board ultimately decides that his case should be dismissed. It is as though in the chow line from which justice is dispensed, the workers are always put at the end of the line but the employers are rushed to the front. We all know that there is nothing which men properly resent more than this because it is so patently unfair, yet this is what the Act expressly prescribes.

5. In national emergency strikes, the Board which makes the investigation is confined in its report to a bare recital of facts, but is prevented from making any recommendations, lest possibly the public might conclude that the strikers might be right in whole or in part. (Section 206)

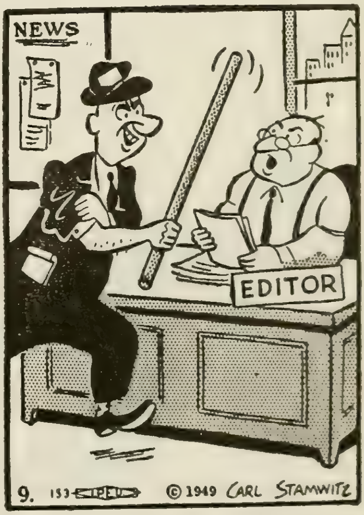
6. As the 80 day cooling-off period in national emergency strikes is about

to expire and no settlement is agreed upon, the government through the Labor Relations Board is directed to go over the heads of the union and behind its back and poll the workers individually on whether they want to accept the last offer of the employers. (Section 209 (b)) But the Board does not have the power to go over the heads of the company and poll the stockholders on whether they will accept the last offer of the union. The Taft-Hartley law, therefore, permits a company management to act as the definitive representative of the owners, but does not extend an equal right to a union to represent the workers.

7. While the Act requires unions to file financial reports with the Secretary of Labor and furnish them to their members and, hence, indirectly to the public, it lays no similar obligation upon either a corporation or an employers' association. (Section 9 (f) and (g)) and yet employers' associations are as weighty factors in industrial relations as are unions, and it is as important that their members and the public should know how their funds are spent. If the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. should give an accounting of their funds, so should the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. If the Textile Workers' Union should file, so should the Cotton and Woolen Institute. And if financial reporting is required of the United Mine Workers, it should similarly be required of the Associations of Northern and Southern Coal Operators.

8. While officers of unions must file non-communist affidavits with the Board (Section 9 (h)), no such requirement is made of employers nor are they required to state whether they are members of any Fascist or totalitarian organization which, like the Communists, may be working to overthrow the government by force or violence or seeking to deprive people of their constitutional rights. There is a presumption, therefore, of disloyalty upon the part of unions alone. Only they are to be scrutinized.

I could go on, but I think I have abundantly made my point. While the Taft-Hartley law was sold to the public in the name of mutuality, it violated almost every standard of true mutuality. It slipped in restrictions which crippled labor without imposing corresponding obligations upon the opposite parties—the employers. By these one-sided provisions cunningly concealed within the texture of the law, it betrayed the class bias of its framers. It, therefore, properly stands condemned by all those who wish equal justice to all classes. And it is for that and only for that, I am contending.



"Just a minute, Harris—I told you to take a poll of non-union labor—not a pole to them!"

PLANE GOSSIP

STARTING TO LOOK AHEAD

With next year's elections drawing closer and closer, a number of Congressmen who played the Taft-Hartley game to the hilt are beginning to get a little bit jittery. They are not exactly working for repeal of the infamous measure but they are getting a little less vociferous in their praise of it. From where we sit, they seem to be in a position about like the hard-living Irishman who took mortally sick. As he lay on his hospital bed, an old friend paid him a visit.

"Have you made peace with God and renounced the devil?" asked the solicitous friend.

"Well," replied Pat, "I've made peace with God, but in my condition I'm in no position to antagonize anyone."

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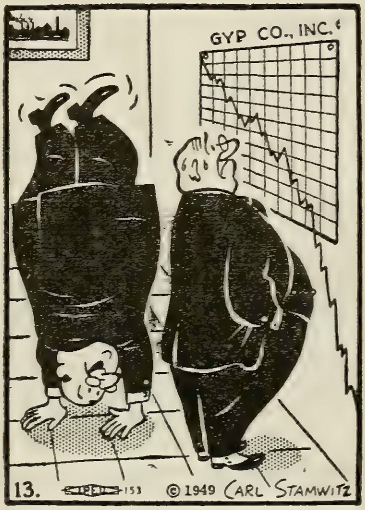
PAUP'S SUCCESS SECRET

Joe Paup, long known as the finest diplomat to patronize Clancy's Bar and Grille, recently made public the secret of his success.

"Diplomacy," said Joe, "is the art that teaches one how to cut a guy's throat without using a knife."



"Look at it this way, J. B. — It's upside down to bamboozle our workmen!"

SORT OF OBVIOUS

For the past five or six years we have been on the mailing list of a famous Harvard economist who grinds out scads of articles on economic subjects. Recently we received one which proclaimed that this is no time for labor to seek increased wages because our economy is in such a delicate state that any disturbance might plunge us into a depression. It sounded fine and we were almost convinced until we remembered he sent us a piece in 1944 saying any wage increases would disrupt the hold-the-line policy; and another in 1945 saying wage increases would hold back reconversion; and another in 1946 saying that higher pay would cut down employment; and another in 1947 saying that prices would soon come down if wages were stabilized; and another in 1948 saying that lower wages are needed to stimulate buying.

Maybe this expert is unbiased in what he says but we cannot help feeling like the coach who ran up to a lad hurt in scrimmage.

"Are you a contortionist, son?" he asked.

"No," replied the lad.

"Well, then," continued the coach, "you probably have a broken leg."

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SLIGHTLY UNQUALIFIED

Plantation owners and sweatshop employers in the Southwest are building up a whirlwind by the illegal importation of cheap Mexican labor. Untold thousands of Mexican peasants are being brought across the Rio Grande to provide labor at coolie wages. These unhappy individuals live in hovels or sleep on the ground and the pay they get is barely enough to keep body and soul together. Any recession in business will throw most of these individuals on the relief rolls. In addition, their unsanitary and sub-standard way of life carries a constant threat of epidemics of all sorts of diseases. Authorities are constantly promising to stop the illegal immigration but somehow or other they seem to be unable to do so; in which they are something like the convict who said to his cellmate:

"Look at me! I can't even write and here I am serving ten years for forgery."

DECODING WASHINGTON LINGO

According to AP, a "glossary" is now circulating which "translates" the burrocrats' lingo:

Concur generally—"I haven't read the document and don't want to be bound by anything I might say."

In Conference—"I don't know where he is."

Under active consideration—"We have never heard of it. However, we'll try and find it in the files."

Has received careful consideration—"A period of inactivity covering a time lag."

Transmitted to you—"You hold the bag a while, I'm tired of it."

It is recommended—"We don't think it will work, but you go ahead and stick your neck out and try it."

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SLIGHTLY EMBARRASSING

Efforts of the power trust to discredit a long-time champion of public power recently backfired. Instead of smearing the pro-public power official as it hoped, the trust is now finding itself in danger of being investigated by Congress.

And the whole thing sort of reminds us of the traveling salesman who got married. On his honeymoon he took his bride to a famous southern inn where he often stopped on sales trips. This inn was famous for the unique brand of honey it served. At breakfast the first morning, the salesman, in an effort to impress his bride, demanded of the Waitress: "Where's my honey?"

Without batting an eye, the waitress replied: "Oh, she got married last month and don't work here no more."

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HARD TO EXPLAIN

With China all but overrun by the Reds, top officials in Washington are baffled as to what our new China policy should be. The horse having been neatly stolen, the argument now goes on as to what kind of a lock to buy for the door. And our State Department officials who bear the responsibility for setting our foreign policy find themselves in the same sort of a position as the Sunday school teacher. After a lengthy lecture on the Bible, the teacher asked: "Is there any boy or girl who would like to ask me a question?"

After a moment of silence, a little boy piped up: "Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?"

"Ah, I see," said the teacher, "now would anyone like to answer that question?"

DIRTY POOL

Last month Congress passed a public housing bill and thereby played a dirty trick on the real estate lobby. The big real estate operators have been fighting public housing tooth and toenail for the past three years. Just when they were bringing up their big guns, Congress double-crossed them by passing a public housing bill.

In 1947 the real estate lobby claimed that public housing would create inflation. In 1949 they predicted that public housing would bring on a depression. And now, just when they were ready to blame public housing for typhoid fever, elm disease, bubble gum, and juvenile delinquency, Congress went ahead and passed a public housing bill anyway.

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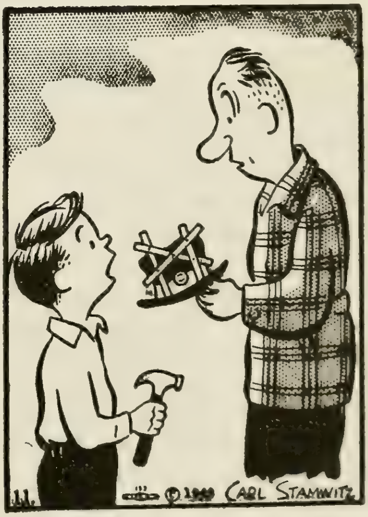
BALL FOLLOWS OLD CAREER

We were interested in reading in the newspapers the other day an AP story headed, "Ex-Senator Ball Plans Career as Fiction Writer."

This will be a natural for Joe Ball who as chairman of the Labor "Watchdog" Committee wrote fiction praising the Taft-Hartley Act. The fact that he suppressed the recently released study lauding the AFL labor relations at TVA shows Ball's aversion to fact. Ball's demonstrated lack of concern for the truth should make him good for at least one anti-labor "fiction" story a month in "Look Magazine," the "Saturday Evening Post" or "Reader's Digest."



"I just reinforced your hat, Pop, cause you said your union button carried a lot of weight!"

No Poverty by 1960?

★ ★

IN A NEW REPORT which summarizes achievements in each area of our economic life, the Twentieth Century Fund says that by stepping up our output only 8 per cent above normal expectations, based on the actual past performance of the American economic system, we could produce enough by 1960 to provide adequate standards of food, housing, education and medical care for every living American.

The report will be issued this week under the title *U. S. A.: Measure of a Nation.* Scoring any implication that our economic system is "running down" or "mature," *U. S. A.: Measure of a Nation* says we face the future with the greatest assets ever possessed by any nation in history, with enormous future opportunities for both public and private investment and business growth.

"By 1960 we shall have opportunity to put $45 billion a year into needed capital goods. On the basis of our best sustained record in the past, during the 1920's we would be likely to put in about $39 billion. The extra $6 billion is a measured margin of our ability to absorb huge additional investment funds, the frontier on which our system can grow and expand indefinitely."

U. S. A.: Measure of a Nation was written by Thomas R. Carskadon and Rudolf Modley and draws on the findings of the Fund's large-scale survey of *America's Needs and Resources* by J. Frederic Dewhurst and Associates. It is a new type of popular report for the Fund, illustrated with graphic charts and drawings.

The new report takes a long view of the ups and downs of business activity, including recessions such as the present one, and says: "For the long pull, we can see that both boom and bust are passing phases in the steady record of our long-term advance. . . . Wherever we may stand at any given moment in boom or depression—or at any point in between—we should remember our tremendous underlying strength. We *can* expand."

After looking into every part of our entire economic system, the Fund's report says: "From it we get one overriding impression—our immense power to produce. We now have the highest standard of living ever attained by man. The average American earns more money, eats better food, has a better house, better clothes, schools, theaters, more conveniences than the average citizen of any other country, anywhere, at any time."

U. S. A.: Measure of a Nation is offered as a measure of what our economic system is capable of producing if operated at high levels of production and employment such as we had in the 1920's but which we have exceeded since the beginning of the last World War. It is designed simply to show how much in goods and services our economic system is physically able to produce, and carries forward these estimates to 1960.

"By 1960," says the Fund's report, "our expected population of more that 155 million will offer a probable market of at least $159 billion in money spent by consumers. This would be a market spending three quarters more than the $90 billion we spent in our big 'boom' year of 1929." Figures here, as throughout the report, are given in 1947 prices. Today's prices are about 8 per cent higher.

What such a level of national output would mean to individual families is indicated in *U. S. A.: Measure of a Nation.* "Let's say that we achieve some such goals. Millions of Americans then move up into higher income classes than they attained before World War II. Cash income of the average American household goes from around $2,800 a year in 1940 to nearly $4,000 in 1960. The work-week shrinks. Most of us will have more money, more leisure than before the war."

The Fund's report indicates that by stepping up our national output only 8 per cent above what we might normally expect on the basis of past performance, we could take care of all persons left behind in our economic advance and bring every living American up to minimum standards. "Our survey shows that we Americans have the human and material resources to reach these goals."

Getting down to cases, *U. S. A.: Measure of a Nation,* says:

> For less than $1.8 billion more than we are likely to spend on education if we follow past trends, we could in 1960 take every boy and girl in America through two years of high school, half of them through two years of college, and provide every child with a safe, comfortable schoolroom with an adequately paid teacher.
>
> For less than $2.5 billion above what we might spend on medical care in 1960 if we follow past experience, we could assure every American of proper medical, dental and nursing care, make hospitals available to all and provide a comprehensive health service for the entire nation.
>
> By spending only $1.4 billion a year over a fifteen-year period added to what past trends indicate we might normally spend on housing each year, we could wipe out every slum dwelling in America, repair or replace every defective house or apartment and provide every family in our land with a decent, comfortable home.
>
> By spending only $650 million more than the $2 billion we may be expected to spend in 1960 we could have a conservation and development program that would protect our soil against erosion, drain millions of acres of marshy land, bring water to millions of acres of parched land, make our forests self-perpetuating, develop our major valleys and go a long way toward providing adequate parks and recreational areas for Americans.

Commenting on the significance of these figures and the broad outlook for the American future, *U. S. A.: Measure of a Nation,* says: "Thus by stepping up our output by less than one tenth above what we might normally expect, we could produce enough in America to abolish want and hunger and bring every human up to minimum living standards or above. We could lace our country with highways, insure our people against hazards of old age, sickness and unemployment, build schools, libraries, art galleries, sport centers, lecture halls for everyone, protect the riches of our lands and forests and natural resources.

"This is the prospect—and the challenge—that the future offers to us and to our system. Such an increase would provide jobs in profusion. It would offer great opportunities for both public and private investment. . . . The whole expansion would give the businessman, the worker, the farmer, the inventor, the investor, the private citizen in whatever line, a chance to play his rightful part."

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

Test for O. C. (Ordinary Carpenter). 50 questions. 2 points each for correct answers. Your total points is your percentage. The answers to these questions are on page 32.

If all this is ABC to you wait for the next one—B. C. (Bachelor of Carpentry)

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1. Which of these bolts has a slotted head? Stove-eye-stud-machine.
2. How much does a keg of 6d. nails weigh?
3. A temporary upright support is called a—cripple-scab-shore-jig?
4. What carpenter's tool would have a 10 inch sweep?
5. How many nails should be in each piece of floor bridging?
6. A Joiner's hammer usually weighs how many ounces? 10-20-16-28.
7. In which pocket would a carpenter carry a plumb rule?
8. Is a door buck larger or smaller than the door?
9. A collar beam is nailed to the—joists-ridge-stringer-rafters?
10. Does mahogany grow in the United States?
11. Is a cove molding hollow or round?
12. What carpenter's tool is made of carborundum?
13. How many joints in a 2 ft. rule?
14. What is the next largest size to a ¾ in. wood bit?
15. Where would you find a saddle? Transom-doorway-window-eave.
16. Would a picture molding be housed-dadoed-dovetailed-coped?
17. Studs are generally spaced on 14-15-16-17 inch centers?
18. A hole is made in concrete with a hand drill-star drill-pin drill?
19. How long is a 10d. nail?
20. Cut nails are used on—shingles-siding-bridging-flooring?
21. An apron is part of a—window-mortise-stair tread-lock?
22. Screws are sold how many to a box?
23. A strike plate is part of a—floor hinge-lock-plane-sash lift?
24. Sub-flooring is nailed to—soldiers-dormers-sleepers-walers?
25. Which of these would be a furring strip? 2"x4"—2"x2"—1"x2"—1"x6".
26. Are the hinges put on the hanging side of a door?
27. How many pieces are usually used to make a miter box?
28. Does a 24 in. saw include the handle in the length?
29. What is the standard length of a scaffold plank?
30. Lag screws are put in with a—wrench-calipers-gimlet-screwdriver?
31. A 5½ pt. saw would be a—compass-rip-back-panel saw?
32. Is the handle of a cold chisel hickory or ash?
33. Are 32nds. of an inch marked on a 6ft. rule?
34. When placing a beam does the crown go up or down?
35. Which of these would have a pocket? Louver-newel-window-fascia?
36. Which of these might have a fire cut? Wind brace-joist-hip-stud?
37. Is a girder a horizontal or vertical member?
38. Does a casement sash slide up and down?
39. Which of these are toe-nailed? Wood laths-door stops-studs-grounds?
40. Which is the widest rail of a single panel door?
41. In a floor span of 13 ft. how many rows of bridging would you put?
42. The rough opening for a 2ft. 6in. door should be—27"-32½"-36"-40"?
43. A bridle or stirrup iron is a support for a—header-riser-leader?
44. A ledger is part of a—sawhorse-handrail-bit brace-scaffold?
45. To cut a 6" hole in a board you would use a—compass-circular-back saw?
46. Spaced on 16in. centers how many joists are needed to fill 32 ft.?
47. How many rows of bridging are usually in a partition 9ft. high?
48. A back band is part of a—sash-baseboard-shelf cleat-door casing?
49. What is the average height of a sawhorse? 17 ins.-2ft.-2ft. 6ins.-3ft?
50. Are the boards of concrete form panels nailed to the battens or vice versa?

Passing mark 80% **Total per cent**

The Wage Cut Bogey

By Dr. ALFRED BRAUNTHAL

★

IN the good old days when the large majority of workers was still unorganized and employers could determine wage scales without "outside interference," workers' earnings rose little in prosperous times, but were sharply cut in depression periods.

The devastating effects of this oneway law of supply and demand for labor are still fresh in the memory of the older generation. As a result of the low wage level in the so-called "prosperity period," the consumers' purchasing power remained so low that industrial production could not rise sufficiently to absorb the growing working population. Thus unemployment remained high even under boom conditions of business, the farm population grew poorer since their products could not find sufficient outlets, and the final result was a depression spiral which could not be stopped by self-regenerating powers of the economy because there was no halt in the downward whirl of wages and prices.

It would seem, then, that there is not much reason to yearn for the good old union-less times with their good old low wages both in boom and in bust periods. But some advocates of big business interests think differently. They have not yet reconciled themselves to the changes that have been wrought in the wage picture by the growth of unionism. Since they no longer have the exclusive say-so on wages they are now trying to hop up the public against the wage policy of the unions. This policy insists on adequate wage increases in periods of prosperity and resists wage cuts in recession periods.

Remember the noisy propaganda of big business against each and all of the wage rounds which the labor unions won after the war? If this propaganda had been successful, the business upswing of the postwar period would have collapsed long ago for lack of consumers' purchasing power. It should be noted that inspite of all three wage rounds which followed each other in the first three postwar years, a drop in real wages could not be prevented and, as a result, industrial production has begun to decline. The same business interests which were campaigning against wage boosts during the prosperity period are now, of course, clamoring for wage cuts.

The chorus of anti-labor voices is this time led by a well-known oldtimer in anti-New Deal campaigns, the Committee for Constitutional Government.

In the manner of the devil citing scriptures the Gannett blind pig with the fancy name quotes a genuine professor as indorsement for its economic moonshine. Its authority is Professor Willford King, formerly of New York University. But a study of the article by Professor King upon which the committee bases its antiunion blast reveals that even he does not dare to contend any more that wages in the past prosperity period were too high. After analyzing the relationship between the wage level and spending power, Professor King admits that factory wage rates in the last phase of the postwar prosperity period were right in line with available new spending power, and frankly concludes that "the recession which has recently been developing cannot, therefore, be justly ascribed to overreaching by unions of factory workers."

This is certainly an interesting admission and somebody ought to give it a big play. How does it jibe with the blasts against the unions and their wage demands which the Gannetts and their like let loose at frequent intervals? However, while conceding that much, the learned Professor King still insists that the time has come for unions to agree to wage cuts.

One characteristic feature of all wage talk of this kind, that of Professor King not excepted, is its crass one-sidedness. Unions are horrible creatures. They are so "unreasonable." Their wage scales are so high and also so rigid and immovable. Why can't unions be "sensible" and cut labor's throat in order to stop inflation?

Yet did the same business corporations which implored unions to restrain their wage demands in order to curb inflation restrain their own profits in the postwar boom period? The answer is a very emphatic "No!" All business concerns, without any exception whatever, exploited the windfall of the "seller's market" to the utmost, with the result that business profits reached a level undreamed-of even in the prosperity period of the late nineteen-twenties. Prices were jacked up to the highest level in the history of this country.

The same holds true for the present recession period. Sooner or later, of course, the decline in production and sales will unavoidably be reflected in a drop in business profits. But there has not been any concerted effort on the part of business concerns to make voluntary sacrifices in their incomes, as they now urge labor to do. On the contrary, not only did business profits continue to skyrocket during the entire year 1948, when industrial production already began to decline; not only did, for instance, the 815 corporations in 70 manufacturing industries, whose earnings were computed by the New York Times, show record net profits of $6.5 billion in 1948, or 26 per cent more than in the preceding record year 1947; but even in the first quarter of the current year, when business activity was already in the throes of recession, profits in most industries still continued their upward trend. A summary of the financial reports of 300 industrial concerns for the first quarter of this year, published by the New York Times, shows an average increase in net profits of 9.3 per cent over the same period last year.

In view of the high octane propaganda of big business against high wages, it is very instructive to compare these profit figures with wage data for the same period. On the basis of data published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, it appears that average hourly earnings of workers in all manufacturing industries in the first three months of 1948 were $1.289. In the same period of 1949 average hourly earnings rose to $1.378, or 6.9 per cent. The weekly take-home pay of manufacturing workers, however, increased on a much lesser scale, namely on the average from $51.98 in the first quarter of 1948 to $54.10 in the first quarter of 1949, or 4.1 per cent.

In the face of these figures, the question poses itself again: Why pick on labor if it can be proved by irrefutable figures that even in the first quarter of 1949, when business already felt the impact of the recession, the increase in the profit level still exceeded the rise in money wages?

Moreover, an analysis of the wage trend in the last few months reveals that even with very strong labor unions wage rates are by no means so rigid as they often are pictured by those who like to use labor as the scapegoat for all our economic evils. The data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that wages upon the first signs of the business recession began to slide down slowly but continuously. The reversal in the wage trend has been particularly pronounced in the workers' take-home pay, where the drop in working hours has made itself felt, but has also been noticeable in hourly earnings. The peak in weekly earnings was reached last December when the average for all manufacturing industries stood at $55.01. By April, average weekly earnings had gone down to $52.62, or 4.3 per cent. Hourly earnings of manufacturing workers had reached their all-time high—as far as money wages are concerned; not real wages—last January with an average of $1.381, but were down to $1.375 in April.

True, these declines in hourly earnings are still moderate and result mainly from the elimination of overtime pay and from lack of work, which has a bearing on the hourly earnings of piece time workers. Wage rates have generally not yet been cut except in the few instances, such as General Motors and the Hat Corporation of America, in which wage changes are determined by escalator clauses in union agreements. Nor can it be assumed that labor unions will agree to cuts in wage scales unless there should be a much sharper decline in living costs than has been experienced by now.

But a number of unions, such as the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Textile Workers, have already publicly announced that they consider business conditions at present not settled and propitious enough for general wage increases. Other unions, in industries in which employment and production are still on a high level, hold that as long as their industries are fully employed and real wages are still short of the level reached in and immediately after the war, their members are entitled to certain wage increases. But the general trend in the unions' wage policy is at present to hold on to the achievements made in better times and to wait and see what is ahead for American business.

This is certainly the most realistic course that can be taken today. But it is a far cry from the advice given by the advocates of big business interests. For to follow this advice and to agree to wage cuts under present business conditions and living costs would do much more harm than good, even to business itself.

The present recession came about because consumers' incomes were unable to keep pace with the rapidly rising costs of living. If before there were any appreciable drop in living costs, the unions were to give the go-ahead signal to employers for a general wage slash on a grand scale, the consumers' buying power would touch new lows and the moderate business recession of today would soon be turned into a business rout in the best apple-selling style of the Great Depression of the early nineteen-thirties.

There is no stronger hope for a quick revival of business activity to its previous level than the determination of the labor unions firmly to resist any attempts of employers to slash wage rates. The Gannetts cannot persuade labor to slash its own throat.—**The Hat Worker.**

Editorial

Something To Think About

Recently a national magazine featured a straight-from-the-shoulder article entitled "Let's Stop Talking Ourselves Into a Depression." Gist of the article was that there is no real foundation for depression talk at this time. Some fifty-eight million Americans are now gainfully employed and in addition some twenty-five to thirty million farmers are well heeled compared to what they were ten years ago. Added together, says the article, these two things alone preclude the possibility of a depression for a long time to come.

Basically the magazine is correct. So long as the employment figures remain as high as they are, there can be no real depression—especially if farmers continue to get fair prices for the commodities they raise. However, unemployment figures are higher than they should be. To the man who has no job and cannot find one, encouraging statistics mean little. Unemployment during the 1930's when prices were low was bad enough, but at today's prices, unemployment is a real tragedy. Savings vanish rapidly in this inflationary age. The man who is out of a job for even a couple of weeks at the present time takes a bad financial beating.

In 1949 unemployment must not be allowed to gain the headstart it gained in 1929. The time to start worrying about it is now while it is still relatively manageable. When ten or fifteen millions become unemployed it is too late to do much except revive WPA. To date Congress seems inclined to ignore growing unemployment. At the same time the need for roads, hospitals, schools, etc. is the highest in history. Under the circumstances, this policy seems dangerous. No real depression may be in sight today, but after one starts it is too late to do very much about it.

Among the long-range weapons against joblessness which merit earnest consideration is a shorter work week. During and since the war, productivity has increased by leaps and bounds. Fewer and fewer men can turn out more and more goods. Sooner or later the law of averages will catch up with our production mechanism. Increased productivity will whittle down the number of jobs in most industries.

Against this job-shrinking tendency no weapon is more effective than a reduction in hours. After all, the eight hour day has been in effect for over fifty years. In the preceding half century hours were cut from fourteen to twelve to ten to eight. Certainly the time is ripe to start thinking about another cut in view of the fact that productivity is climbing faster today than at any time in history. Of course while goods continue scarce more production remains the No. 1 objective. But as soon as the supply starts passing up the demand the picture will change.

Any move on the part of organized labor to secure shorter hours will undoubtedly stir up a storm of protest from industry. All the time-worn clinches against shorter hours will be dragged out and polished up for future use. In this connection, it is interesting to note what Max Hayes said on this subject fifty-seven years ago. On September 17, 1892, he wrote:

> *"There is probably nothing in the whole range of economic discussion that more clearly shows how little influence facts have in determining public policy than the reasoning upon the hours of labor. For more than 50 years there has been an almost continuous series of reductions in hours of labor in the different branches of industry in most civilized countries and particularly in England and America.*
>
> *"When it was first proposed to shorten the work day from 14 hours it was prophesied that capital would be rendered unprofitable and all evils known to industry would follow.*
>
> *"Heedless of these prophesies, however, the demand of the masses for a shorter working day was conceded in various degrees until the general working day is fully four hours shorter than it was in 1820, and none of these evils has followed but, on the contrary, the conditions of both capitalists and laborers have steadily improved.*
>
> *"The fact that these evil predictions have been repeated at every step and never been sustained by the results seem to go for naught. The same objections are repeated today with as much confidence as if no experiment has ever been made. A few weeks ago Lord Salisbury told a deputation of English laborers that the eight-hour day would ruin English capitalists unless it was simultaneously adopted by continental countries, and the proposition to reduce the working hours for women and children from 60 to 58 hours per week has called forth a repetition of the same old story. Even Bradstreet argues that if Massachusetts reduces her working time two hours per week, she will be handicapped in competition with other New England states. If such reasoning were followed no progress would ever be made at all. If England had waited for the continent she would probably have still been working the 14-hour day, and if Massachusetts had waited for all New England to agree, her 10-hour law would never have been adopted.*
>
> *"And such reasoning holds good in wages. If eastern employer-competitors waited to increase wages, it would never be done. England did not suffer by leading the continent in this respect, nor did the capitalists of Massachusetts suffer by leading New England, nor does New England suffer by leading the rest of the country in the matter of wages. A shorter working day is a necessity of progress and cannot be stopped, and statesmen and economists who fail to recognize that fact simply put themselves in the way of peaceful advance, and in so doing encourage the inflammatory feeling which gives rise to revolutionary schemes."*

What Hayes said over half a century ago is as true today as it was the day he said it. From a moral and spiritual standpoint, shorter hours have always been a yardstick of human advancement; soon they are to become an economic necessity as well.

NLRB Compounds Confusion with Chaos

Several weeks ago the National Labor Relations Board decided a case which may have far flung repercussions in the building construction industry with respect to hiring practices.

The case arose on a charge filed by the Machinists in March, 1948, alleging that Daniel Hamm Drayage Company had refused to employ seven Machinists in violation of Section 8 (a) (3) of the Taft-Hartley Law. The Company had a sub-contract for the installation of approximately $1,000,000 worth of machinery at a cooper plant in Decatur, Alabama.

New employees who applied at the Company's field office for employment were told that all hiring was being done through Local 1274 of the Brotherhood at Decatur, Alabama. Thereupon seven of the respective employes who alleged that they were denied a job for refusing to join Local 1274 had the Machinists file the charge on their behalf. After a hearing before a Trial Examiner in Decatur the matter was referred to the Board for decision.

Without discussing the various aspects of the case, the one principle which stands out in the Board's decision is that the traditional hiring practices in the construction industry are deemed to be in violation of Section 8 (a) (3) of the Taft-Hartley Law.

The attorneys for the Drayage Company as partial defense, asserted that "it is the general custom and practice in the construction industry for contractors to enter into arrangements with local unions to furnish the workmen needed." As a matter of fact the Board was requested to take judicial notice of this fact; however, the short answer made by the Board to the statement was "that argument should properly be addressed to Congress and not to this Board . . . . Congress has made unlawful the hiring practices followed by the (Drayage Company). We have no authority to engraft exceptions upon the Congressional enactment because this now unlawful practice was sanctioned by custom in this particular industry before 1947 or may be thought economically desirable or necessary."

The Company was ordered to give back pay to the seven who were denied employment, but as the job was finished they were not ordered reinstated.

It is all very well for the Board to say that the law must be enforced as written; that the Board has no authority to recognize a custom or practice which may be in contravention of the express provision of the law; however, the case involves much more practical considerations than are apparent in the Board decision.

In the first place, although the Act provides for a union shop after certain conditions are fulfilled, the Board has conducted only one election in the building construction industry since the Law took effect, Over one year ago wide publicity was given to a proposed election among building trade unions in the Detroit area. After months of preparation, the compiling of statistics, and the filling out of forms, the Board announced on September 2, 1948, that "due to circumstances beyond our control" the election would not be held. Since that time there have been no further announcements from the Board concerning union security elections in the construction industry. Under the circumstances the Board has now taken the position that traditional customs and practices in the building construction industry violate the Taft Hartley Law, but have provided no machinery whereby labor organizations may protect themselves under the Law. We maintain that what Local 1274 and the Drayage Company did was for all practical purposes economically sound. The Board, however, says that this argument should not be addressed to it, but to Congress.

In this connection we are reminded of the speech made by General Counsel Robert M. Denham of the National Labor Relations Board at the Dallas, Texas convention of the AGC in February, 1948. After Mr. Denham had made an address outlining the salient features of the Taft-Hartley Law applicable to the construction industry, with particular reference to proposed procedures for holding union shop elections he answered certain questions from the floor. In reply to a question concerning a somewhat technical phase of this subject (the case involved the predicament of a contractor doing business in a particular locality where a union shop election was lost by the union—"How would the contractors do the job; with or without union security?"). Mr. Denham said "However, if it should arise, and you go in to do business in an area where there is no union security, you will do business on the basis of the conditions existing in that area."

There is no union security within the meaning of the Taft-Hartley Law existing in Decatur, Alabama, because the Board had never provided the means by which the Brotherhood could demonstrate that its members in that area wanted union security. Custom and practice in the area was thereupon followed resulting in the employers having to pay back wages to seven men. What can be done under the circumstances? Repeal the Taft-Hartley Law!

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Strange, Isn't It?

What may be the greatest scandal since Teapot Dome seems to be developing in Washington as Congress undertakes an investigation of the "five per cent" racket; so called because high officials (including some high Army and Navy Brass) have been charging business men five per cent for using their influence to swing government contracts. How many millions or billions have been added to government costs through this nefarious practice no one knows. However, there is no doubt but that the total is tremendous.

Strangely enough the same columnists and commentators who beat their breasts and rend the air with their cries whenever some union official goes sour have very little to say about the "five per centers" who probably lifted more from the public treasury in a week than all crooked union officials did in fifty years. In fact some writers and barkers are even trying to cloak the racket with an air of respectability, Strange, isn't it?

Nothing But The Best

Editor's note: ***The following article was written by Brother Edward McArtor, a guest at the Lakeland Home from Local Union No. 1104, Tyler, Texas.***

★ ★ ★

MANY YEARS AGO, who of us do not recall when carpenters worked long hours for low wages? There was no home then for them to go to when their years of usefulness were at a low ebb or at zero. Now, all is changed. Who wants to go back to those old days? Not me.

Memory carries me back to those days when hunting and fishing was not altogether for sport—but to get something to eat. Here is a home where aged carpenters spend their last years in comfort and peace in semi-tropical surroundings. As a matter of fact, they are entitled to the best of care, since their union dues through lean and fat years have helped build the magnificent home that shelters them today.

The Carpenters' Home is one of the main show places of Lakeland, Florida. Situated as it is, and off the main highway, it is an ideal place for the aged where they are not liable to be run down by drunken drivers and speed fiends. Forking off the west from the main highway is the Wm. L. Hutcheson drive that goes past the home, then out the west gate, thence to the city. That drive is the finest paved drive that money can buy and over it no heavy traffic is allowed. Many tourists from almost every state and Canada, one from Edinburg, Scotland, and one from Chile, S. A., have visited the home since I have been here.

The old carpenters, as a rule, are well dressed, at all times, and a jolly bunch of old fossils they are, more so than anywhere else, in homes for the aged, I believe. In spite of having one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel, there is an abundance of deviling one another. It reminds me of Darwin and his theory of the origin of the specie. He argued that men descended from a pair of monkeys. Some of the old boys cut monkey shines, but there is another group of serious thinkers who look on life in somewhat of a morbid state and have never heard that humor and wit is the spice of life, and, as the old saying goes, "It takes all kinds of people to make a world," and I might add to make a nice home such as we have.

Back in 1925 when I was living in Tampa, I came up to see the home site and saw the first trench that was dug for the footing. Coming down from Arkansas about two years ago, as the taxi came in sight of the home, I felt like pinching myself to make sure I was not dreaming when I saw the palace of marble halls that I was to live in until I cash my chips. A monument should be erected on the spacious grounds of the home in honor of the brother member who first suggested a home for the aged carpenters.

Many of the occupants of the home today never dreamed then that in the years to come they would spend the last years of their lives in a home that was a vague dream in the misty past. They have, however, lived to see a dream come true. The home is of Spanish style and is fire proof in every respect; very little wood was used in trim. It cost $3,000,000 to build but could not be duplicated for less than $10,000,000, with the present cost of materials and increase in wages. Nothing short of a severe earthquake could destroy it, but in Florida the danger of an earthquake is very remote. Before Florida was selected as a state for the home, other states were considered, mainly California, but weather conditions and climate were taken into consideration, so Florida was chosen, which since has proven in many ways a wise decision.

* * *

High above the moss draped oaks
Over a home we call our own,
The flag of freedom waves.
A few more years, a few more days,
Some tottering footsteps cease
This vale of tears to tread.
Then Christ will say:
"Come unto me all ye that labored
And are heavy laden,
I will give you rest,"
For Christ was a union man.

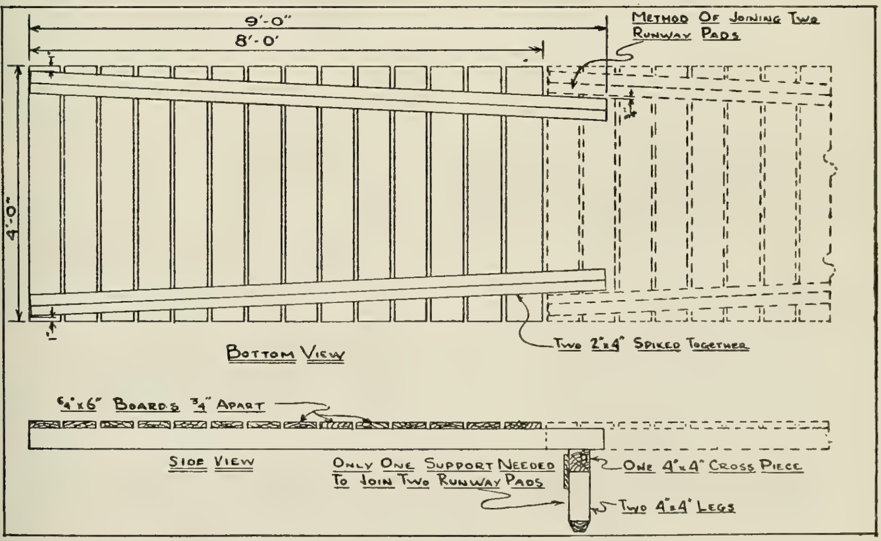
TIP ON A RUNWAY PAD

Mr. Peter E. Terzick, Editor, Carpenter's Journal,

Dear Sir;

I'm sending you a sketch of a runway pad I've developed here on the Pabst Brewery Co. job that has been very successful.

The sketch is self explanatory; in principle the pad differs from the conventional type in that it is built with telescoping rails, the rails being 9′ long and only boarded over for 8′.


9'-0"
8'-0'
4'-0"
Method Of Joining Two Runway Pads
Bottom View
Two 2"x4" Spiked Together
6/4"x6" Boards 3/4" Apart
Side View
Only One Support Needed To Join Two Runway Pads
One 4"x4" Cross Piece
Two 4"x4" Legs

We have built about 400 of these pads here and find that they form a steadier, stronger runway for pouring floors than the old type requiring a trestle, or "horse" at each end of each pad. I pass it on in the hope that you can publish it in the Journal, as I've often found helpful hints in that magazine.

I am a member of Local 228, Pottsville, Pa. working as Ass't. Supt. for Stone & Webster.

Fraternally yours, P. C. Cauley.

Forget Foxholes of Fear

★

LABELING the current economic gloom a case of "jabber-jitters," Charles Luckman, presidnet of Lever Brothers Company, in an address at Los Angeles last month, called on business "to continue sound wage policies" and "to lower prices wherever possible."

Speaking before the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Luckman, who is well known for his liberal and forthright dealings with labor, exhorted business to "abandon our foxholes of fear and regain the faith that made America—faith in ourselves, faith in our ability, and faith in the future.

"For every minor symptom of decline," he said, "there are a hundred major elements of economic stability," and he challenged business to open its eyes to the facts of America's economic strength and to act with courage and determination to meet the opportunities these economic facts present.

To sustain the American way of life and to develop its magnificent promise for the future, Mr. Luckman proposed one of the most progressive and far-sighted programs ever suggested to business by one of its own leaders. The job of business, he said, is:

1. To lower prices wherever possible.
2. To continue sound wage policies.
3. To increase productivity in cooperation with labor.
4. To develop new products; new methods; new services.
5. To have an eagerness for enterprise; a willingness to expand; and a revitalized initiative.

Declaring that Lever Brothers Company not only has faith in America but is putting this faith into action, Mr. Luckman announced that the company which he heads was embarking forthwith upon a $55,000,000 expansion program. Principal item in Lever's expansion program, he said, is a $25,000,000 soap and food products plant to be constructed immediately in Los Angeles County.

Representing the largest new industrial investment by private business in the history of Los Angeles County, the new plant, Mr. Luckman said, would be located on a 30-acre site eight miles east of the city. Following his address, Mr. Luckman, accompanied by Governor Earl Warren and other dignitaries and business leaders present, proceeded to the site of the new Lever plant for groundbreaking ceremonies.

The youthful and dynamic executive, head of one of the country's largest soap manufacturing concerns, told his audience that "fear, unknown in war, is producing an astonishing paradox in the richest and strongest nation in the world—it is persuading the American people to talk themselves into a depression."

These dim views of the nation's health are the more astonishing, he continued, because the facts of America's economic strength should be known to everyone. He itemized these:

1. 59,000,000 workers on the job.
2. 200 billion dollars in liquid savings.
3. 215-billion-dollar personal income for 1949
4. High purchasing power—53% greater than pre-war

"It would seem preposterous that anyone could manipulate these figures and come up with an answer that equals disaster," Mr. Luckman declared. "Yet, that is precisely what many Americans are doing. By emotional arithmetic, these viewers-with-alarm add two and two and get zero.

Warning against this emotional approach, Mr. Luckman said, "You and I know that as a nation, we cannot afford to become economic hypochondriacs because a country, like an individual, can worry itself sick."

Speaking, he said, as a business man, Mr. Luckman called for "a renewal of faith in the vitality of our American way of life.

"By faith . . . I do not mean a listless reverence for the past or a mere submission to the present. By faith, I mean a certainty based on the principles for which America stands; by which it has progressed; and through which it will realize its full potential of greatness in the future. Faith in America is not the blind acceptance of things as they are—it is the belief that we, in America, can make them better."

To illustrate the enormous opportunities for raising our standard of living, Mr. Luckman cited the following:

27 million Americans have no kitchen sinks

18 million Americans lack washing machines

25 million Americans lack vacuum cleaners

1,000,000 American families need new homes this year

40 million Americans have neither bathtub nor shower

"So, let's not talk about what we've got," Mr. Luckman declared. "Let's be more concerned with what we haven't got. We must be concerned for two reasons: First, because these are human needs that should be met; and, second, because these needs provide dramatic illustration of the fact that we haven't finished anything—we're only beginning.

"What happens in America today will affect the lives of men everywhere. What remains of the free world leans upon our strength. If we permit ourselves to be confused by the present process of economic readjustment, the one certainty is that our friends among the nations of the world will follow us swiftly into the valley of despair! If we fail to maintain our own system, our mantle of leadership will become a shroud for the hopes of men.

"With firm resolution, therefore, we must strive to realize the full potential of our physical and spiritual resources. The world watches to see how we will use our great material assets. The destiny of a major portion of this world depends on our success in directing our physical efforts by the spiritual compass of wisdom, courage, and faith.

"Today, our common enterprise is clear—let us go forward together, and, by bold action, reaffirm our faith in America and in ourselves—we, the people, who *are* America."

U.B. Member Is Among Kathy Fiscus Rescue Heroes

No mishap since the end of the war more deeply stirred the nation than did the tragic demise of little Kathy Fiscus in an abandoned well several hundred feet below California's golden sunshine. And no human endeavor in recent years equalled the heroic, frantic, heart-breaking rescue efforts. For fifty-two hours on end men sweated and worked and struggled to rescue the tiny tot from her narrow prison. Every minute of the fifty-two hours they faced quick and horrible death. Yet hour after hour they doggedly worked on, each man loathe to give up his place to his relief.

Among the men who wrote that heroic but futile saga was a Brotherhood member—Johnnie Mitchell of Local Union No. 1507, El Monte, California. To Brother Mitchell, Local Union No. 1507, recently sent the following letter of appreciation:

* * * * *

Mr. Johnnie Mitchell
917 No. Monterey Street,
Alhambra, California

Dear Sir and Brother:

In behalf of the entire membership of Carpenters Local Union No. 1507, we wish to take this opportunity to commend you for your untiring and unselfish efforts in the rescue attempt of Kathy Fiscus.

You have brought honor on us, your fellow men, and we are proud to number you as a member of the Brotherhood.

With kindest regards and best wishes, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
James V. Zaloudek, President
Carpenters Local No. 1507
Russel Auten, Recording Sec'y.
Carpenters Local No. 1507

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. Stove.
2. 100 lbs.
3. Shore.
4. Brace.
5. 4.
6. 16.
7. If you specified any pocket you evidently don't know what a plumb rule is.
8. Larger.
9. Rafters.
10. No.
11. Hollow.
12. Oilstone.
13. 3.
14. 13/16ths.
15. Doorway.
16. Coped.
17. 16 inch.
18. Star drill.
19. 3 inches.
21. Window.
22. 1 gross.
23. Lock.
24. Sleepers.
25. 1"x2".
26. Yes.
27. 3.
28. No.
29. 13ft.
30. Wrench.
31. Rip saw.
32. It has no handle.
33. No.
34. Up.
35. Window.
36. Joist.
37. Horizontal.
38. No.
39. Studs.
40. Bottom rail.
41. 1.
42. 32½".
43. Header.
44. Scaffold.
45. Compass saw.
46. 25.
47. 1.
48. Door casing.
49. 2ft.
50. Nailed to battens.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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M. A. HUTCHESON
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Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
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Acting Secretary
ALBERT E. FISCHER
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General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

A member who has taken out a clearance card and has not deposited his clearance card while working in another locality on a working permit issued, must bear in mind that his dues at the expiration of thirty days should be sent to the Local Union which issued the clearance, as he holds membership in the Local Union issuing same.

Also, a member who has been issued a clearance card and has deposited the clearance card in another Local Union must make sure that his dues are paid to the Local Union which accepted his clearance card, as he is definitely a member of that Local Union which accepted the clearance.

Section 45, Paragraph A of our General Laws provides, ". . . . . that if said arrearages are not paid before the last day of the third month he will be suspended from benefits of death and disability donation. . . . ." Section 45, Paragraph B provides, "A member owing a Local Union a sum equal to six months' dues shall have his name stricken from the list of membership. . . ."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother W. J. BEATTIE, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother RILEY BEECH, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother GEO. CHALMERS, Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y.
Brother THOMAS COSTELLO, Local No. 51, Boston, Mass.
Brother GEORGE DAUSEY, Local No. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother THOS. C. DOAN, Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y.
Brother MATT H. ELLERD, Local No. 764, Shreveport, La.
Brother JOHN FANNING, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother HYMAN S. FELDMAN, Local No. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother ERNEST FELTON, Local No. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother JAMES GAFFNEY, Local No. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Brother CARL GUSTAFSON, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother FRED J. HAER, Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y.
Brother CLARENCE HARMON, Local No. 51, Boston, Mass.
Brother PAUL HARTEL, Local No. 1657, New York, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM V. HEATH, Local No. 1976, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother BENJ. HOHLTE, Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y.
Brother E. C. JACKSON, Local No. 1565, Abilene, Texas
Brother JAKE KANZLER, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother W. F. LATHAM, Local No. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
Brother WILLIAM LEE, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother E. F. LYLE, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother WILLIAM A. McDONOUGH, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother WM. F. McNELIS, Local No. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother CHAS. MARSHALL, Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y.
Brother FRED MICHEL, Sr., Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother CLAUDE J. MONROE, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother THOMAS S. MORGAN, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother JOHN OLSON, Local No. 35, San Rafael, Calif.
Brother L. F. RODRIGUES, Local No. 764, Shreveport, La.
Brother THOMAS KAY ROUTH, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother TRUMAN SHAFFER, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother JOHN F. SIDNEY, Local No. 210, Stamford, Conn.
Brother HOWARD L. STROUT, Local No. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
Brother JOHN SZENDEF, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother ROY THRESHER, Local No. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
Brother MARVIN C. WOOD, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother ALEXANDER ZIMMOCK, Local No. 1372, Easthampton, Mass.

Correspondence

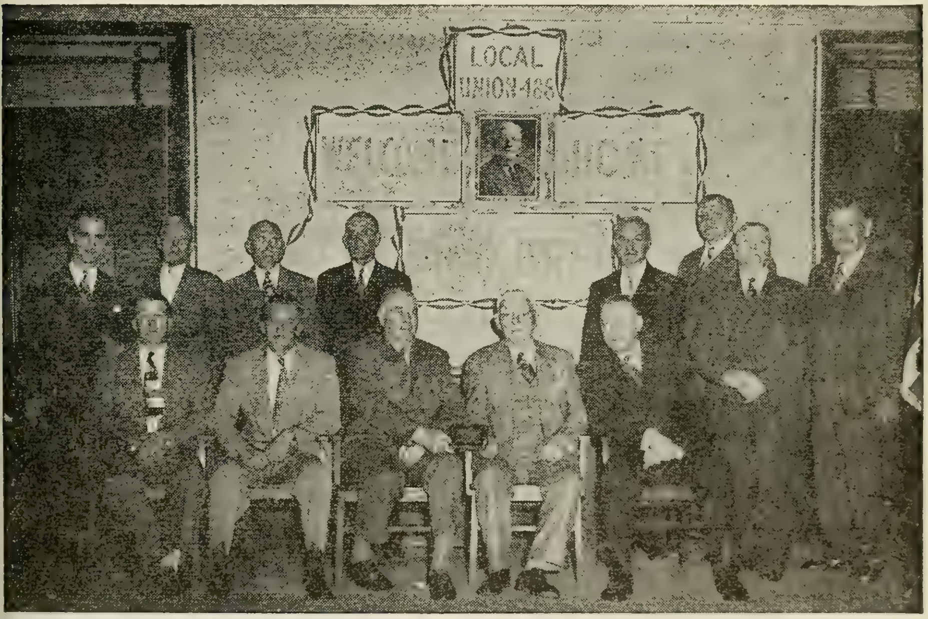
This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

L. U. 488 WELCOMES FRANK DUFFY HOME

On the evening of Monday, May 9th, Local Union 488, New York City gave a home coming party to General Secretary Emeritus Brother Frank Duffy. This had been arranged for during the time the New York District Council had been making arrangements for a Testimonial Dinner to be given Brother Duffy on his 88th Birthday, May 7, 1949.

The party was held at the headquarters of Local Union 488—138 East 149th Street and was a splendid affair.

President Hanson of the District Council and Acting Secretary Fischer accompanied Brother Duffy to the party. A rousing reception was given as they entered the Hall. After introductions were over old timers met and recounted and relived the days of long ago.



Officers of Local 488 pose with their distinguished guest, Frank Duffy, and his friends. They are, from left to right, seated: Robert Suneson, Recording Secretary; Edward A. Bjork, President; Charles W. Hanson, President of New York District Council; Frank Duffy, General Secretary Emeritus; Albert E. Fischer, Acting Secretary. Standing: LeRoy Hunt, Financial Secretary-Treasurer; Albert Strom, Trustee; Frank Johnson, Delegate to District Council; Govert H. Govertsen, Vice-President; Frank Wall, Trustee; Fred E. Johnson, Business Agent; Julius Lindvall, Conductor; George Grimm, Warden.

Acting Secretary Fischer gave a splendid address on the growth, advancement, progress and present standing of the International Union.

President Hanson of the District Council spoke on matters of interest affecting the New York Carpenters. General Secretary Emeritus Duffy covered the history of the

Carpenters from the time the old United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners was formed in 1872 up to the present time. His words brought back many pleasant memories to the old timers with whom he worked in bygone days, and served as a source of inspiration to newer members.

Later in the evening a fine lunch was served and everyone had a grand time. To both General Secretary Emeritus Duffy and the officers and members of Local Union No. 488 the "coming home" party was an event to be remembered for a long, long time. In addition to presenting Brother Duffy with a gold life membership card which was handed to him during the birthday party sponsored by the New York District Council, Local Union No. 488 also adopted the following resolution of commendation:

* * * * *

Greetings:

Local Union 488, formerly 478, Bronx, New York, takes pride in the fact that Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for forty-eight years, has come from its ranks.

A young man, he worked in our midst. It was in behalf of this Local and its membership that he first set out on the road which brought him to high national office in our Brotherhood.

Frank Duffy deserves the love and admiration of all trade unionists, but none more than the carpenters who claim the distinction of membership in Local Union No. 488, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

LOCAL No. 1630 GREATLY IMPRESSED BY FILMS

Local Union No. 1630 of Ware, Mass., wishes to take this opportunity to express its thanks to General President William L. Hutcheson for the loan of the two films "This Is Our Brotherhood" and "Carpenters' Home" for a showing at our 46th anniversary banquet May 12, 1949. Both of these films were greatly enjoyed by all present. Although there were several who could not attend, a goodly number turned out for the occasion.

A fine chicken supper was served and all did ample justice to it and to the refreshments which followed. Tribute was paid to Brother William Hathaway for his long and honorable service as president of Local Union 1630 since its chartering. Brother A. E. Bousquet acted as master of ceremonies.

Following the showing of the films, music and dancing were enjoyed until midnight. Brother William Vandnais and his wife, who are parents of seventeen children showed the younger generation some plain and fancy rug-cutting on the dance floor. Their efforts received great applause.

The colorful sound film of the Carpenters' Home and the story it tells regarding the hearty welcome the aged carpenter gets when he arrives there made a wonderful impression on all who saw it. The beauty of the surroundings and the service and consideration given a guest at the Home are something of which we can all be proud.

The films were a source of great inspiration to the entire audiance and Local Union No. 1630 most heartily endorses them to all affiliates of the United Brotherhood.

ESSEX COUNTY D. C. SPONSORS ENJOYABLE EVENING

On April 9, 1949, the members of the Essex County and Vicinity District Council of Carpenters of Newark, New Jersey, celebrated by holding a "Get-Together" with their wives, and friends at the Hotel Essex House, Newark, New Jersey. Over a thousand members, friends and guests filled the Essex House for the occasion.

William F. Purcell, Chairman of the District Council, was master of ceremonies. Brief talks were given by the Honorable Vincent J. Murphy, Mayor of Newark; Jack Becker, Jr., President of the Associated Contractors of Essex County; Chas. Hansen, President of the New York District Council of Carpenters; Richard O'Driscoll, President of the Philadelphia District Council of Carpenters.

Stirring Addresses were given by Executive Board members, O. William Blaier, of the second district, and Chas. Johnson, Jr. of the first district. Other invited guests were; General Representative Raleigh Rajoppi of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters; Louis Marchianti, President of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor; Frazer L. Molzlohner, President of the Essex County Building and Construction Trades Council;

John Vohdin, President of the Essex Trades Council; and Louis Reiss, President of the New Jersey Millmen's Association, all of whom were introduced to the gathering.

Representatives of Local Unions of New York, Pennsylvania and Washington D. C. were in attendance, and all were asked to take a bow by Brother Purcell.

The District Council also invited and honored the oldest member of each Local Union of the Essex County District Council of Carpenters. Each was called upon and introduced by Brother Purcell with appropriate words on his contribution to the conditions enjoyed by our members in Essex County.

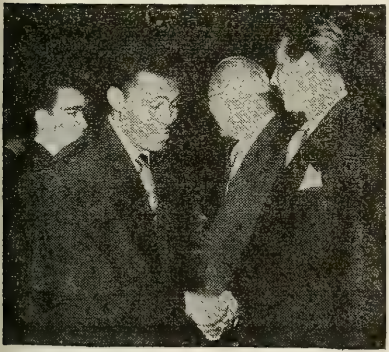
Following a very good dinner and program, a splendid show was put on for the entertainment of those present. The committee was complimented by many present in making it possible for them to spend an enjoyable evening.

Later in the evening dancing was held with a popular orchestra furnishing the music.

OAKLAND AREA HOLDS MASS GRADUATION

On May 17, Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, was the principal speaker at the Second Annual Mass Apprenticeship Graduation exercises held at the Oakland auditorium before 7,000 spectators at which time 248 carpenters from the construction, mill, cabinet and boatbuilding branches of our trade received their journeymen certificates. Eleven Brotherhood locals from Alameda and Contra Costa Counties were represented in the group. A total of 876 graduates from 51 different trades received their certificates.

Governor Earl Warren of California welcomed and introduced Secretary Tobin. John F. Shelley, President of the California State Federation of Labor spoke on "Cooperation in Apprenticeship Training" from the labor viewpoint, and George C. Loorz, Vice-President and General Manager of Stolte, Inc. and prominent in the Associated General Contractors of America, expressed his views as a contractor on the same subject.



After receiving their journeymen certificates, Ardis J. Moreland, Local Union No. 1149, is being congratulated by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, and Phillip J. Tafoya, Local Union No. 1149, receives a hearty handshake from Governor Earl Warren of California at the Mass Graduation of Apprentices at the Oakland Auditorium, May 17, 1949.

Governor Warren in his introduction stated, "It is a privilege to have this opportunity to introduce Secretary of Labor Tobin and to greet the 876 new journeymen who tonight are added to California's skilled labor forces in 51 different occupations.

"This kind of program is a real encouragement to sound, amicable industrial relations in our state, and I would like to extend my compliments and congratulations to the labor and management apprenticeship committee of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties who deserve special praise for the excellence of this program. It is most encouraging to observe the cooperation efforts of labor and management throughout our 48 counties in the apprenticeship training program which is designed to meet the needs of industry in California. In this direction lies a truly constructive approach to the preservation of our American way of life."

Secretary Tobin, referring in his speech to the Joint Apprenticeship Committees, stated, "The outstanding services these men have rendered would not have been performed had not their respective organizations granted them the authority to set up and operate their apprenticeship programs. So in honoring these young men who completed their training and the joint apprenticeship committees, we are also paying tribute to all the journeymen and all the employers who made the decision some years ago to authorize the setting up of the apprentice training program."

LOCAL No. 67 HONORS BROTHER McNAUGHT

On the occasion of his reaching his eightieth birthday, Local Union No. 67, Roxbury, Massachusetts, recently paid special tribute to Brother James McNaught, a pioneer member of the Union. In the forty years of his membership, Brother McNaught has held practically every office within the gift of the Local. A charter member of Local 802—which later consolidated with Local No. 67—Brother McNaught has been one of the staunchest labor champions on the eastern seaboard for nearly half a century.

A special resolution outlining Brother McNaught's many contributions to the labor movement was adopted by the Local. With the resolution went the best wishes of the entire membership.

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JERSEY CITY LOCAL CELEBRATES HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Carpenters Local Union No. 118, Jersey City, New Jersey, celebrated its 50th anniversary, Friday evening, May 20th, at Lateano's Restaurant, North Bergen. Approximately 100 members and their wives and friends were in attendance.

William Schwartz, president, appointed Henry Higam, a member for 48 years, to be toastmaster. Present at the festivities were Raleigh Rajoppi, organizer, from the General Office in Indianapolis; Fred Freund, President of Hudson County District Council of Carpenters and Business Agents, Henry Cook and Alfred Beck.

Officers of the group are William Schwartz, President; John Kane, Vice-President; Emil Wahl, Financial Secretary; William Kessler, Recording Secretary, and Charles Schiels, Treasurer.

Charles Schiels, a 50-year-member, was presented with a 21-jewel watch.

Following the dinner the floor show and dancing were enjoyed.

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NLRB FINALLY STANDS UP TO DENHAM

At long last the National Labor Relations Board has finally challenged the heretofore autocratic powers of General Counsel Denham by firmly claiming that it (the Board) and not Denham has the final authority to decide what size business should come under the Taft-Hartley Act. In arriving at its decision, the Board found it necessary to overrule General Counsel Denham and two of its trial examiners in order to dismiss a pair of unfair labor practices cases. The Board relied on the following reasoning in both cases:

"The business involved is so small and so local in nature that the interruption of operations could have only a remote effect on commerce." The Taft-Hartley Law empowers the Board to pass judgment on changes of unfair labor practices only when the operation involved is "engaged in or affects interstate commerce."

Up to now the Board has taken the position that it is empowered but not required to accept all cases involving interstate commerce. So in many cases involving very small businesses of questionable effect on interstate commerce the Board has refused to hear charges even though the companies might appear to be covered by the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Denham has challenged the Board in many of these cases. He argued that he was the final authority to decide whether or not charges should be pressed and a complaint issued.

Admitting that it had no control over the General Counsel if he refuses to issue a complaint, and that it cannot review his actions in refusing to issue a complaint, the Board, nevertheless, pointed out that after a complaint has been issued and a hearing held, the final authority of the General Counsel is exhausted. The case is then in the hands of the Board.

In view of the fact that Denham has been throwing the book at building trades unions, this decision may become an important one as the Board has consistently taken a much broader view than Denham has regarding what affects interstate commerce and what does not.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

AUXILIARY No. 287 HAS A FULL PROGRAM

The Editor:

Greetings to our Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary 287, Salem, Oregon. So far as we know, we are the oldest Auxiliary in this part of the country, having been organized in 1937. We have several of our charter members attending meetings regularly.

Our activities are varied. Our business meeting is held on the 2nd Thursday of the month, and on the 4th Thursday, we have our social get-together. On special occasions, such as Valentines day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas, we celebrate by having parties for our families. Every three months, we entertain those members whose birthdays come in that quarter. The committee appointed, usually has a special surprise for us.

We often have afternoon sewing bees, where we make quilts, baby clothes, etc. These are laid away for needy carpenters or families of laborers. A project, which has proven quite profitable, is our sale of pie and coffee after carpenters' meeting adjourns.

Our last party was on St. Patricks day, when we entertained our families, together with the prospective members and their families. The committee surprised us with a 3-act comedy which took on a personal theme, in that it showed what could happen to a carpenter. Dinner was served by the Auxiliary. Music was furnished by two teen-age steel-guitar students. At Christmas, we send a basket to a needy carpenter's family, and with the aid of Carpenters' Local 1065, we have a program, distributing candy, fruit and nuts to all. We have a special fund for flowers and cards for members who are ill.

We were very happy to read of the successful organization of Coos Bay Auxiliary. We wish them many years of success.

Fraternally,
Ladies Auxiliary 287

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ANCHORAGE AUXILIARY DOING WELL

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 527, of Anchorage, Alaska, wishes to extend greetings to our Sister Auxiliaries in the states and to our Sister Auxiliary 528 of Fairbanks, Alaska.

Being almost an infant in the organization, we would appreciate any pointers and letters from any of our Sister Auxiliaries.

We obtained our Charter in January, 1949, with eleven members. We now have thirty members.

We meet once a month. When our Brother L. U. 1281 builds their new hall this year, we hope to have our own meeting room.

We have had two bingo games which have netted us a nice profit. We also have had two picnics to which all carpenters and families of L. U. 1281 were invited.

As we were the first Auxiliary to form in Alaska, we are rather proud of it. We were closely followed by L. U. 528, Fairbanks.

Our officers are: Mrs. Martin Sorte, Pres.; Mrs. Frank Lendeloff, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Ben Perkins, Rec. Secy.; Mrs. Virgil Ross, Fin. Secy.; Mrs. Ken Neese, Conductor; Mrs. Grover Fisher, Warden, Mrs. John Cox; Trustees, Mrs. Olson and Mrs. Jones.

Wishing all our Sister Auxiliaries the best, we remain

Fraternally,
Balma Perkins, Recording Secretary

PORTLAND LADIES ELECT NEW OFFICERS

The Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary 489, Portland, Oregon.

Our new Officers are: President, Lavira Batzner; Vice-President, Willa Erickson; Financial Secretary, Margaret Frederick; Recording Secretary, Sally Robinson; Warden, Dorothy Shipman; Conductress, Pearl Cooper and Trustee, Geneva Grubbe.

We meet the first and third Friday of each month, the third Friday being our social meeting.

On June 3rd we had election of officers and on July 1, we will have installation of officers.

We would welcome letters and ideas from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,
Margaret Frederick, Recording Sec.

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YUMA AUXILIARY GOING STRONG

The Editor:

At a regular meeting of our Auxiliary No. 505, Yuma, Arizona, we held election of officers. Installation was on July 7.

To the best of our knowledge, we are the only active Carpenters' Auxiliary in the state of Arizona. We now have 23 paid-up members.

As you know, in January of this year, the Carpenters' Hall burned, and one of the things of interest that our Auxiliary has done is to purchase venetian blinds and a flag for the new hall. Presentation of these was made at a social.

Another thing of interest we have been doing for our community is that once every two weeks we have been collecting magazines for the T. B. ward at our General Hospital.

New officers for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Nellie Hammond; Vice-President, Mrs. Mable Hall; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Opal Holcomb; Conductor, Mrs. Sybil Parker; Trustee, Mrs. Juanita Thompson.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Nellie Hammond, President.

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COUNCIL BLUFFS AUXILIARY HAS VARIED PROGRAM

The Editor:

I believe it has been a long time since you have heard from Ladies Auxiliary No. 316, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

We have been carrying on in much the same manner as when we were organized eleven years ago. For a while, there seemed to be a slump in being able to obtain new members, but this past year, a new interest has been shown. We now have a number of new members, wives of some of the younger men of Local 364 who are very interested in our work.

We meet on the second Friday evening of the month for our business meeting. On the fourth week of the month, we have a picnic or a kensington. At our kensington get-togethers, we have a hostess and co-hostess who serve just one main hot dish with rolls, pickles, coffee, etc. Then their entertaining is over for a year. The membership is so divided that no two members need serve more than once during the year. This plan seems to work out fine and we do have such good times. We have a combined Local and Auxiliary party at Christmas time and needless to say, that is always a big success.

To increase our treasury, we have rummage sales, bazaar and bake sales.

On June 10, we had our election of officers for the coming year. These are: Pres. Margaret Larson; Vice-Pres., Marian Franksen; Rec. Sec., Lou Brodahl; Fin. Sec. and Treas., Anna Brown; Warden, Fern Pruitt; Conductress, Elizabeth Nelson; Trustee, Ida Poole.

I hope this letter will be of interest to many Auxiliaries.

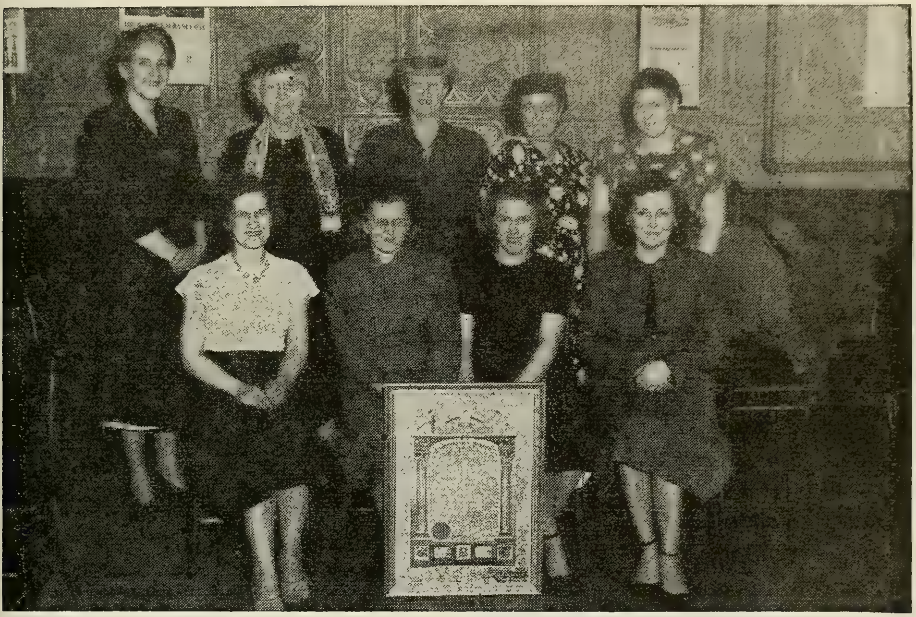
Fraternally,
Mrs. Neva M. Austin,
Corresponding Secretary.

ST. JOHN AUXILIARY STARTS OUT WELL

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 535, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, sends friendly greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We are a new organization, having received our charter, April 14, 1949. We hold our meetings the second Tuesday of each month at 8 P. M. in the Carpenters Union Hall.



Front row, left to right: Secretary-Treasurer, Minnie Cross; President, Verona Armstrong; Vice-President, Carol Harvey; Recording Secretary, Helen Dryden.

Standing, left to right: Trustee, Mary White; Conductor, Irene Clancey; Warden, Gertrude Burchill; Trustees, Hazel Craig and Dorothy Dealhoy.

Our plans are to have one social evening each month with the carpenters. Plans are now to have a Basket Social and Dance soon.

A Benevolent committee and sick committee have been formed to visit and help our sick members. An entertainment committee has also been formed.

We would be pleased to hear from our Sister Auxiliaries. Our Auxiliary would appreciate mention in "The Carpenter," real soon.

The enclosed picture was taken the night we received our charter.

Thanking you in advance, I am Fraternally yours, Helen K. Dryden, Rec. Sec.

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EMPLOYMENT SITUATION PICKING UP

The latest report of the Census Bureau on the employment situation reveals that unemployment for June went up 3,778,000; this rise was caused by the seasonal influx into the labor market of large numbers of students looking for summer jobs. Despite the gain in unemployment, the Census Bureau finds some improvement in the job situation during June, as total civilian employment rose by 925,000 to reach 59,619,000.

For the first time since December 1948, non-agricultural employment rose; the number of persons holding non-farm jobs in June was estimated at 49,924,000, an increase of about 204,000 over the preceding month. The increase in non-farm jobs would have been even larger except for the seasonal reduction in the number of teachers at work.

The report finds no increase in the number of employed adult workers during the month; but there was an increase in the number of long-term unemployed. During the month there were some 750,000 jobless who had been looking for work for more than four months.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 251

Framing Hips and Valleys.—The run and the rise of the common rafter constitutes the basis for getting the lengths and cuts of the hip and valley rafters. When this principle is thoroughly understood by the student, the framing of hips and valleys will be no more difficult than framing the common rafter. What makes this framing seem more difficult is the change in the base figure. Where 12 is used as the base figure in framing the common rafter, 17 is used in framing the hip and valley rafters. To make this point clear it is necessary to show just how the 17 is arrived at.

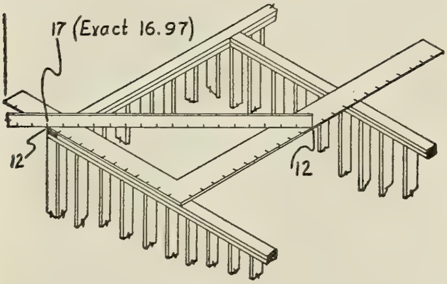

Fig. 1

How 17 Is Obtained.—Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a corner on a skeleton frame that let's say, is to have a hip roof. The run of this roof is to be 12 feet, and the rise 8 feet. This would mean that the figures to be used on the square for stepping off the common rafter and for marking the cuts would be 12 and 8. For the hips and valleys, 17 and 8 would be used. How the figure 17 is obtained is illustrated by the drawing, where a large square is shown laid on the plates in such a manner that the 12 on the tongue intersects with the corner of the frame, while the 12 on the blade indicates the run of the common rafter. On this square inches represent feet. By placing a rule, as shown, from 12 to 12, it will be seen that the diagonal distance is practically 17 inches, or as in this case, 17 feet. The exact distance in inches is 16.97. For marking the horizontal and plumb cuts for the hips and valleys, 17 and 8 are used—for 17 is nearly enough accurate for all practical purposes.

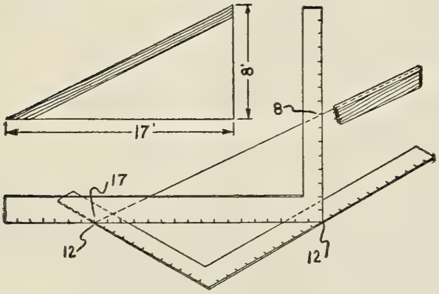

Fig. 2

Run and Rise.—In Fig. 2 the square shown in the previous illustration is reproduced, with the rule removed and a square in its place, giving the run, 17, of the hip and valley rafters, and the rise, 8, which is the same as the rise used for the common rafters. The diagonal line from 17 to 8 gives the incline of the rafters. To the right of this square is shown the upper end of a rafter cut to fit in between two common rafters that meet on a right angle at the comb of the roof. To the upper left is shown a side view of a rafter with a 17-foot run and an 8-foot rise, which is drawn to the same scale as the squares, in the sense that inches represent feet.

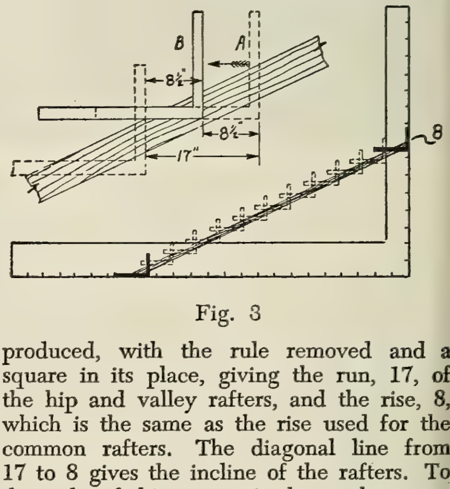

Fig. 3

Stepping Off and Fraction of Steps.—Fig. 3 shows a large square, inches representing feet, with a rafter running from 17 on the blade to 8 on the tongue. The shaded small square at 17 is in position for the first step, while the other shaded square at 8 is in position for the last step. The squares by dotted lines give the steps between the first and last steps. Each step measures 17 inches of run and 8 inches of rise. The steps should be marked at the intersection and numbered, 1, 2, 3, and so forth. In this way the roof framer can tell when he makes the last step, the number of which should not be higher than the number of feet in the run of the common rafter, in this case it would be 12. To the upper left in a larger scale is shown how to take a fraction of a step. The drawing shows a half step, or 8½ inches, which is one-half of 17, or the diagonal distance of 6 and 6.

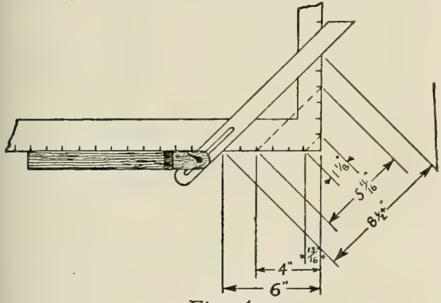

Fig. 4

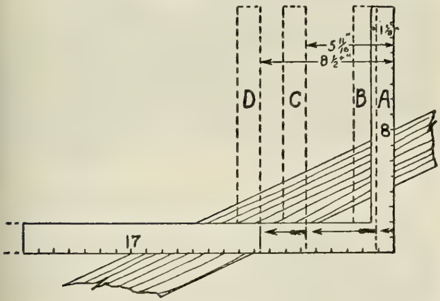

Fig. 5

To obtain this, take a full step with the square, as shown by dotted lines at A, and then pull the square back 8½ inches. In other words, pull the square back from position A to position B and mark the plumb cut along the edge of the tongue.

Fractions of Runs.—How to get the diagonal distance of fractions of runs is shown by Fig. 4. At the bottom, right, are shown three fractions of runs, a 6-inch run, a 4-inch run, and a 13/16-inch run. To the right, angling, are shown the respective diagonal distances, or 8½ inches, plus; 5 11/16 inches, and 1⅛ inches. How these fractions of runs are deducted with the square is shown by Fig. 5, where the square in position A, represents the last step. To deduct 1⅛ inches, pull the square back from position A to position B, shown by dotted lines; to deduct 5 11/16 inches, pull the square back from the original position, to position C, and to get the 8½-inch deduction, pull it back to position D. The figures just used are shown at the top of the drawing in the order given. The arrows at the bottom indicate the direction the square is pulled.

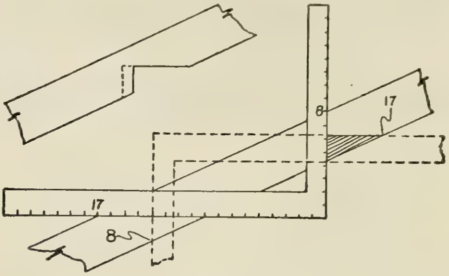

Fig. 6

Seat of Hip Rafters.—Fig. 6 shows a square in position for marking the plumb part of a seat cut for a hip rafter. The part of a square shown by dotted lines is in position for marking the horizontal part of the seat cut.

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It will be noticed that in both applications 17 and 8 are used respectively as base and key figures. The part to be cut out is heavily shaded. To the upper left is shown the seat cut completed. The dotted lines indicate the depth of the housing for the corner of the plate.

Cut for Tail.—Fig. 7 shows the square in position for marking the plumb cut of the tail for a hip rafter. Again the figures 17 and 8 are used. The upper drawing, which is connected with the main drawing by dotted lines, shows the bottom of the rafter in part, with the seat shaded. Here the housing for the corner of the plate is clearly shown—it is also indicated on the main drawing by dotted lines.

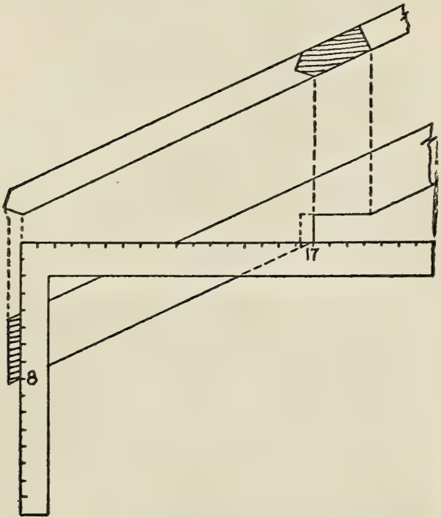

Fig. 7

Seat Cut for Valley Rafters.—Fig. 8 is a reproduction of Fig. 6, excepting that the square is in position for marking the plumb part of a seat for a valley rafter, rather than for a hip rafter. The shaded part to the right of the dotted line, A-B, is the same as the seat for the hip rafter shown in Fig.

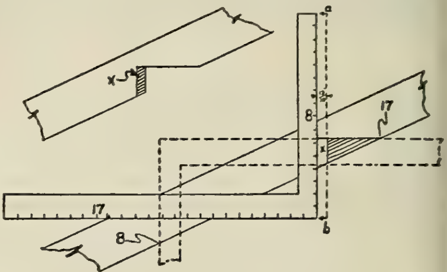

Fig. 8

6. In marking the seat for a valley rafter, when you have the seat for a hip, simply pull the square back 13/16 of an inch, or from the perpendicular dotted line, A-B, to the position of the square where it is now shown. The unshaded part marked X, when the seat is cut out, will be the V-shaped

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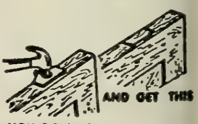
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part that fits into the corner of the plate. This is pointed out on the drawing to the upper left at X. The part of a square shown by dotted lines in Fig. 8 is in position for marking the horizontal part of the valley seat.

Difference in Valley and Hip Seats.—In case the order is reversed, that is, you have the seat for the valley rafter, as shown in Fig. 8, to get the plumb part of the seat cut for the hip, you push the square forward 13/16 of an inch, or from the position of the square shown, to the perpendicular dotted line, A-B, which will give you the plumb cut of the hip seat. The unshaded part marked X, will have to be housed out to receive the corner of the plate. In simple language, when you have the seat cut for the hip rafter, pull the square back one-half the thickness of the rafter material, to get the plumb cut of the valley seat. But if you have the seat cut for the valley rafter, push the square forward one-half the thickness of the rafter material, and you will have the plumb cut of the seat for the hip. What has been said here about the seat cut for valley rafters applies only to valley rafters that are not backed.

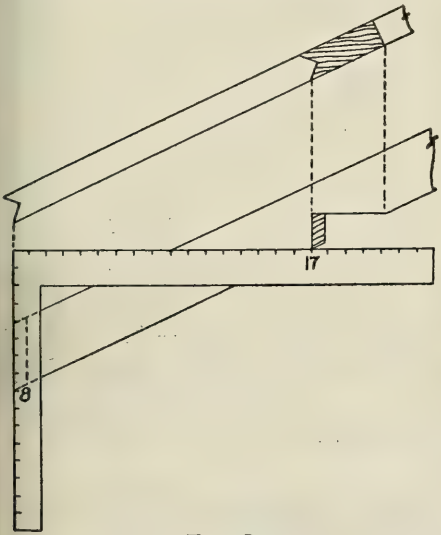

Fig. 9

Marking Tail of Valley Rafters.—Fig. 9 hows the square applied for marking the end of the tail for a valley rafter. The ame base and key figures are again used, or 17 and 8. The upper drawing shows he bottom of the rafter, which is connected with the main drawing by dotted lines. A good view of the seat, shaded, and the end f the tail, V-shaped, are given here. The depth of the V-shaped end is indicated on he main drawing by dotted line.

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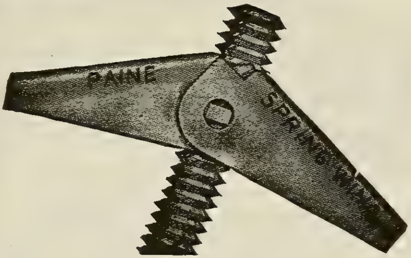

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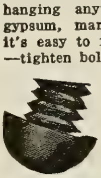

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

Page

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio 5
Ardee Tool Co., Rocky River Sta., O. 46
B. & R. Mfrs., Houston, Tex. 43
Carlson & Sullivan, Inc, Monrovia, Cal. 44
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 6
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Calif. 44
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 48
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill. 47
The Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich. 48
A. D. McBurney, Los Angeles, Cal. 45 45
Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co. 4
North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 3rd Cover
The Paine Co., Chicago, Ill. 46
Pootatuck Corp., Stratford, Conn. 46
Singer Kennedy Corp., Chicago, Ill. 47
The Speed Co., Portland, Ore. 45
Stanley Tools New Britain, Conn. 3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

Johns-Manville Corp., New York, N. Y. 6

Doors

Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind. 4th Cover

Wearing Apparel

The H. D. Lee Co., Kansas City, Mo. 47
Albert H. Weinbrenner Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 1

Technical Courses and Books

American School, Chicago, Ill. 45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. 47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y. 3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. 3
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans. 43
Tamblyn System, Denver, Colo. 48

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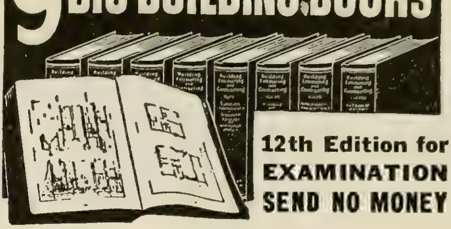

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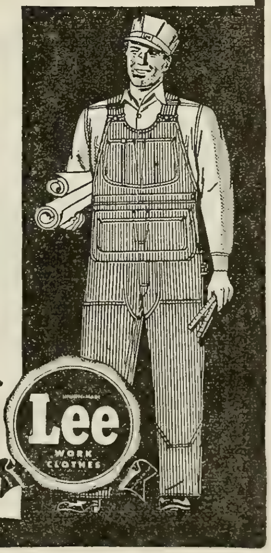

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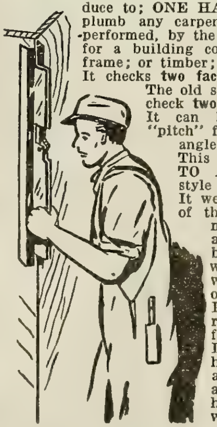

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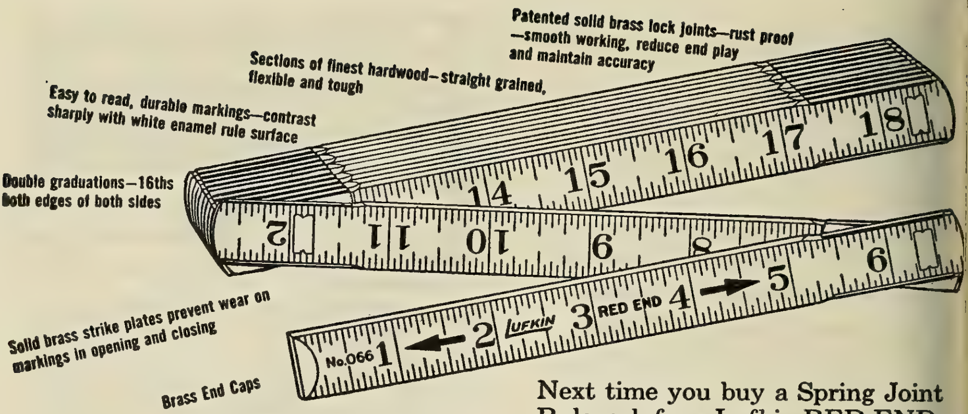
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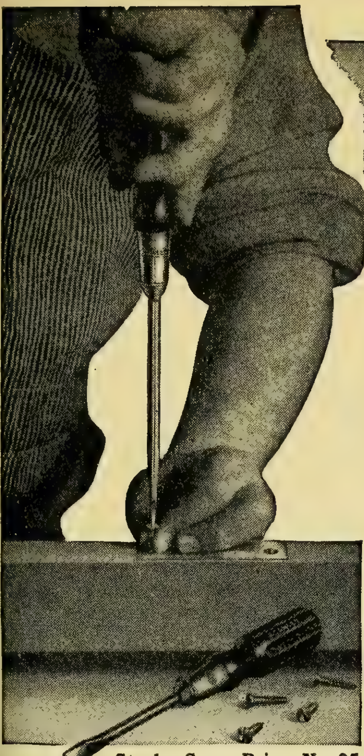

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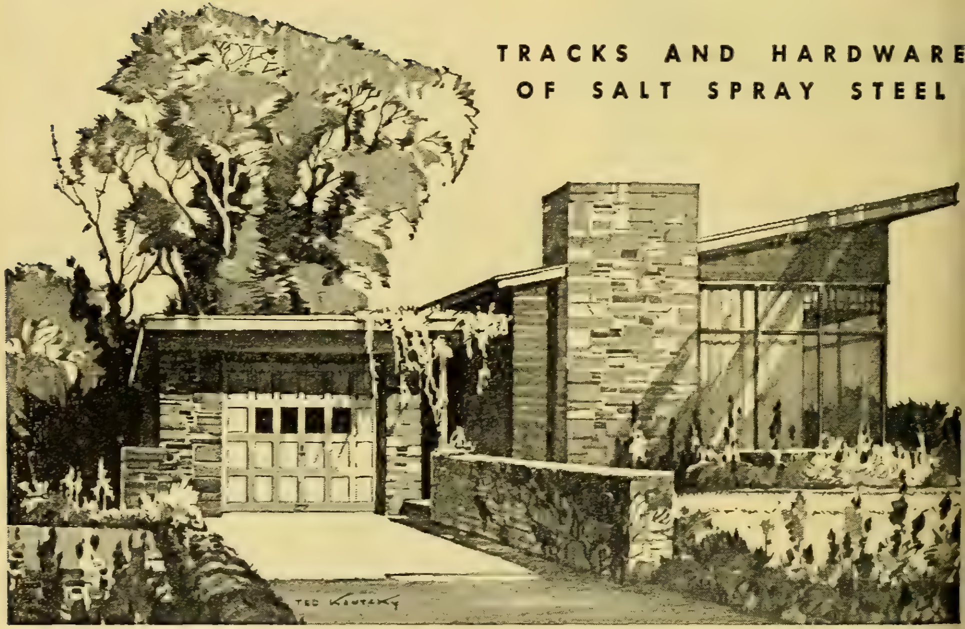

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THE CARPENTER

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Official Publication of the
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LABOR DAY

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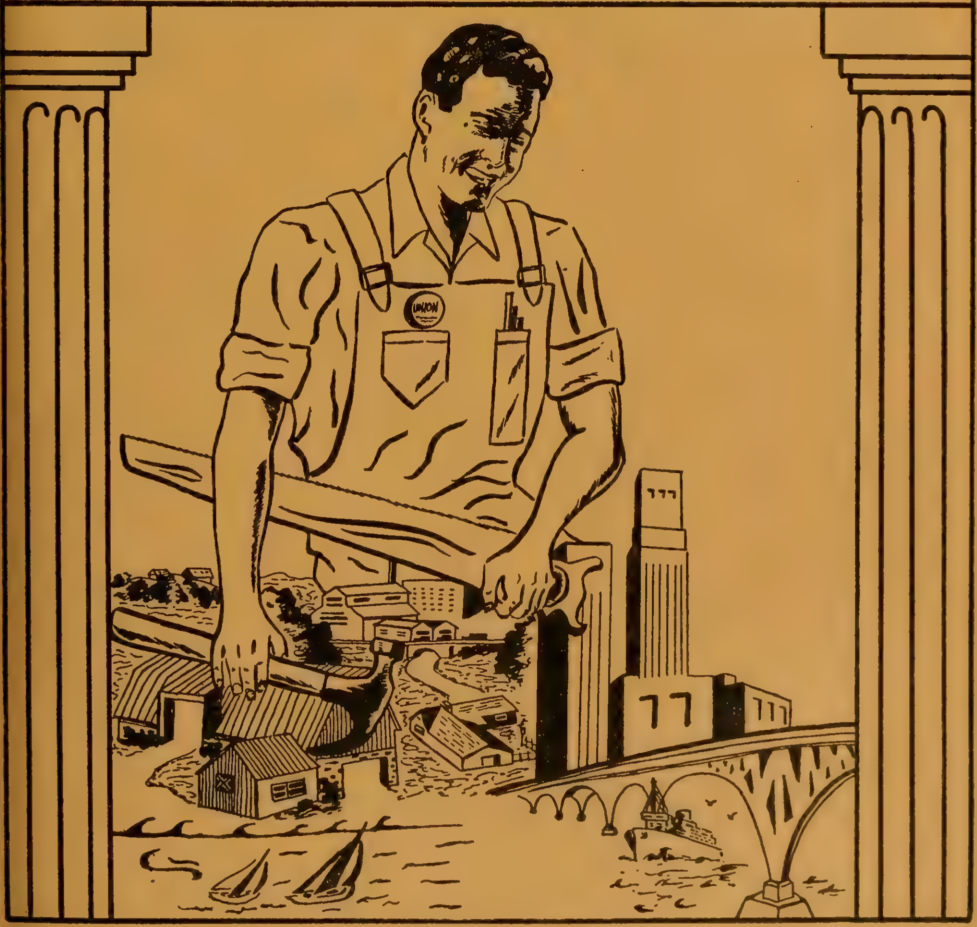

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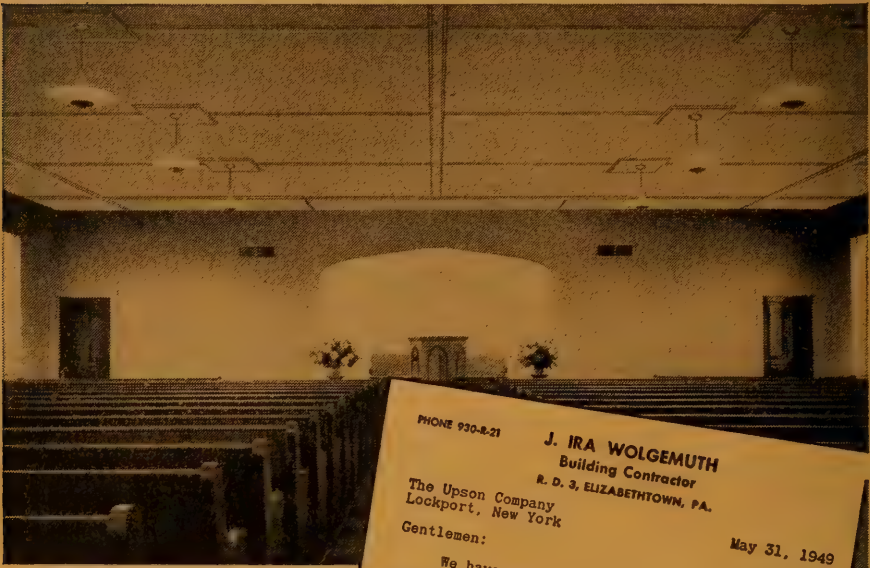

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8d Wood Siding—Sinker Hd.	575	500 bd. ft. ¾" x 8" Bevel Sdg.	Dk. Blue	24
10d Wood Siding—Sinker Hd.	290	250 bd. ft. ¾" x 8" Bevel Sdg.	Dk. Blue	24
6d Wood Siding—Casing Hd.	575	500 bd. ft. ½" x 8" Bevel Sdg.	Lt. Blue	36
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8d Wood Siding—Casing Hd.	575	500 bd. ft. ¾" x 8" Bevel Sdg.	Lt. Blue	24
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1½" Roofing	980	3 squares Sq. Tab. Shingles	Green	24
1¾" Roofing	980	3 squares Sq. Tab. Shingles	Green	16
2" Roofing	980	3 squares Sq. Tab. Shingles	Green	16
2½" Roofing	650	2 squares Sq. Tab. Shingles	Green	16
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1949

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

51

— Contents —

Wages Still Lag - - - - - - - 7

Although the last six to eight months have seen a gradual shakedown of the post-war inflationary boom, a maladjustment between prices and wages still exists. Lower prices, coupled with wage increases where such can be inaugurated without price increases, are still necessary to put our economy on a healthy basis.

The Real Worry - - - - - - - 9

The newspapers and radio seem to find something evil in the fact that organized labor is undergoing a political awakening. The way they tell it, all sorts of calamities will befall the nation if union people start making their wants known to Congress. Yet recent reports disclose that Big Business is spending more millions for lobbying and pressuring Congress than it ever did. Armies of lobbyists with millions at their disposal are haunting Washington trying to influence legislation by hook or by crook.

Union's Been Good To Me - - - - - 14

In an interview with the Toronto Telegram, an old time member discloses what his membership in the United Brotherhood has meant to him down the years.

High Court And Labor - - - - - - 18

Despite the fact the United States Supreme Court has seemingly ruled against labor several times in recent months, an analysis of the decisions shows that certain basic rights have been strengthened nevertheless.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 12
The Locker - - - - - - - - 17
Editorials - - - - - - - - - 24
Official - - - - - - - - - 27
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 28
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 30
To the Ladies - - - - - - - - 35
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 39

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - - 45

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act o Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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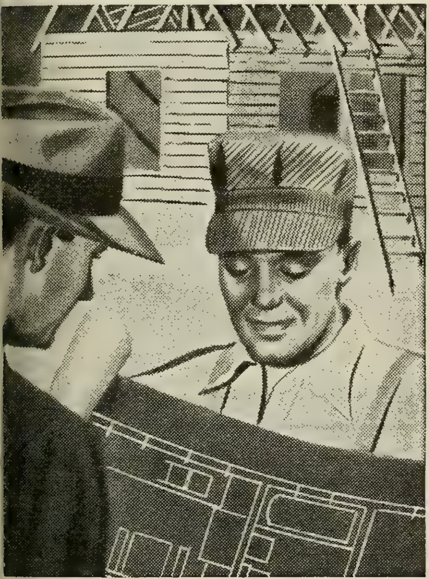

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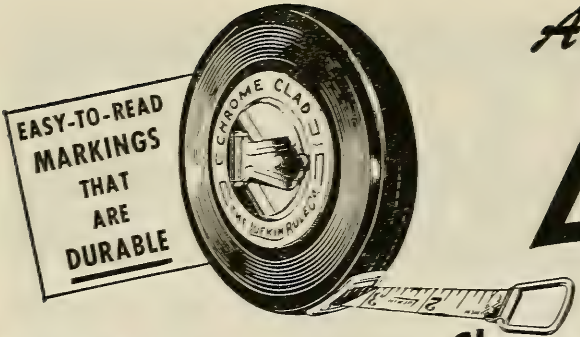

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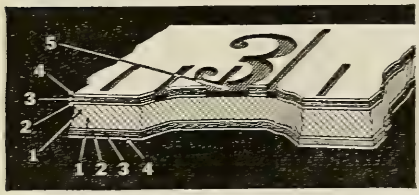

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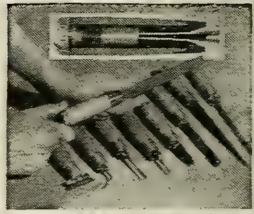

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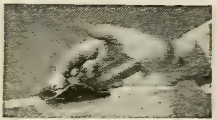

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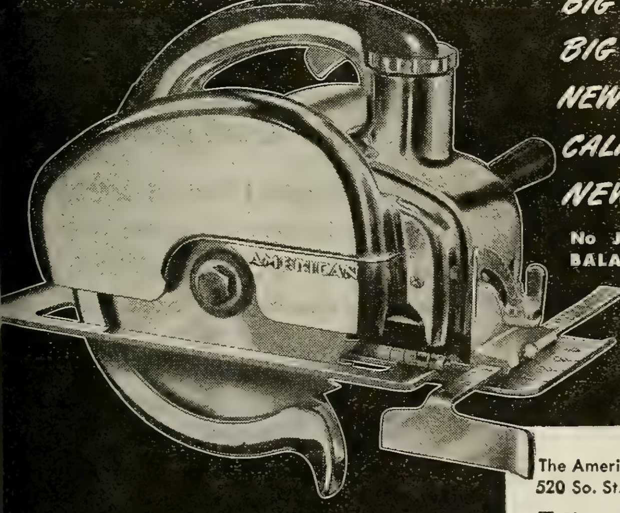

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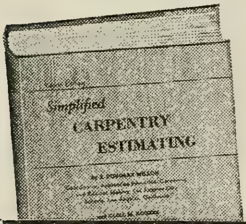

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WAGES STILL LAG

★

ALTHOUGH the recent downward trend in prices brought our economy into better balance, there is still a vital need for closing the gap between wages and prices, Labor's Monthly Survey indicates. Labor's Monthly Survey is a pamphlet dealing with economic trends which the American Federation of Labor publishes. Wage increases, wherever they can be negotiated without increasing prices, are necessary to bring purchasing power closer to productive capacity, according to the survey.

"Except for a few months early in 1946 before the price rise started, wages never overtook the rising price line until it turned down in August, 1948," the survey points out. "Wage increases in 1946 were soon cancelled out by price rises and 'real' wages made no permanent gains for almost three years. 'Real' wages are rising steadily now for the first time since the war."

"It is all important now for the price decline to go on gradually until living necessities are again within reach. Wage increases are essential, and if the 16,000,000 organized workers raise their wages without causing price increases, they will benefit themselves and everyone else. In addition to the 16,000,000 union members, there are some 32,000,000 workers not yet organized; also some 12,000,000 people living on fixed incomes—social security, veterans pensions, life insurance annuities, unemployment benefits, public assistance—who take a cut in living standards every time the costs of their budget rises."

The survey states that "business recession is hard medicine for all concerned," but adds "it is the best known cure, often the only cure, of the economic maladjustment which causes it." Referring to the recent boom, the survey continues "serious trouble spots had developed, hindering progress toward economic balance and higher living standards. Many prices were exorbitantly high; productivity was not increasing as it should—management was not giving enough attention to costs; consumers' 'real' per capita income was declining, cut away by price rises; business in general had accumulated too large inventories. Now after eight months of recession (December through July) we can review progress made toward correcting those economic ills.

"Take first productivity. This is important, for increasing 'real' wages and living standards depend on a steady rise in production per man-hour. To keep productivity moving upward is not easy. It requires constant effort of management and labor to improve production and cut costs. During the rising prices and lush profits, this effort was not made. It was too easy to cover costs by raising prices. National productivity—that is 'real' national income produced per man-hour of work—did not rise. In 1948, however, when prices in general turned down and competition developed, business firms began to watch costs as they had not done for years. Today management and unions together are shouldering the hard task of saving waste, cutting expenses, improving efficiency. As a result productivity is rising again—at a rate of about 2.3 per cent per year, which is close to normal."

The survey points out that inventories are being cut, and points out that consumer resistance to high prices is bringing about reductions. After cautioning workers to shop carefully, the survey continues: "Other economic adjustments still needed include: Rising 'real' wages and living standards; shifts of some workers and materials to other industries to meet changing needs of consumers and business. Such shifts and other necessary corrections will take place gradually through the normal working of free market, if the current adjustments are not artificially checked. Any untimely effort to 'bolster' the economy might check this corrective process before it has been completed and leave us economic ills which would permanently hinder progress.

"Many price declines are mostly small. The net decrease in consumer price index for June was only 1.2 per cent below last year because many items are still creeping slowly upward: rents, electricity and telephone rates, laundry and dry cleaning, gasoline, carfares, medical care, etc. Price indexes for foods, clothing and house furnishings in June were each 6 per cent below their peaks and 3 to 5 per cent below last year, with further declines in prospect. Construction costs are down 5 to 15 per cent. New lower priced lines are coming in various items. The following price cuts by leading businesses are influential: Wool suitings, 10 to 20 per cent down, means cheaper men's suits next spring; men's light weight summer suits down 28 per cent; paints down 9 to 15 per cent; tires 5 to 7½ per cent; soap 5 per cent; lower price lines in suits, topcoats, overcoats due next fall; fall catalogues of two leading mail order houses show cuts in majority of items averaging 8 per cent or more, notably in sheets, piece goods, work clothes, boy's clothes, appliances. Significant progress is being made, but deep cuts are too few; more reductions are essential to put goods within reach of low income groups."

"The Labor Department's July release on current wage developments reports 371 wage negotiations involving AFL unions. Wage increases were granted in 309, and other benefits (welfare funds, vacations, etc.,) in 26; that is 90 per cent of the negotiations brought gains for workers. We have made a careful check of prices in the industries where these wage increases took place. We can find no evidence of a resulting up trend in prices. In many industries wages were raised while prices declined; in a very few cases some upward price adjustment may have been necessary in individual companies. Union cooperation is helping to make wage increases possible without raising prices. For instances, a reliable trade magazine reports: "Builders across the country agree that labor productivity is rising —almost certainly enough to offset rising wage rates, maybe more than that."

The survey concludes with the statement that a definite upturn in business sentiment appeared late in July, attributed in part to increasing orders to manufacturers.

AFL ELECTION TRIUMPHS DOUBLE TOTAL OF CIO

The National Labor Relations Board reported that AFL unions asked for and won more than twice as many collective bargaining elections as the CIO between April 1 and July 1.

In direct competition the AFL won 44 to the CIO's 41 contests.

The AFL won 528 polls of which 433 were uncontested by another union. The CIO won 208, of which 146 were uncontested.

The Real Worry

★ ★

FOLLOWING the recent Washington, D. C., meeting of Labor's League for Political Education which unanimously voted to redouble its efforts to repeal and defeat anti-labor legislation, a great furor broke out in the nation's press. All sorts of scare stories regarding the "alarming" growth of labor's political power appeared in dailies from coast to coast. In one way or another the profit-hungry press made it appear that labor was seizing the political reins of the nation with the result that some sort of labor "dictatorship" was imminent. Many an editorial was written predicting all sorts of economic and political calamities for no reason other than that AFL unions were going to solicit their members for a political donation of a couple of bucks between now and the end of next year.

The way the papers pictured it, there was something sinister and diabolical about the horney-handed citizen in overalls kicking in a couple of bucks in an effort to protect the hard-won rights of his union. The implication was that such actions constituted dirty pool. The papers made it appear that organized labor was taking some sort of undue advantage and bringing some sort of undesirable and unfair pressure to bear on Congress. To anyone not knowing better, they presented a "strong" case.

However, events of the last few weeks have proved that organized labor ranks as a left-handed amateur in the political pressure game. Reports filed with Congress as required by the Lobby Regulation Act showed that various "business associations" are spending at least ten million dollars a year in lobbying activities in Washington, Strangely enough, no daily paper that came to our attention made any editorial comment on the matter. In fact, a good many of them never even ran the story at all. The August 13th issue of "Labor," the great weekly newspaper published by the Railroad Brotherhoods, disclosed how vast and far-flung the lobby-octupus of big business really is. In part, the railroad workers' publication said:

"That lobbying has reached really Frankenstein proportions is shown by some of the reports filed under the law.

"Biggest lobby of all is, the American Medical Association, which revealed that it has already collected $2 million in $25 per head assessments on the nation's physician's and spent nearly $510,000 during the first half of 1949 to fight health insurance.

"The A. M. A.'s total "pot" is slated to reach $3,500,000. That will finance one of the largest and most brazen campaigns in history against a single piece of legislation. The "Doctors' Trust" already has a big staff sending out the propaganda literature by the millions of copies and has a battery of lobbyists "working" on Congress.

"Next biggest spender is the notorious "Committee for Constitutional Government." in which Frank Gannett, chain newspaper publisher, is the chief figure. It admitted spending

$306,000 during the first half of this year. That's exclusive of some of its "fronts" like the misnamed "Fighters for Freedom" previously exposed in LABOR.

"Gannett's committee has been concentrating lately on keeping the Taft-Hartley Act on the books and on denouncing all of President Truman's "Fair Deal" program as "socialism." In the past, it spearheaded a campaign for a constitutional amendment to cut down income taxes on the rich.

"Among its major Washington lobbyists is Edward A. Rumley, who was convicted as a German agent in World War I. He drew over $11,000 from the Gannett outfit during the second quarter, or approximately $44,000 a year. Another is Wilford I. King, one-time professor at New York University, who trailed with a mere $15,000 a year.

"Third from the top of the list is the Power Trust's lobby, the National Association of Electric Companies, with admitted expenditures of $225,000 for the half-year. This outfit has the highest-salaried individual lobbyist, Purcell Smith, who gets $65,000 a year and expenses.

"However, the private utilities spend a lot more than the $225,000 figure. Many of the biggest ones have their own lobbyists stationed in Washington. For example, the Pacific Gas & Electric has several at $12,000 a year and expenses.

"Other anti-labor lobbies of all manner and description are on the roster.

"There's the misnamed "Tool Owners' Union," branded officially by a New York state board as "Fascist." Its top lobbyist is former Congressman Fred A. Hartley, Jr., of New Jersey, who didn't dare run again in the last election after helping to father the Taft-Hartley Act.

"He listed his income at $5,000 a quarter, plus over $3,000 in expenses—a total of over $30,000 a year. The anti-labor racket surely pays off.

"There are such groups as the National Small Business Men's Association and the Conference of Small Organizations, Inc., both of which propagandized for retention of the Taft-Hartley law. The former reports its half year expenditures at $129,000 and the latter at $26,000.

"Another is the National Economic Council, which for years has clamored for more repressive anti-labor legislation. It spent over $23,000 for the half year, of which $8,800 went for salary and expenses of its director, Merwin K. Hart.

"The best-heeled anti-labor organization of all, the National Association of Manufacturers, which runs on a budget of almost $5,000,000 a year, hadn't filed any reports for 1949 as yet, though its staff of five Washington lobbyists registered. Their salaries range up to $25,000 a year.

"The Railroad Lobby is well represented, too. J. C. Carter Fort, lobbyist for the Association of American Railroads is listed as getting $50,000 a year. Others in that category are Donald D. Conn of the Transportation Association of America, at $25,000 a year: P. Harvey Middleton of the Railway Business Association, $20,000; and J. M. Hood of the American Short Line Railroad Association, $20,000. Many railroads also have individual lobbyists at comfortable salaries.

"The Real Estate Lobby operates through a variety of organizations—the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the National Apartment House Owners' Association, the United States Savings and Loan League, National Association of Home Builders, and others. Highest-paid lobbyist in this group is Frank W. Cortright of the Home Builders, with salary and expenses of over $6,700 per quarter or over $25,000 a year.

"Registrations include a vast number of other lobbies too numerous to mention. There are for example, several big ones operating in the international field such as the United World Federalist, which reported outlays of $169,000 for the half-year, and the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, $141,000.

"Significantly, labor organizations are way down at the bottom. Their aggregate expenditures for all activities affecting legislation run to just a little over $100,000 for the first six months of 1949. That's just a bagatelle compared with the millions spent by business and allied organizations."

That pressure groups—whether financed by business or labor—play such an important part in our national life is not a happy state of affairs. Congress is supposed to legislate for the benefit of all the people. Congressmen should be men capable of learning facts and basing their decisions on them with the best interests of the nation always the deciding factor. However, there is one great difference between big business pressure and labor pressure. Business pressure is interested in bigger profits for a chosen few while labor lobbies are concerned primarily with elevating the standards of the vast bulk of the American people. The one represents special privilege. The other represents the will of the majority, and as such it can hardly be considered as lobbying. If the newspapers want to get alarmed about something serious, they should worry about the octupus-like growth of big business lobbying with its millions in slush funds, entertainment funds, and other secret funds.

New Law Eliminates Overtime-On-Overtime Confusion

On July 20th, the President signed the bill amending Section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act and thereby brought to an end the confusion which arose when the Supreme Court handed down its famous "overtime on overtime" decision last fall. That decision in effect held that certain "premium wage payments had to be included in the basic wage rates on which statutory overtime was based." The new bill knocks out many suits which arose after the court's decision.

What the new bill does is add a subsection to Section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This subsection nullifies the Supreme Court decision in that it eliminates premium pay arrangements in the consideration of what constitutes the "basic" wage rate on which statutory overtime must be computed. Official text of the new subsection is as follows:

"(e) For the purpose of comparing overtime compensation payable under this section to an employee (1) who is paid for work on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, or on the sixth or seventh day of the workweek, at a premium rate not less than one and one-half times the rate established in good faith for like work performed in non-overtime hours on other days, or (2) who in pursuance of an applicable employment contract or collective bargaining agreement, is paid for work outside of the hours established in good faith by the contract or agreement as the basic, normal, or regular workday (not exceeding eight hours) or workweek (not exceeding forty hours), at a premium rate of not less than one and one-half times the rate established in good faith by the contract or agreement for like work performed during such workday or workweek, the extra compensation provided by such premium rate shall not be deemed part of the regular rate at which the employee is employed and may be credited toward any premium compensation due him under this section for overtime work."

PLANE GOSSIP

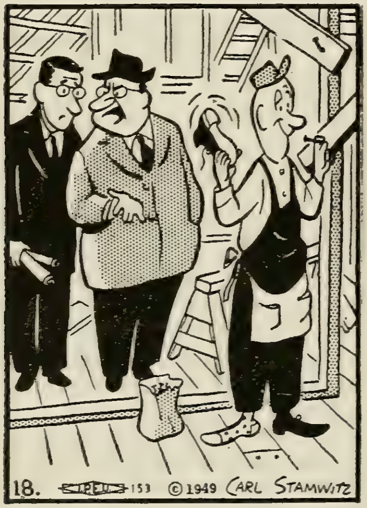
PILING IT ON

Despite the labor shackling provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law, some industrialists are still not satisfied. A southern employers' association recently adopted a resolution demanding that both the Clayton Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act (which exempt labor from anti-trust laws) be repealed. Apparently some employers will never be satisfied until a law is passed making membership in a union punishable by hanging. These people sort of bring to mind the old engineer who was breaking in a new fireman.

Easing the engine to a stop at a water tank, the old engineer briefed his green young fireman. The fireman climbed to the tender, as per instructions, and managed to bring the spout down all right. But he floundered right into the tank. The engineer regarded him and his plight with a jaundiced eye.

"Just fill the tank with water, Sonny," he drawled. "No need to tamp it down."

To our way of thinking, the anti-laborites have got the tender full of anti-labor legislation. Now they are trying to tamp it down.



"We shoulda known better than to hire non-union labor!"

REVISED GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

One score and sixteen years ago our fathers brought forth upon this nation a new tax, conceived in desperation and dedicated to the proposition that all men are fair game.

Now we are engaged in a great mass of calculations, testing whether that taxpayer or any other taxpayer so confused and so impoverished can long endure. We are met on Form 1040. We have come to dedicate a large portion of our income to a final resting place with those men who here spent their lives that they may spend our money.

It is altogether anguish and torture that we should do this. But in the legal sense we cannot evade—we cannot cheat—we cannot underestimate this tax. The collectors, clever and sly, who computed here, have gone far beyond our power to add and subtract.

Our creditors will little note nor long remember what we pay here, but the Bureau of Internal Revenue can never forget what we report here. It is for us, the taxpayers, rather to be devoted here to the tax return which the government has thus far so nobly spent.

It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these vanishing dollars we take increased devotion to the few remaining; that we here highly resolve that next year will not find us in a higher income tax bracket.

That this taxpayer, underpaid, shall figure out more deductions; and that taxation of the people, by the Congress, for the government, shall not cause our solvency to perish.

★ ★ ★

NOT TOO CLOSE

On the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday ex-President Herbert Hoover last month predicted that socialism was "just around the corner."

About all we can say is that if it is the same corner prosperity was "just around" in 1930, as he predicted, a lot of kids in knee pants are going to live out their lives without seeing any socialism.

GETTING A LITTLE GROGGY

With a deficit of some billion dollars for the past fiscal year staring the nation in the face, it seems inevitable that taxes will have to start climbing again. Already the vested interests are plugging for tax legislation which will hit the working people hardest and the wealthy people least. A number of financial papers and well heeled daily papers are already grinding out propaganda about how badly off the wealthy are and how necessary it is that we forego piling any further tax loads on them because such procedure might kill initiative, venture, capital, etc. It's a story that has been used over and over again ever since taxes began to hurt.

By one means or another, taxes have constantly been shifted more and more on the little guy. It is a never-ending process and it sort of reminds us of the prizefighter who was hailed into court for a wife beating charge. The wife testified that her husband beat her every day for twenty years. As the little lady unfolded her pitiful story, the judge finally turned to the prizefighter and said:

"You have heard your wife's charges. What do you have to say?"

"Don't believe a word of it," shouted the husband. "She's punch drunk."

★ ★ ★

SO SAYS PAUP

Remembering back to the good old days when he was once a delegate to the Buggy Whip Makers Convention in Ashtabula, Joe Paup, staunch advocate of not more than half an inch "head" on all beer served at taverns, handed down the following pearly gem for posterity:

"One robin may not make a spring but a lark often is responsible for a fall."

★ ★ ★

NOTHING IS FREE ANY MORE

For the first time in a number of years Uncle Sam is going into the Red. A sizeable deficit is accumulating as revenues fail to meet expenditures. Somehow or other the old boy with the white whiskers is going to have to jack up the ante, though heaven knows how the working man can divvy up much more out of his pay envelope.

And we never think of taxes without remembering the two friends who met outside the tax collector's office.

"Did the tax collector give you any sass?" asked one.

"I should say he didn't," replied the other. "It cost me $187.00."

PADDED QUITE A BIT

Maybe labor has not had as much success in killing national anti-labor legislation as it hoped for last November, but in many state legislatures it has made real progress. In a number of states, labor-crippling bills have been defeated this year, and in at least two—Delaware and Missouri—"little Taft-Hartley Acts" have been repealed. So despite all their crowing, the Tafts, Hallecks, Wherrys and other anti-laborites are not making as much hay as they claim. And somehow or other their continual boasts remind us of the Late William Brady who was an early theatrical manager. In order to fool his competitors, Brady always instructed his traveling managers to add $300 to the actual sum of the box office take. The system worked fine until one night Brady received a wire from a manager in the midwest. It read:

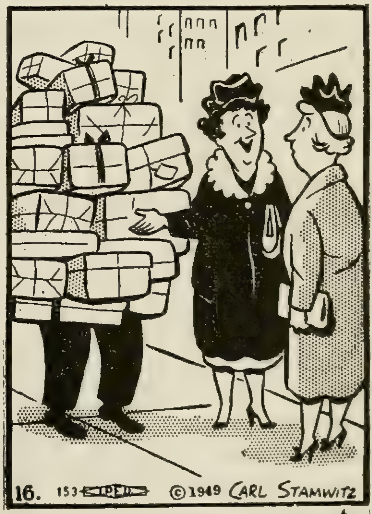
"Theater burned last night. No performance. Receipts $300."

★ ★ ★

NOT EVEN THE CHICKENS

According to a report in a financial paper, Uncle Sam has bought something like 143 million dozen eggs since the first of the year to keep prices from slipping to levels which might hurt the farmers. How many millions this price support program cost the taxpayer, no one seems to know exactly. However, the total must be staggering.

From where we sit it looks as though not even chickens are working for chicken feed these days.



"This is my husband . . . His union Just won a retroactive pay raise!"

"Union's Been Good To Me"

Editor's note: **The following article appeared in the August 10th issue of the Toronto Telegram. Inasmuch as it summarizes the progress that Toronto carpenters have made under the banner of the United Brotherhood during the last half century, it is herewith reprinted in its entirety.**

★ ★

SIXTY-FOUR-YEAR-OLD Donald MacLeod and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL) are pals.

They've been keeping company ever since "Scotty," as he is called by his mates, came to Canada from Inverness, Scotland, in 1910.

In his 39 years with the AFL body and seven with the amalgamated Carpenters' and Joiners' Union in Scotland, the veteran white-haired craftsman has never lost a minute's work through strike action.

His pay, since he became a journeyman, has gradually risen from sevenpence ha'penny (15 cents) an hour to over $1.60 an hour. His union dues have likewise jumped over the years from 96 cents a month to $2.25. So have his potential benefits—so have his living expenses.

Job foreman at an Adelaide St. W. building being renovated, Mr. MacLeod, between puffs on a curved pipe bearing all indications of having been well broken in, traced his experiences with the union back to when he was 16.

That's when he quit school and entered the trade as an apprentice. Five years of training completed, the rank-and-file unionist jumped into the journeyman's salary bracket—sevenpence ha'penny an hour. For the equivalent of 24 cents a week union dues, he became entitled to sick benefits, insurance against lost tools and for a limited time was assured of five shillings a week in the event of unemployment.

"In those times you could live in the Old Century for $2.50 a week," he remarked, adding: "Of course, that's all altered now."

Canada offered greater opportunities when Mr. MacLeod decided to come here. Hourly rates were 31 cents.

" You could get board here then for $4 a week. Now? . . . $15 to $16," he figured.

He joined Local 27 here when the membership, Mr. MacLeod believes, was around 1,000 or 1,500. Today there are three locals in Toronto district with a combined membership of 3,200.

A building boom in the United States and a slump in Toronto lured the affable Scot south of the border in 1922. He worked there for six years —in Ohio, Michigan and New York States—earning $50.00 for a five-day week. Around that time carpenters in Toronto were earning 90 cents an hour.

During the depression in Toronto, "Scotty" observes, he fared better than many. For about a year after it broke out he eked out a living for himself and family from three days' work a week, but after that he found full-time seasonal employment.

It is worthy to note that the year after the stock market crash in 1929, wages of unionized carpenters jumped from $1.00 to $1.10 an hour. However, in 1932, in an effort to stimulate more building and provide work for a greater number of tradesman, the carpenters, like the bricklayers, took a 20 cent an hour wage cut. In 1933 and 1934 the scale dropped to 60-80 cents.

The year 1937 saw the wages start to climb. From 85 cents the rate gradually rose to their highest level of $1.60 an hour, reached this year.

As a foreman Mr. MacLeod makes more than the basic rate—a sum he declines to disclose for fear of jealousies.

During the recent Toronto builders' strike he was one of the few not affected. The firm he was working for —Principal Investments, Ltd.—had signed an agreement in accordance with union demands.

In at least one respect the international carpenters' union is further ahead in its social security program than other similar organizations.

It has provided an elaborately built and furnished home for the aged members in Lakeland, Fla. Dedicated in 1928 and standing as a monument to its founders, builders and providers, the home affords all the necessities and comforts of life, including tobacco.

Part of the $2.25 a month paid in dues by Mr. MacLeod goes toward the maintenance of that home, to which any member can go after he has reached the age of 65 and has belonged to the union 30 years.

Members with the same record of service and retired, who do not wish to avail themselves of the privileges at Lakeland, are entitled to a pension of $180 a year.

Monthly dues also assure death benefits. After five years' membership, the next-of-kin of a member is entitled to $600 mortuary benefits. Should the wife of a member die after he has paid dues for three years, he is entitled to $150 to help cover the costs of funeral expenses.

Conditions of work have changed, Mr. MacLeod recalls. Skyscrapers, requiring the more solid steel reinforcement, is the reason.

"In the old days buildings were made of brick and wood. Now they are cement and steel." he observed.

"Carpentry today is practically divided into two classes—those who work on houses and others who do big construction work," he added. Those on big buildings have to know how to erect forms for cement and be accurate in their job. A mistake could run into thousands of dollars."

Mr. MacLeod has a family of three —a married daughter and two sons attending high school.

He was asked to offer a comparison in his mode of living between now and 11 years ago when the building industry was beginning to recover from the depression.

"Well," hesitated 'Scotty,' as he took another aromatic puff on his age-stained pipe, "money is better now than it used to be, but with the cost of living dearer, conditions are practically in the same state."

As for working conditions, "they're much better," the unionist opined. "It used to be seasonal work in our trade, but during and since the war we've been kept busy all year round. Special efforts are taken to protect the workers against all kinds of climatic conditions."

For a union founded in Toronto in 1882 after employers had refused to increase wages from $1.50 to $2 a day, Mr. MacLeod had this brief comment: "It's been good to me."

Attention, Senator Taft

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This year, Laclede County, Missouri, is putting on a centennial spectacle commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the settling of that section. The City of Lebanon, the home of Local Union No. 2297, is to be the center of the celebration. Some 600 actors are to depict in pantomine the early struggles in the growth of the county as the feature of the occasion. All this means planning, money and work. Better than anything we could write, the following editorial from the Lebanon Record describes the part Local Union No. 2297 played in the community-wide project:

* * * * *

A Contribution To Lebanon

The putting on of the Laclede County Centennial with its many ramifications has developed into quite a business, and, like any other business, had to have operating capital. Lebanon business interests generously loaned the money with which to get this county-wide project under way.

But money alone never guaranteed the success of any business, or of any celebration. It takes something more. It requires, among other things, some intelligent planning, but principally a lot of hard work.

Today's RECORD carries the story of a centennial contribution which deserves special mention. The members of the local carpenters union have announced that they are donating their services to build the huge stage of the Fair Grounds Arena to be used in the showing of the mammoth historical spectacle on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday nights of the celebration. Theirs is not a "loan" with the prospect of getting back "one hundred cents on the dollar." On the contrary, these union carpenters are making a gift. A gift with no strings attached!

These men who go to the Fair Grounds after a day of hard labor, there to give their services in furtherance of the centennial, are, in fact, giving more than their services. These men of organized labor are giving Lebanon one of its best examples of unselfish public service. Such a contribution to community betterment ought not to go unnoticed.

"Silver and gold have I none," said the Apostle, "but such as I have give I thee."

And in a community which has not always been kindly in its attitude toward organized labor, who now shall say that he who GIVES his labor in a worthy cause is any less public spirited than he who LOANS his money to finance good works from afar?

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

If you pass this test you can call yourself a B. C. (Bachelor of Carpentry.)

To the man who calls himself an all around carpenter this should be cake with jam on it. Just wait for the next one—M. C. (Master Carpenter.)

Take two points for each correct answer. Your total points is your percentage.

1. On what carpenter's tool would you find a frog? ____
2. Which of these is a spring hinge? Bommer—backflap—soss—strap. ____
3. In what operation does a carpenter use a mouse? ____
4. What's a nice height for a mortise lock? 30 ins.—40 ins.—38 ins.—28 ins. ____
5. Anchor bolts hold—the ridge—the sill—the planchet—the mullion? ____
6. Is a stringer part of—a garage door—a hip roof—a sash—a stair? ____
7. What is one-third of 41⅝ inches? ____
8. What is the next longest screw after 1½ inches? ____
9. In which of these will a nail drive easiest? Redwood—gumwood—ash—birch? ____
10. How many parts to a wooden spokeshave? ____
11. Second floor joists are often supported by—a carriage—a ribbon—a quirk? ____
12. How many wood bits are customarily in a set? ____
13. The lowest member of a partition is called—a seat—a foot—a shoe—a heel? ____
14. How long is a 7d nail? ____
15. What carpenter's tool chatters? ____
16. What does FSD. mean on a blueprint? ____
17. A casing is fitted to an uneven wall with—a gauge—a bevel—a scribers? ____
18. Which of these is usually blind-nailed- Flooring—bridging—lathing? ____
19. What is the principal part of a water level made of? ____
20. A kerf is made by—a gouge—a plane—a saw—a marking gauge? ____
21. The dressed dimensions of a 2 x 4 are what? ____
22. Which of these bolts is unthreaded? Stud—barrel—carriage—toggle? ____
23. A bird's mouth is—part of a plane—a molding—a rafter cut—a pinch bar? ____
24. The rig used to hold a door while being fitted is—a jack—a buck—a skid? ____
25. What pitch is a roof with a span of 24ft. and a rise of 16ft? ____
26. If a stairs has 16 treads how many risers would it have? ____
27. The tool used to sharpen a scraper is—a finisher—a honer—a burnisher? ____
28. The letters O. C. on a drawing mean what? ____
29. Which of these has a gullet? Chisel—plane iron—level—saw. ____
30. Does the seat cut of a common rafter rest on the ridge, the hip or the plate? ____
31. A short beam carried partly by the header is—a fly beam—a tail beam—a cut-off ____
32. Where is deafening mostly used in a house? ____
33. Which of these is part of a roof cornice? Bolster—plinth—crib—fascia? ____
34. A slipstone is used to sharpen—a gouge—a star drill—a tap—a saw? ____
35. What part of a door might be planted? ____
36. What is one quarter the width of a standard 12 in. shelving board? ____
37. A bulkhead is used in—shopwork—millwork—formwork—stairwork? ____
38. A bit key opens—a padlock—a cylinder lock—an expansion bit—a mortise lock? ____
39. What is the under side of a concrete beam form called? ____
40. The member of a scaffold which carries the planking is called what? ____
41. A dividers is similar to—a calipers—a protractor—a gauge—a compass? ____
42. A pipe filled with concrete is called what kind of a column? ____
43. Which of these would have a nosing? Riser—pilaster—astragal—stool? ____
44. A patch in a piece of wood is called—a woodman—a deadman—a dutchman? ____
45. What is meant by a wane edge? ____
46. What would you use to make a timber hitch? ____
47. King post refers to a type of—T jack—roof truss—door jamb—newel? ____
48. An expansion joint is used in—parquet floors—concrete work—screens? ____
49. Which of these woods is often quarter sawn? Cedar—balsa—oak—spruce? ____
50. In the carpentry trade, what is called a needle? ____

Passing mark 80% **Total points** ____

High Court and Labor

* * *

DURING its last term the United States Supreme Court decided a number of cases of particular interest to organized labor. Indeed, the labor cases decided have a significance greater than any since the 1939 term when Thornhill versus Alabama, protecting picketing as an aspect of free speech, was decided.

The decisions of the recent term served to delineate and mark off the limits to which the present court will go in extending constitutional protections to unions and their activities as against federal and state laws directed against organized labor.

More specifically, the extent to which the Supreme Court will permit the state to restrict the right to strike and the right to picket, to regulate the internal affairs of unions or to curb labor activities in particular industries or under particular conditions is fairly well indicated in the labor decisions of the last term and in the language used in these decisions.

Since the present Supreme Court in terms of average age of its members, is a young court as Supreme Courts go, and since its opinions will determine and affect the rights of labor for years to come, it is of utmost importance to the labor movement that it have at least some comprehension of what it can expect by way of constitutional protection against hostile federal and state laws so that it can guide its policies and activities accordingly. It is the purpose of the authors to analyze these decisions of the recent term and to point out their significance.

The most important of the labor cases handed down by the United States Supreme Court in its last term were as follows:

(1) A group of three cases involving state anti-closed-shop laws (American Federation of Labor *et al.* versus American Sash and Door Company *et al.*, 69 S. Ct. 258; Lincoln Federal Labor Union No. 19129 *et al.* versus Northwestern Iron and Metal Company *et al.*, 69 S. Ct. 251, and Whitaker versus State, 69 S. Ct. 251). In those cases it was decided that the state may outlaw all types of union-security agreements and may prevent any form of employer discrimination in favor of union members and against non-union employes.

(2) The Giboney case (Giboney *et al.* versus Empire Storage and Ice Company, 69 S. Ct. 684). In that case it was held that the state can prevent even peaceful picketing if the purpose of such picketing is to require an employer to perform an act made unlawful under a valid state law.

(3) The U. A. W.-A. F. of L. case (International Union U. A. W., A. F. of L., Local 232, *et al.*, versus Wisconsin Employment Relations Board *et al.*, 69 S. Ct. 516). There the Supreme Court held that intermittent and unannounced work stoppages were not protected as concerted activities or as strike action under the National Labor Relations Act and could be outlawed by the state.

(4) The Algoma Plywood Company case (Algoma Plywood and Veneer Company versus Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, 69 S. Ct. 584). In that case the court held that a state law requiring a two thirds vote as a condition precedent to entering into a union-security agreement was not in conflict with either the Wagner Act or the Taft-Hartley Act and thus could not be held invalid on that ground.

(5) A group of two cases involving Labor Board decisions (N. L. R. B. versus Stowe Spinning Company, 69 S. Ct. 541, and N. L. R. B. versus Crompton-Highland Mills, Case No. 197, decided May 31, 1949). The first of these cases affirms a Labor Board ruling that it was an unfair practice for an employer to refuse to afford meeting facilities to a union during an organizing campaign when the employes lived in a company town and all available facilities were owned or controlled by the company. The second of these decisions affirmed a Labor Board ruling that it was an unfair practice for an employer, after wage discussions had broken down, unilaterally to grant a larger wage increase than it had offered during the negotiations.

The foregoing constitute the most important of the labor cases decided during the last term of the United States Supreme Court. What is their meaning and significance? Most of them were decided against the contentions advanced by organized labor; does this mean that the court is becoming anti-labor or reactionary?

Are such pro-labor cases as Thornhill versus Alabama, American Federation of Labor versus Swing and Bakery and Pastry Drivers Union versus Wohl still the law or have the holdings therein been dissipated? What protections can the labor movement reasonably expect as against anti-labor enactments?

These and many similar questions are raised by the aforementioned decisions, and this article will attempt to answer them.

Probably the most significant of the cases decided last term are the so-called "anti-closed shop" cases.

Several years ago the American Federation of Labor instituted litigation in Nebraska, North Carolina and Arizona for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of laws which had been enacted in those states, either by popular referendum or by an act of the legislature. These laws flatly prohibited any form of union-security agreement or arrangement (that is, closed-shop agreements, union-shop agreements, maintenance-of-membership agreements or any other type of agreement or arrangements under which any person was required to become or remain a member of a labor organization as a condition of employment) or prohibited any discrimination in employment against a non-union individual or in favor of a union member.

The cases were designed to cover various legal aspects. Thus, the Nebraska case involved a suit by a union to enforce an existing union-shop agreement; the Arizona case involved an action to enjoin the Attorney General from enforcing the anti-closed-shop law; and the North Carolina case involved a criminal prosecution against various building trades organizations and a contractor for having entered into a union-security agreement as per traditional practice.

The state trial courts and the state Supreme Courts, as was expected, sustained the laws, and all three cases were then appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court consolidated the three cases for the purpose of argument and decision and, after hearing lengthy arguments and considering voluminous briefs (including an economic brief), announced its decision in the three cases on January 3.

The court held that the states, in enacting the anti-closed-shop laws, had not deprived either the unions, the union members or the employers of any rights protected under the federal Constitution, and that the laws were valid enactments passed by the states under their police powers for the purpose of promoting the public welfare.

The American Federation of Labor had made two principle arguments against the validity of the laws. The first was that since the making of union-security agreements was indispensable not only to the successful functioning of the unions but, indeed, to the preservation of their very existence, prohibition of that right impaired the right to assemble into unions in the first place and, therefore, impaired civil rights protected under the First Amendment.

The Supreme Court answered this by stating that the state laws merely forbade employers, either acting alone or in concert with labor organizations, from deliberately restricting employment to none but union members, and that the laws did not indicate a purpose to limit the right of workers to assemble into unions or to exercise their right of speech and assembly; that the making of union-security agreements was not absolutely indispensable to the functioning of labor organizations, and therefore no rights under the First Amendment were impaired.

The second argument advanced by counsel for the American Federation of Labor was that, since the making of union-security agreements was a traditional, widespread and salutary practice beneficial not only to unions and union members but also to employers and the general public, absolute prohibition, as distinguished from regulation, of all types of union-security agreement was an arbitrary and excessive interference with the liberty of unions and employers to enter into mutually satisfactory contracts; that since regulation of the union-security relationship could well accomplish all of the objectives of the legislature and remove any possible abuse, absolute prohibition of such a traditional institution was excessive and unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court rejected this argument, stating that it would not concern itself with the wisdom or economics of the states' legislative policies or the necessity for any particular legislation, and that the remedy for oppressive laws affecting contract rights or other property rights protected under the Fourteenth Amendment (as distinguished from civil rights protected under the First Amendment) lay with the legislatures and not with the courts.

The court stated that labor itself had for years insisted that the courts leave the states free to legislate concerning such matters as child labor, minimum wages, maximum hours, the prohibition of "yellow dog" contracts and the like, and that it would be reversion to more reactionary days for the court to interfere with the state laws concerning union-shop contracts. Accordingly, the court held that just as the state was free to prohibit discrimination against union members by outlawing "yellow dog" contracts, so was it free to prohibit discrimination against non-union employes by outlawing closed-shop agreements.

The decision in immediate result is, of course, unfavorable to labor. The opinion does mean that there is no constitutional sanction for the right to enter into union-security agreements or other types of arrangements whereunder employes are required to become or remain union members as a condition of employment.

It might be inferred from the decision that the states do have the power to outlaw such agreements or arrangements regardless of how useful or traditional they may be, regardless of whether the industry or occupation involved is in interstate or intrastate commerce, and regardless of any present federal laws.

The Supreme Court made clear that it would not inquire into the wisdom or necessity for such legislation or whether there are any abusive conditions warranting or requiring the intervention of the state. The state could completely prohibit such agreements even though all possible abuses might be eliminated by the less drastic means of regulation as, for instance, by requiring a majority vote or preventing arbitrary expulsions or arbitrary refusals of admission where, under closed-shop agreements, a job might be lost.

The court made it fairly clear that he state has a pretty free hand to egulate various of the internal operaions or activities of labor organizaions, the exercise of which was not n or of itself an exercise of a contitutional right such as, for instance, eaceful picketing protected under he First Amendment; that labor organizations and their members will ave to seek redress from oppressive abor legislation in the state legislaures rather than in the courts.

Only when the very existence of abor is at stake, so that the right of workers to assemble into and function through unions is actually and directly threatened, will the Supreme Court step in to strike down antilabor enactments.

Although the decision on its face seems bad, there are several aspects of the case from which labor can take encouragement. First, the decision is of great significance in that, for the first time, the Supreme Court specifically recognizes that the right of working people to form and assemble into labor organizations is, in itself, a constitutionally protected right. The court speaks specifically of "the constitutional right of workers to assemble, to discuss and formulate plans for furthering their own self-interest in jobs."

Further, the court nowhere quarreled with the premise advanced by counsel for the American Federation of Labor that the right of workers to assemble into and function through labor organizations is a right protected under the guarantees of speech, press and assembly under the First Amendment; the court simply disagreed with the further premise that union-security agreements were indispensable to the existence of labor organizations.

This indication by the court that the right of workers to form, join and function through labor organizations is protected not only under federal legislation but also under the Bill of Rights means that even in industries or trades where interstate commerce is not affected and federal law has no application, workers and their unions have the constitutional right to form and join unions free from interference by the state and that not even the federal Congress can take away that right.

The court further made it clear that it will not hesitate to strike down state anti-labor laws in another situation; that is, where the state law conflicts with or impedes the exercise of a right specifically protected or created by a federal law. Thus, the right of employes to choose their own representatives for purposes of collective bargaining, protected under the National Labor Relations Act, could not be impaired by any state law. Similarly, any of the other specific rights of employes, created or protected under any federal law, cannot be nullified or impaired by any state law.

Another aspect of the case which might well be helpful to organized labor in years to come consists of the clear indication by the Supreme Court that it will give a free hand to the state in passing laws sponsored or requested by organized labor; that it will not inquire into the wisdom, necessity or public need for pro-labor legislation but will leave such considerations entirely within the discretion of the state legislatures.

Thus, if labor is successful in obtaining the passage of laws designed to protect its rights or to advance its interests, even though such laws may appear as arbitrary to employers as does the outlawing of union-security agreements to organized labor, it can be reasonably assumed that the Supreme Court will not undertake to nullify such legislation as at one time it nullified the child labor laws, the minimum wage laws, the maximum hour laws and other laws sponsored by organized labor.

The majority of the court left unresolved the important question of whether the state can prohibit union members from leaving employment in protest over the hiring of non-union workers. A strong concurring opinion by Justice Rutledge indicated that workers would have the right either singly or in concert, to forsake their employment at any time that non-union members are employed. As stated by Justice Rutledge:

"But the right to prohibit contracts for union security is one thing. The right to force union members to work with non-union workers is entirely another."

However, in this connection it is important to point out a distinction which the court may make in respect to any such quitting—that is, whether the purpose of the quitting is simply to refuse to work for any particular employer, at any time or under any circumstances, if he hires non-union men, or whether the alleged quitting is actually a strike to require the employer to enter into a union-shop agreement.

The freedom from involuntary servitude guaranteed under the Thirteenth Amendment would seem to guarantee absolute protection to an employe or employes together to quit employment for any or no reason. The difficulty will arise in determining whether the quitting was a strike to achieve some objective made illegal by state law or was in fact simply a quitting or refusal to work.

The great single lesson that can be derived from the decision of the Supreme Court in the anti-closed-shop cases is that labor must look primarily to the legislative bodies rather than to the courts for protection against abusive anti-labor enactments, unless First Amendment rights or conflict with federal laws are involved.

It is only when such laws threaten actual destruction of labor unions and their ability to function effectively, or when there is a direct conflict between a state law and a federal law, that labor can go into the courts with any hope for success.

The decision, more than any other in the Supreme Court's history, for all practical purposes impels labor organizations to enter into the field of political activity not only to achieve improvements but to obtain protections. Indeed, the concurring opinion of Justice Frankfurter in the anti-closed-shop cases directly suggested that organized labor seek relief from restrictive laws similar to the anti-closed-shop enactments at the polls rather than before the courts. He stated:

"If the proponents of union-security agreements have confidence in the agreements addressed to the court in their 'economic brief,' they should address those arguments to the electorate. Its endorsement would be a vindication that the mandate of this court could never give. That such vindication is not a vain hope has been recently demonstrated by the voters of Maine, Massachusetts and New Mexico. And although several states in addition to those at bar now have such laws, the legislatures of as many other states have, sometimes repeatedly, rejected them. What one state can refuse to do, another can undo."

It is fortunate indeed that an organization such as Labor's League for Political Education is already in existence and has already proved itself.

Since the decision the League acting in conjunction with the various State Federations of Labor, has been instrumental in causing the defeat of proposed closed-shop restrictions in several states and has actively sought to repeal such laws where they have already been passed.—*The Federationist*

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Labor Loses When It Wins Under Taft-Hartley Law

The viciousness of the injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law was emphasized by a recent decision of the National Labor Relations Board which, ironically enough, favored the union position.

The board threw out secondary boycott charges brought against a group of building trades unions 10 months ago which were used to obtain a temporary injunction forcing the unions to continue work on the building project.

Here's the rub! As might be expected, the project itself was completed within the 10-month period required for the NLRB to act. So, the union victory before the board was indeed a hollow triumph.

The case also served to highlight the feud between the NLRB and its general counsel, Robert N. Denham, over the agency's jurisdiction in local labor disputes. The board contends that it should keep hands off. Denham argues that the agency should take jurisdiction over every case, large or small, "affecting commerce."

Mr. Denham is in charge of issuing unfair labor practice complaints. He issued one last September against 7 local unions and the Pittsburgh Building and Construction Trades Council in connection with the building of an $80,000 drive-in theater at Bridgeville, Pa. Mr. Denham also obtained an injunction, as required by the Taft-Hartley law, against the union pending the NLRB's action in the case.

The charges were based on an attempt by a business agent for Local 5 of the AFL Electrical Workers to persuade members of other unions on the construction project to quit work because the electrical subcontractor did not employ members of the electrical union. Some of the subcontractor's employes, at least, were members of a non-AFL union.

The board found that the contractor and all the subcontractors but one bought all their materials from suppliers within the state and performed all their work within the state. That one did only $800 worth of work on the theater.

The board decided, therefore, that the impact of the dispute on interstate commerce was not great enough to take up the board's time.

Editorial

We Must Stand By Our Friends

Not so long ago, a seat in Congress was considered the pinnacle of success. Thousands of young men entered political life each year with election to the House or Senate and years of public service as their ultimate goal. But lately this sort of thing has become old fashioned. Men like ex-Congressman Hartley, papa of the Taft-Hartley Law, and ex-Senator Ball, a last-ditch defender of the law, have found that membership in Congress can be a stepping stone to bigger, if not better, things. All that is required is a few years of militant anti-labor service in the House or Senate. Then when the voters back home repudiate them at the polls, they step into lucrative jobs with industry.

Take Hartley, for example. He got himself elected to the House from New Jersey. All the time he was there, by coincidence or otherwise, he sided with Big Business. Not once did he cast a really pro-labor vote. The crowning achievement of his long career of anti-unionism was co-sponsorship of the notorious Taft-Hartley Law. By last year he must have suspected that the voters of his district had had enough. At any rate, he decided not to run. However, he did not join the list of unemployed. Nor did he live on his Unemployment Insurance. Instead he went to work for the Tool Owners' Union, a highly suspect organization whose true nature is still unknown. If the salary Hartley reported for the first six months of this year under the Lobby Regulation Act is indicative of his earnings, they approximate $20,000 per year.

Ball's case is about the same. Posing as a liberal, he got himself elected to the Senate. But the liberal part did not last long. During his last few years in the Senate, he was on the opposite side of the fence from labor almost every time. As chairman of the "watchdog committee" brought into existence by the Taft-Hartley Law, he fairly busted a gusset trying to sell the law to the American people as fair and desirable. But the voters of Minnesota were not fooled, and last fall he went down to ignominious defeat.

However, Ball did not hit the breadlines either. When the paid lobbyists turned in their last report, there was the name of Joe Ball listed as drawing pretty healthy sums of money from a couple of the nation's largest corporations for "services" rendered. And, needless to say, to get their jobs, neither Hartley nor Ball had to sign a non-communist affidavit, hold an election, report their political expenditures nor do any of the dozen other obnoxious things they helped saddle on organized labor through their championship of the Taft-Hartley Law.

So, Ball and Hartley are helping to write a new type "success" story. It is very simple. Get yourself elected to Congress, fight all progressive legislation tooth and toenail, then reap your reward when the voters give you the boot. From the records it is pretty obvious that a number of other men still in Congress are following that formula. Watch a certain western Senator go to work for the real estates interests when the voters lower the boom on him the next time he runs. And a couple of mid-western Congressmen ought to be in line for something fancy from the transportation industry when they step out of public life, by request of the voters or otherwise. It seems to be the coming thing.

But Congress is not the only branch of the government ambitious men have been using as stepping stones. A disgustingly large list of men who once worked for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have stepped into highly lucrative jobs in private corporations after they helped to authorize large R.F.C. loans to those corporations. A couple of Department of Labor officials have found the grass greener on management's side of the fence and consequently they are now placing the knowledge they gained in the Department of Labor at the disposal of management. Almost every branch of the government has a list of men who stepped from high official positions to much better jobs in private industry under circumstances that from an ethical standpoint are questionable to say the least.

In view of these things, those men in Congress who are fighting the good fight for decent labor and social legislation are to be all the more highly commended. They are honest men. Labor has no lucrative jobs to offer them if they lose out at the polls. And certainly a progressive record in Congress does not promote them high-salaried jobs in industry. They fight for progressive legislation because they believe in it even though they jeopardize their chances of landing cushy jobs in industry by doing so. They are our friends, and as such they merit our complete and unqualified support.

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What Makes A Communist?

At its annual convention last month, the New York State Federation of Labor purged its ranks of communists. Some five delegates with Red connections were denied seats by the credentials committee. And thus another labor organization cleaned its house of subversive, Kremlin-controlled elements.

To say that the communists are faring badly in American labor is putting it mildly. Union after union has in the last few years followed the pattern set by the United Brotherhood twenty-five years ago when it closed its doors to all revolutionary and subversive groups. It took a long, long time but even some of the most unenlightened organizations have finally found out that communism and legitimate trade unionism have nothing in common and that communism is always destructive, never constructive.

This brings up the question, what makes a communist anyway? Probably no one can answer that question exactly, but to anyone who knows anything about the Red movement in America it is evident that three main things contribute to the growth of communism—ignorance, frustration, and lack of realism. The ignorant sometimes fall for the communist line because they do not know any better. These are the individuals who find themselves in financial difficulties because they lack ability either to get and hold a job or to manage their own affairs. Having nothing to lose and looking for an easy out, they often fall for the siren song of communism which promises everything but gives nothing.

The second group which makes fertile organizing ground for the Reds is the frustrated. These are the individuals who possess great ambition but little ability. Some turn to crime, some end up in mental institutions, and still others join the communist party. Both of these groups we can understand. They feel that they are being mistreated and victimised. Never stopping to realize that their own shortcomings may be responsible for their unhappy situations, they are eager to place the blame on our economic system when some glib-tongued communist organizer approaches them with a fancy song and dance.

It is the third group, the unrealistic, which we cannot understand. These are the college professors and lawyers and intellectuals of all types who swallow the communist tripe hook, line and sinker. There are thousands of them in the nation—men who have studied history and read the great philosophers and become thoroughly acquainted with the long and perilous road mankind has traveled in an effort to achieve dignity, freedom and individuality for the ordinary human being. How these men can fall for the communist line remains a complete mystery.

If there ever was a retrogressive philosophy, it is communism, which tries to undo in one stroke all that mankind has achieved through generations and centuries of struggle. For five thousand years the little people have fought for the right to live as dignified, individual human beings endowed with the power to manage their own destinies. The struggle ranged through slavery and feudalism and the absolute right of kings. Millions died down the years' fighting for the establishment of a society in which the state was subservient to the people rather than the people being subservient to the state. Yet today thousands of intellectuals are giving their allegience to a system that advocates the kind of statism that Lycurgus established in ancient Greece and Marcus Aurelius established in Rome thousands of years ago. Somehow or other it passes understanding. The Stalin brand of communism stands for total mental and moral bankruptcy. It has nothing in common with the communism Karl Marx preached or even the sort of communism Lenin envisioned. It is the antithesis of the teachings of Christ which were and still are founded on the worth of the individual human being. In fact it is contrary to the whole history of human progress which revolves around a constant struggle to achieve a society in which each individual can develop his potentialities to the highest possible degree. That highly intelligent men—even though comparatively few in number—should espouse such a cause is discouraging.

The basic fallacy underlying the spread of communism is the idea that a state can guarantee its constituents security. And a great fallacy it is. Absolute security is neither possible nor desirable. Men can never completely subjugate nature. So long as droughts and floods and earthquakes and disease exist, how can there be security? On the other hand, the people in our society with the greatest security are the people in jail. They are fed and clothed and housed regardless. Yet is their lot desirable? This relentless drive for "security" underwritten by the state is a pernicious disease that infects much of mankind today. The sooner we recognize it for what it is and eradicate it by common sense, the better off the world will be for many generations to come.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

CONVENTION CALL

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada you are hereby notified that the Sixty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Palliser Hotel, in the City of Calgary, Alberta, beginning at 10 a. m. city time, Thursday, September 15, 1949, and continuing until the business of the convention is completed.

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Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-second Annual Convention will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, at the St. Paul Hotel, Wednesday, September 28, 1949, at 10:00 a. m. and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

* * * * *

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-first Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will convene in the Windsor Room, St. Paul, Minnesota, 10 .a m., Friday, September 30, 1949, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is completed.

* * * * *

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Sixty-eighth Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Civic Auditorium, St. Paul, Minnesota, beginning at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, October 3, 1949, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JOHN BEHME, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
JOHN W. BRADY, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
OTTO BUSH, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
A. M. CANO, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.
JOHN CELI, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
EUGENE COURBIS, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. H. CULPEPPER, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
A. CURRY, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. ST. CYR, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
ABE DARENSBOURG, Local No. 475, Baton Rouge, La.
L. W. DAUGHERTY, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
ANTON DRAPALIK, Local No. 54, Chicago, Ill.
PATRICK DUNN, Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.
DAVID ENGVALL, Local No. 792, Rockford, Ill.
LOUIS ERNST, Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.
ASBURY FLETCHER, Local No. 1333, State College, Pa.
VASILE GANEA, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
RAY L. GIDDENS, Local No. 1083, St. Charles, Ill.
BRUCE GOODWIN, Local No. 110, St. Joseph, Mo.
CHARLES A. GREGG, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio
ISAAC O. GUYTON, Local No. 985, Gary, Ind.
CARL E. HANSON, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
GEORGE HASTAD, Local No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GROVER C. HILLMAN, Local No. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ARTHUR HUNT, Local No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
EDMUND KELLNER, Local No. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY KETTLEHORN, Local No. 792, Rockford, Ill.
JOE KING, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
STEVE KOSER, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
STANLEY KOWALSKI, Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
HARRY LEOPOLE, Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
RAY H. LINDSEY, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.
O. F. McCONNELL, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ANGUS J. McDONALD, Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.
J. C. McGEE, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
JOHN D. McGREGOR, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
MARION McLEES, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio
RALPH MILLER, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio
GEO. ALBERT MUDDEMAN, Local No. 30, New London, Conn.
JOHN NOVOTNY, Local No. 54, Chicago, Ill.
OLE OLSEN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
JESSE OWIN, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN PATON, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
JOSEPH R. PENTICO, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
ELMER PETERSON, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
FRANK PISCHEL, Local No. 2364, Norfolk, Nebr.
WM. E. ROBERTS, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOSEPH J. RYAN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
CHAS. SEIVERT, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
HOWARD SPELLMAN, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
MARTIN STEVES, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
B. C. STINE, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
JAMES SWANSON, Local No. 792, Rockford, Ill.
CLIFFORD SWINT, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JOHN P. SZENDEF, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.
SOREN J. UNDERHILL, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
BEN WOLTERING, Local No. 1535, Highland, Ill.
HAROLD WOODRING, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. **A plane.** That part of a plane against which the plane iron sits.
2. **Bommer.**
3. **Hanging sash.** A mouse is a small roll of lead about the size of a cigarette. A string attached to it is secured to the sash cord and the mouse dropped through the pulley sheave. The cord is then pulled through.
4. **38 inches.** To the spindle.
5. **The sill.**
6. **A stairs.**
7. **13⅞ inches.**
8. **1¾ inches.** From 1 in to 3 in. screws increase by ¼ inch.
9. **Redwood.**
10. **2.**
11. **A ribbon.**
12. From ¼ in. to 1 in. increasing by 1/16th in.
13. **Shoe.**
14. **2¼ inches.**
15. **A plane.** When the iron is loose and especially when planing end wood.
16. **Full size details.**
17. **A scribers.**
18. **Flooring.**
19. **Rubber.** A water level is a length of hose filled with water with a glass tube at each end—plugged of course.
20. **A saw.**
21. **1⅝th. inches 3⅝th. inches.**
22. **Barrel.** A barrel bolt is the usual bolt used to secure a door.
23. **A rafter cut.** The notch-like cut on an over-hanging rafter.
24. **A jack.** Called a door jack.
25. **Two thirds.** To find the pitch of a roof divide the rise by the span.
26. **17.** A stairs has one more riser than the number of treads.
27. **A burnisher.**
28. **On centers.**
29. **A saw.** The space between the teeth.
30. **The plate.**
31. **A tail beam.**
32. **In the bathroom.** The bottom of the joists is sheeted and the space between filled in. Tops of joists are bevelled off on both corners.
33. **Fascia.** The vertical wide board to which other members are nailed.
34. **A gouge.** A slipstone is a small tapered oilstone, with both edges rounded.
35. **The panel molding.** When the molding is nailed on it is planted. When part of the stiles and rails it is stuck.
36. **2⅞ inches.** The standard width of such a board is 11½ inches.
37. **Formwork.** A bulkhead is a temporary stop in a concrete form to hold the concrete. It is arranged to form a key for the next pouring.
38. **A mortise lock.** The part of an ordinary door key which works the lock movement is called the bit.
39. **Soffit or beam bottom.**
40. **Ledger or putlog.** It is a putlog when it rests on the brickwork.
41. **A compass.**
42. **A lally column.** Most often used in basements to support the girder.
43. **Stool.** Window stool of course.
44. **A dutchman.**
45. A defective edge on a piece of **lumber caused by the tree bark.**
46. **A rope.** A timber hitch is a kind of knot used when hoisting lumber.
47. **Roof truss.** The center upright member of a king post truss.
48. **Concrete work.**
49. **Oak.** To show and figured grain.
50. **A short heavy timber** which is inserted through the wall and supported by shores. This underpins the building while alterations are made underneath.

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LOCAL No. 1725 HOLDS GREAT PICNIC

More than 300 carpenters in the Daytona Beach, Fla., area laid down their hammers and saws one day last month and, joined by their wives, families, and friends, spent a full day enjoying the annual picnic sponsored by Local Union No. 1725. Some 700 people attended the event and filled Holly Hill Park to near capacity. They enjoyed a big outdoor noon meal, participated in a host of sporting events, listened to a few well chosen words by officers and guests, and finally departed for home tired but happy. Local 1725 has sponsored an annual picnic for many years, and this years' affair is said to have topped them all.

There were nail driving contests for men and women, hammer throwing contests, egg carrying contests. For the children there were bottle races, bird house building competitions and a grab bag event at the end of the day which gave each child a prize to take home. Local Union No. 1725 has long since proved that these annual get-togethers do much to promote harmony, friendship and good will among all members and their families. They are a welcome respite from the seriousness and tensions of the work-a-day world.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

TEXAS STATE COUNCIL HOLDS SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION

The Second Annual Convention of the Texas State Council of Carpenters was held in Beaumont, Texas, June 16th to 18th. Beaumont Local No. 753, Orange Local No. 2007, and Port Arthur Local No. 610—which comprise the Sabine area—were hosts to the convention. Opinion was unanimous that the convention was an outstanding success. A full agenda of important business bearing on the welfare of the trade in the state and nation kept the delegates occupied throughout. Brother H. B. Clem of Orange Local No. 2007 was elected president and Brother C. N. Griffin of Dallas Local No. 198 was elected secretary-treasurer for the second year.

The convention was honored to have in attendance Second General Vice-President John R. Stevenson and Acting Secretary Albert E. Fischer. Both of the General Officers addressed the convention and gave informative and inspiring talks. Brother Fischer held a special session with the financial secretaries present from which they derived a great deal of information concerning their duties. Before the convention was concluded both the General Officers were made "honorary" Texans and presented with genuine Texas cowboy hats of the ten-gallon variety.

Also in attendance at the convention were General Representative Cy Driscoll and the presidents of the state councils from Oklahoma, Kansas, and Wisconsin. One of the highlights of the conclave was a banquet and dance held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Edison Hotel. A delicious dinner of barbequed chicken with all the trimming was served. This was followed by a dance and get-together which lasted well into the night.

Some seventy-eight delegates answered the roll call. San Antonio was selected as the site of the next convention which will be held in 1950.

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LOCAL UNION No. 1426 HONORS A FINE UNION MAN

The July 1st regular meeting of Local Union No. 1426, Elyria, Ohio, was anything but regular, for the evening was given over to paying tribute to a grand old man of labor who, after forty-six years of active service, was going into well-earned retirement. Since 1903, Brother M. B. Deidrick has been a powerhouse not only in Local Union 1426 but in the entire labor movement of Northern Ohio. He has been in the vanguard of every fight for better standards for working people. As a special tribute to Brother Deidrick, his family was invited to the meeting. During the evening, Brother Deidrick was presented with a purse from the Union and a resolution of commendation which the Union passed. An enjoyable fish fry followed, and everyone had a great time.

Brother Deidrick is a charter member of Local Union No. 1426. He became its first president in 1910. For a number of years he served as financial secretary, and from 1926 to the present time he has capably filled the post of business agent. One of the hardest working union officials in the state, Brother Deidrick has seen his own Local Union grow from a meager membership of thirteen to a present membership of over 200. In the days when he first joined the United Brotherhood, Brother Deidrick recalls "it was necessary to carry your union card in your boot so no one would know you belonged." The best wishes of all union members goes with him as he enters his new life of retirement.

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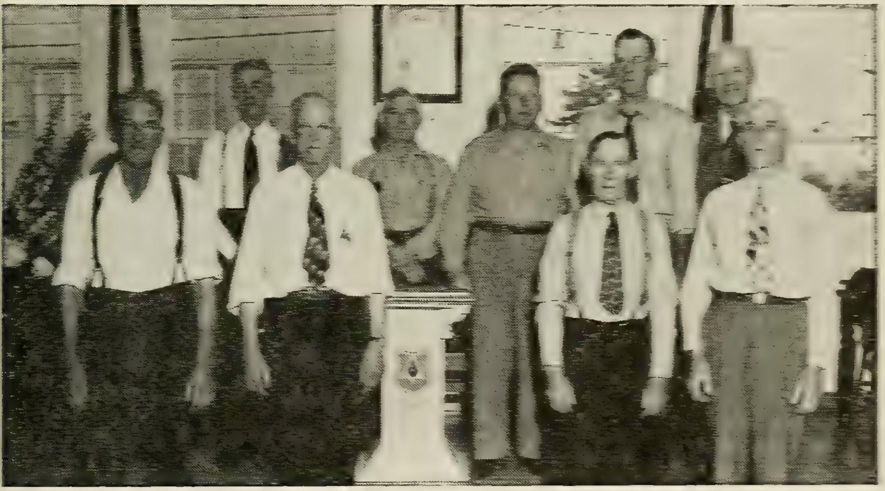
LOCAL UNION No. 583 DEDICATES NEW HOME

After many years of planning and dreaming, Local Union No. 583, Portland, Ore., on Saturday June 4th, finally saw the fruition of all its efforts when the Union's fine new home at Brandon Avenue and Lombard Street was officially dedicated. It was a great occasion for the Union. Present to help with the dedication were officers and members from many sister locals in the area—1715 of Vancouver, 1466 of Camas, (both in Washington), 738, 1020, 226, 1746 and several others from the Portland district. Brother E. B. Weber acted as master of ceremonies. He introduced the Reverend Hawthorn of the United Presbyterian Church who gave the invocation. Featured speaker was General Representative Bert Sleeman who told of the progress made in the Portland area under the banner of the United Brotherhood. In doing so he stressed the need for always keeping on guard to protect our interests as master of our craft.



Members of the building committee which supervised the erection of the fine new home now enjoyed by Local Union No. 583. Front row (left to right): L. N. Sandman, C. D. Gilbert, J. J. Stout, and Kenneth McNeil. Back row: G. W. Ankeny, A. Van de Luyster, E. B. Weber, W. H. Opdenweyer, and G. W. Bissell.

Brother Albert Skude of Local No. 1715, George Anderson of Local No. 1466, George Hann and B. J. Benson of Local No. 226, Clell Harris of Local No. 1020, and Achterman and Hayes of 738 were all introduced and made short speeches. One and all they congratulated Local Union No. 583 for the fine progress it has made. The officers of the union and members of the building committee were also introduced. In the evening a general party was held. Music, dancing and refreshments made the occasion a great success, an auspicious opening for Local Union No. 583's new home.

PORTLAND, ORE., MEMBERS HELP HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Because of the generosity and public-spiritedness of the officers and members of Local Union No. 226, Portland, Ore., handicapped children of that area were able to enjoy a fine new recreation building this summer at the Salvation Army's Trestle Glen Camp. In cooperation with the Salvation Army, the Oregon Society for Crippled Children and various other adult organizations last year made up their minds to build a badly needed recreation center at the camp site where handicapped children could get the necessary fresh air and sunshine. However, funds were not available. But Local Union No. 226 came to the rescue. A call for volunteer labor resulted in many members answering the call.

Brigadier H. B. Collier, divisional commander of the Salvation Army, Portland, Oregon, congratulates Jerry Miller, president of Carpenters Local 226 upon completion of new recreation building at Salvation Army children's camp. Members of local 226 donated many days labor in construction of 30 x 80 ft. frame structure which will serve year-around program. Dedication on August 14 witnessed plaque honoring members of Local Union 226 set in new fireplace.

As many as twenty-three workmen, under the supervision of Jerry Miller, Union President, donated their labor week-ends to complete the thirty by eighty foot structure by July 14th, when the first batch of campers was scheduled to arrive. The structure was completed and now stands as a tribute to public-spiritedness of the officers and members of Local Union No. 226.

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MADISON LOCAL CELEBRATES GOLDEN JUBILEE

In a long-to-be-remembered manner, Local Union No. 314, Madison, Wisconsin, on the night of July 16th celebrated its Golden Jubilee. Hundreds of members, friends and guests packed the Loraine Hotel banquet hall to enjoy a fine banquet and a superb program of entertainment and speaking. Special guest of the evening was Harry Schwarzer, Executive Board Member, 3rd district. Feature of the evening was the introduction of old time members of the Union, of whom Local 314 has an unusually large number. Some fifty-five members, with more than thirty years of membership to their credit, were presented to the gathering. Some thirty-eight others with from twenty-five to twenty-nine years of membership behind them were also recognized.

Chartered in 1899, Local Union No. 314 has made many contributions not only to the welfare of the carpenters of the vicinity but to the progress of the United Brotherhood as well. The Union faced an uphill battle all the way during its early years, but through good times and bad and against all sorts of organized employer opposition in the early years of the century the Union kept plugging away at bettering the living and working standards of all building tradesmen. It helped to reduce hours from sixty per week to forty and it helped to elevate wages from twenty-five and thirty cents an hour to two dollars at the present time. With plenty of good food and good entertainment at the disposal of guests, Local 314 embarked on its second fifty years of service in a fitting manner.

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LOCAL No. 132 HONORS FOUR GREAT OLD TIMERS

In the presence of some 100 members, guests and friends assembled in the Hamilton Hotel, Wednesday evening, July 20th, Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C. paid special tribute to four old time members, each of whom has more than half a century of continuous membership to his credit. Starting with a steak dinner and ending with congratulations to the great old timers, the entire evening was devoted to honoring the four staunch members who contributed so much not only to the growth of Local Union No. 132 but to the advancement of the trade as well. O. William Blaier, General Executive Board member presented each of the men with a special fifty-year emblem. The four so honored were: Donald M. Wallace, P. W. Hamilton, John A. Minor, and Edward G. Loehl. In addition to their fine union records, all four have outstanding records as foremen and superintendents in the construction industry in and around Washington.

Pictured above are the four great old timers of Local Union No. 132 together with the committee which arranged the dinner in their honor. They are (left to right: Donald M. Wallace, fifty-five years membership; John Minor, fifty years; Edgar Appel, committee member; Edward G. Loehl, fifty years; Ray D. Wine, committee member; P. W. Hamilton, fifty years; W. A. Wright, committee member; and O. William Blaier, General Executive Board Member.

The old timers recalled many of the hazards that surrounded union membership in the '90s when a known card holder usually faced immediate discharge and more than likely industry-wide blacklisting. But in spite of the dangers involved, thousands of courageous tradesmen joined unions and fought the good fight for better wages and working conditions. On the foundation they laid, organized labor has built a solid structure. Men like the four old timers of Local Union No. 132 did much of the spade work which enabled the United Brotherhood to achieve its present eminence. Local Union No. 132 is justifiably proud of its fine half-century members.

BALTIMORE BROTHER SETS GREAT RECORD

Recently Brother William J. Fosler, an active officer of Carpenters Local Union No. 101 in Baltimore, Maryland, celebrated his 62nd consecutive year as a member of organized labor.

WILLIAM J. FOSLER

On June 27, 1887, Brother Fosler became a member of the Ship Joiners Union No. 1 in Baltimore. In 1916, Brother Hickey of the General Office visited Baltimore and encouraged the members of the Ship Joiners Local to become affiliated with the Brotherhood. On March 31, 1916, he became a member of the Brotherhood by a unanimous vote of the Ship Joiners Local. Local Union No. 318 comprising carpenters and Joiners was then chartered. Brother Fosler continued his membership in Local 318 until its consolidation with Local Union 101 on October 3, 1927.

Brother Fosler is at present treasurer of Local Union 101 and in the past 62 years has held various offices in the Brotherhood. In Local No. 1 of the Ship Joiners Union, he served as Recording Secretary until Local Union 318 was chartered. In Local Union 318, he was elected treasurer and remained in this office until consolidation with Local 101. Since becoming a member of Local 101, he served as Trustee from 1928 to 1945 and since February of 1947, he has been treasurer of Local Union 101. He has also been delegate to the Baltimore Federation of Labor representing Local Union 101 for approximately nineteen years and has never missed a meeting. Mr. Fosler is a pensioned member of Local Union 101.

While Mr. Fosler is now eighty-two years of age, this in no way interferes with with his activities in Union affairs. He is willing and anxious to serve his Local in any capacity and can be depended upon to carry out any duty assigned him.

Needless to say, Mr. Fosler is proud of his membership in the Labor Movement and to "Curley" Fosler, as he is known by his Union friends, goes the best wishes of Local Union 101 for his untiring interest and loyalty to the trade.

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CARPENTERS CELEBRATE 60th ANNIVERSARY AT GALVESTON

Carpenters' Local Union No. 526, of Galveston, Texas, celebrated its 60th anniversary on July 8, 1949, with a banquet and dance at their hall-1914½-45th Street, for members, families and their friends. The hall was decorated with baskets of flowers sent in by well-wishers. The banquet table had for its centerpiece a huge, beautifully decorated, two-tiered cake.

Music for dancing was furnished from 8 to 12 o'clock. Many of the older members of the local were in attendance, the oldest being J. A. Johnstone, who celebrated his 91st birthday on September 9th. Among the invited guests were the city and county officials of Galveston, and the following from out of the city: G. L. Strong, Financial Secretary, and wife, and other members of Local Union 973 of Texas City; Mike Mullen, President District Council of Carpenters and wife; Ed. Wickes, Secretary-Treasurer of the District Council of Carpenters and daughter; Geo. Marquet, City Councilman and wife; and Paul C. Sparks, recently elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Texas State Federation of Labor at their convention in Beaumont, and wife, all of Local Union No. 213 of Houston.

The committee was composed of Carl T. Jensen, Financial Secretary; J. B. Clifton, Trustee and O. S. Howe, Business Agent of Local No. 526; they were assisted by Ladies' Auxiliary No. 413.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

KANSAS CITY AUXILIARY MARKS 25th ANNIVERSARY BIRTHDAY

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 122 of Kansas City.

Our charter was granted in 1924 and our membership is about 165 with 14 honorary and life members. We recently celebrated our 25th Anniversary by having a banquet in Carpenters' Hall at 3114 Paseo. Tables were beautifully decorated and centered with a specially prepared birthday cake. The entertainment committee had planned an interesting program, featuring a review of the history of the Auxiliary.

Ladies Auxiliary #122
Carpenters Hall
Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 26, 1949

Our death benefit fund was created in 1940. Our fund-raising program for our various activities has been through rummage sales, shows bazaars, card parties and other benefits. The charities who have been recipients of our benevolence include the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Boys' Town, March of Dimes, Freedom Train and others.

We are proud of our first money-raising efforts. We held a bazaar in 1924 and raised $500 which was contributed to the Building Fund of Carpenters' Local 61. Our years are filled with various activities. We hold an annual Christmas party for members and families.

Our World War II effort was directed along expanded lines to be helpful. We purchased War Bonds and carried on a card-mailing campaign to our boys in service. Three of our boys made the supreme sacrifice. Our president is Mrs. Vernon Guttridge.

Our regular meetings are twice monthly. We extend an invitation to all Auxiliaries to make our home their home when in Kansas City.

Fraternally,

Jessie Lauchner

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AUXILIARY 466 GAINING STEADILY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary 466, of Rolla, Mo., sends greetings to all Auxiliaries.

We organized in 1946, and, although we are a very small Auxiliary, we are gaining steadily in membership.

We meet the first and third Monday of the month at the new Carpenters' Hall of which we are very proud.

This month we installed the new officers for the coming year. Those installed were Pres. Eva Boesch; Vice-Pres. Ruby Johns; Rec. Sec. Frances Frame; Fin. Sec. Marie Leonard; Treas. Florence McKay; Trustee, Mary F. Leonard; Warden, Birdie Whitson; Conductor, Gladys Kidwell; Historian, Violet Wells; Musician, Roberta Groover; Color Bearer, E. Williams; Investigating Committee, Mary Wood, Irene Hogan, Melba Lewis; President's Right Supporter, Lillian Thompson; Left Supporter, Marthta Bodeker; Vice President's Right Supporter, Emma Hilgers; Left Supporter, Rose Baxter.

We have a food stand at the county fair each year. We also have bake sales, chili suppers, etc. From these, we give donations to charitable organizations.

We would appreciate hearing from other Auxiliariees.

Fraternally,

Florence McKay, Reporter

BAY CITY LADIES WORK HARD

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 468 of Bay City, Michigan, sends friendly greetings to all Auxiliaries.

We organized in January 1947, and hold one meeting on the third Wednesday of the month at Carpenters' Hall at 7:30 P. M. After meetings, we hold a social hour in the dining room.

At our last meeting the following officers were installed by Sister Marjorie Page: President, Alice Schnell; 1st Vice-President, Dollye Frye; 2nd Vice-President, Grace Geister; Recording Secretary, Grace Lange; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Nellie Grover; Conductress, Bertha Morin; Warden, Louise Pfenninger; Chaplain, Ellen Lord; Trustees, Mrs. Ziegler Fidelis Brown and Esther Groulx; Sick Chairman, Grace Lange; Publicity Chairman, Sophie Matuszewski.

After our business session, we had dinner at the "Lindenhoff" where we presented Sister Alice Schnell with a gift from the group for her work of the past year.

We are trying to make our organization a success. Although few in number, we enjoy our work and have a lot of fun.

Any wives, daughters or sisters of Union carpenters who would like to join us may come to the meetings or contact our officers.

Fraternally,

Sophie Matuszewswi
Publicity Chairman

FORT BRAGG AUXILIARY OFF TO GOOD START

The Editor:

As our Auxiliary No. 541 of Fort Bragg, Calif., is just a newly formed one, we wish to send greetings to all the Auxiliaries. Our first meeting was called to order by George Hill, President of Local 2610. Officers elected were President, Mrs. Julia Angelo; Vice-President, Mrs. Helen Hill; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Ottoson; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Hendrick; Warden, Mrs. Ada Walker; Conductor, Mrs. Bertha Rodgers; 1-year trustee, Mrs. Rose Souza; 2-year Trustee, Mrs. Liabell Foster; 3-year Trustee, Mrs. Mary Fernandez.

We have our Charter and are very proud of it. Our Auxiliary is to meet the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Labor Temple here in Fort Bragg.

We have started with 21 members and hope to have more new ones soon.

Following the installation of officers, we adjourned to the dining room for a delicious dinner, prepared by our ladies. The men of Local 2610 were our guests.

We ladies of Auxiliary 541 would welcome letters from any of our Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Dorothy Ottoson, Recording Secretary.

SAN DIEGO LADIES HAVE FULL PROGRAM

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary 506, San Diego, California.

We have recently celebrated our first anniversary with a very nice dinner for our members and their families, and are now looking forward with enthusiasm to another year of usefulness and enjoyment in our organization.

We have had a number of pot luck suppers which always make a hit. We also have a card party the first Monday evening of every month, proceeds of which are paying for a good piano. One sister crocheted an afghan which is expected to net a nice sum for our treasury.

A big Christmas party was given in conjunction with Local 1296, and a pie social was sponsored for the March of Dimes.

Our committee on publicity has done a fine piece of work in keeping our weekly column "Shavings from 506" in the Labor Leader, and also in compiling a very complete scrapbook of the year's activities.

At present, much time and effort is being expended in preparing for the very big Labor Day celebration to be held in San Diego. It is expected to eclipse anything heretofore attempted here.

As San Diego is to be host to the State Council of Carpenters' convention next March, we are anticipating some busy months ahead.

Our business meetings are held the second and fourth Monday evenings.

Fraternally,

Olga Norem, Recording Secretary

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AUXILIARY 489 INSTALLS OFFICERS

The Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary No. 489 of Portland, Oregon. Our Auxiliary, now organized for a year and a half, although small, has been very interesting and successful, both socially and financially.

The first Friday of the month is our regular business meeting and the third Friday is our social meeting. We have tried to make our meetings lively by having various activities such as auctions, door prizes, socials, raffles, etc.

Friday night, July 1st, was our installation meeting and the new officers, installed by Frank Fowells, Business Agent and Financial Secretary of Local 2416, are as follows: Pres. LaViara Batzner; Vice-Pres. Willa Erickson; Financial Secretary, Margaret Frederick; Recording Secretary, Sally Robinson; three-year Trustee, Geneva Grubbs; Conductor, Pearl Cooper; and Warden, Dorothy Shipman. Members honored the new and retiring officers by inviting all the husbands to a dinner at a Chinese Restaurant after the meeting. Forty-two members and guests attended, and all reported having had a very enjoyable time. We would appreciate hearing from other Auxiliaries. We would welcome any suggestions or new ideas that would tend to further and stimulate interest and closer companionship among our membership and, in addition, to promote new members.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Sally Robinson, Recording Secretary.

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PORTLAND AUXILIARY PLAYS HEROIC ROLE

The Editor:

In 1948, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 504, Portland, Oregon, was organized with the assistance of Mrs. Opal Miller, who was appointed presiding president, pending application for charter.

On April 28, 1948, Mrs. Miller was elected unanimously as president, following presentation of our charter; also, all presiding officers were elected to serve.

In our first year, we have accomplished an independence by various means of raising funds. We have assisted some families officially and unofficially, established friendships and a get-together spirit.

Shortly after receipt of our charter, a serious tragedy, better known as the Memorial Day Vanport disaster, occurred in Multnomah County. Our brotherhood Local No. 226 and the District Council of Carpenters contributed funds and immediately established office. Our president, Mrs. Opal Miller, (with experience gained as volunteer in various agencies during the war), Mrs. Bauman, (with experience gained as a volunteer in a late explosion and fire in Texas), Mrs. Sadie Benson and others took charge of office to assist our brotherhood refugees in their hour of need. Led by our retiring president, Opal Miller, a grand work was accomplished by all, of which we can be justly proud. We accord her a vote of thanks for a splendid first year.

Ladies of Auxiliary 504,

Portland, Ore.

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HOUSTON LADIES PASS 34th YEAR

The Editor:

A great big HELLO to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 8 at Houston, Texas.

Installation was one order of business at the past meeting and the following new officers were installed: Mrs. Fred Lucas, President; Mrs. M. E. Howell, Vice-President; Mrs. Jack Walrod, Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. T. Knudsen, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. M. C. Ratliff, Conductor; Mrs. B. G. Porter, Warden; Trustees, Mrs. H. W. Lang, Mrs. R. H. Baldwin and Mrs. O. G. Glasscock; Reporter, Mrs. P. Kring; Drill Captain, Mrs. John Parker.

Our retiring President, Mrs. John Parker, was presented with a pin, having served two terms.

State convention time at Beaumont was enjoyed by all who attended. Mrs. Joe Williams was re-elected President of the Texas State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries. We are very proud to have her as our member. I must not forget to tell you about our Drill Team. They were there in their very pretty green dresses and pink corsages and under the direction of their Captain, Mrs. Geo. Marquette, put on their Drill. This drill is the result of many hours of practice.

Our Auxiliary will be 34 July 26 and will celebrate with a banquet and entertainment on July 23rd.

We meet the first and third Fridays of the month and the sewing group meets the first Wednesday of each month. A bazaar is in order for October. A sneak look tells me it will have plenty of pretty hand-made articles. Come visit us when down Texas way at Houston.

Fraternally,

Mrs. S. T. Knudsen, Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 252

Simplicity of All Cuts.–the level and plumb cuts for hips and valleys, that were treated in the last lesson, are the cuts that are marked on the sides of the rafter material, and are as simple as the cuts for common rafters. But hips and valleys usually join decks, ridge boards, or common rafters, and therefore must have bevels marked on the edges to make them fit where the joint is made. While these bevels, or edge bevels, as they are called, might seem difficult to obtain with the framing square, they are just as simple as any of the cuts that have been treated in previous lessons--that is, if you know for sure why you do what you do in getting these bevels.

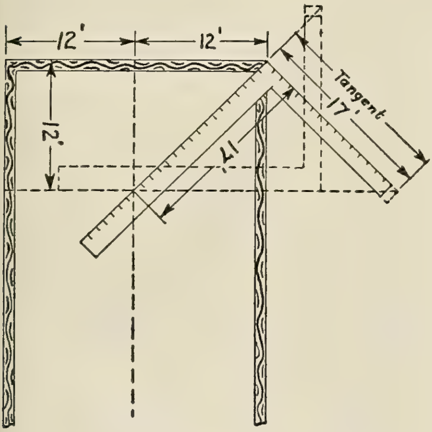

Fig. 1

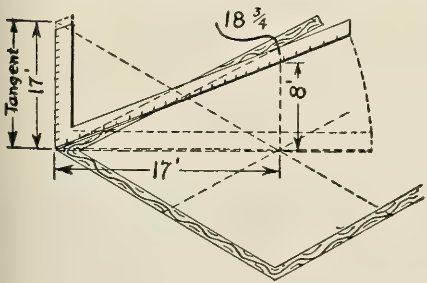

Fig. 2

The Tangent.–Fig. 1 shows a plan of one end of a building that is to have a hip roof. The width of this building is 24 feet or twice 12 feet, as shown by figures. The run of the hip rafter is on a 45-degree angle, as shown by the blade of the square. In this case inches represent feet. The diagonal distance of 12 and 12 on the square is 17 inches, or to be exact, 16.97 inches. On the drawing it is given as 17 feet, which is the run of the hip rafter. Now to get the edge bevel of a hip rafter that has no pitch, that is, if the rafter were on a level, you would take 17 on the blade of the square and what is called the tangent on the tongue, which, as shown on the drawing is also 17, and place the square on the rafter material, as shown by the dotted-line square, to get the edge bevel. The rafter material would run in the direction of the edge of the blade of the main square, and extend beyond the corner of the building, as shown by the dotted line. The blade of the square gives the bevel.

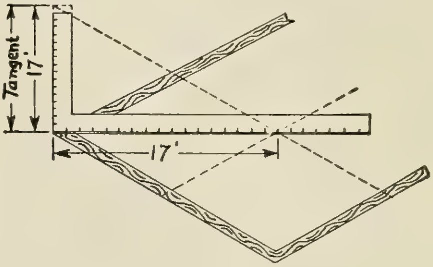

Fig. 3

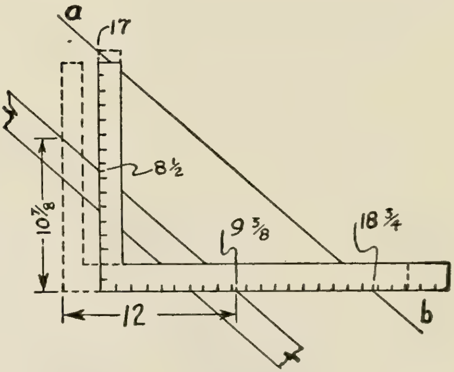

Fig. 4

The student, perhaps, has already discovered that 17 and 17 on the square will give a 45-degree bevel, and therefore the cut can be marked by any equal figures—12 and 12 is often used. Some carpenters use 16 and 16 on the square, to mark the 45-degree bevel, locating the tongue of the square with the feel of the fingers, and adjusting the blade by bringing it to the 16-inch mark.

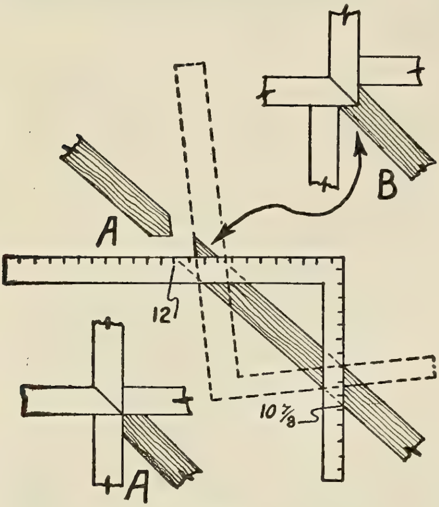

Fig. 5

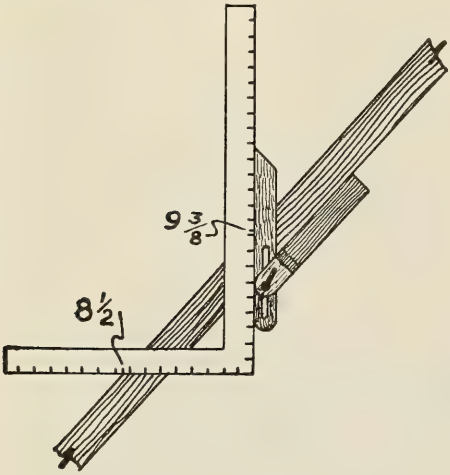

Fig. 6

Tangent in Perspective.--What has been shown in plan in Fig. 1, is shown in perspective in Fig. 2, where the run of the hip rafter is again shown as 17 feet, and the tangent on the tongue is also 17 feet. Now imagine that the tongue, which represents the tangent, forms a sort of hinge, and you were to lift the blade of the square up enough to give it a rise of 8 feet, as shown by Fig. 3. This will show why the length of the hip rafter and the tangent will give the edge bevel. The distance on the blade of the square is 18¾ feet, or the length of the hip rafter. To get the edge bevel for a hip or valley rafter, take the length of the rafter and the tangent, or in this case, 18¾ on the blade of the square, and 17 on the tongue, and apply the square to the rafter material as shown by the dotted-line square in Fig. 1. The blade of the square will give the bevel. Fig. 4 shows the square applied to the line a-b, as the square should be applied to the timber for obtaining the bevel. These figures, 18¾ and 17 are inconvenient, and in practice they are used merely as starting points. The roof framer simply divides each of the two figures by 2, giving him 9⅜ and 8½, which he takes on the square and applies it as shown by the drawing toward the left.

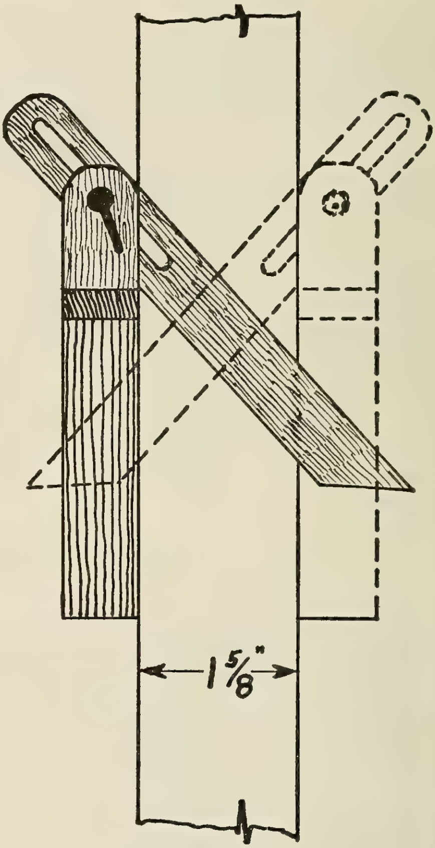

Fig. 7

The blade gives the bevel. Some roof framers carry this process one step farther—they push the square forward until 12 on the blade intersects with the edge of the timber, using it as the base figure, and take the figure shown on the tongue as the key figure. This is shown by the dotted lines to the left. In other words, to get the edge bevel, the roof framer takes 12 on the blade of the square, and 10⅞ on the tongue-- the blade gives the bevel.

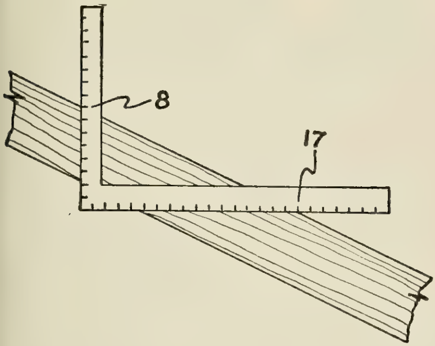

Fig. 8

Marking Edge Cuts.—Fig. 5 shows a main square and a dotted-line square applied to the timber for marking the edge cut of a hip or valley rafter, using 12 on the blade and 10⅞ on the tongue, as given in Fig. 4. It will be noticed that the edge cut takes two applications of the square in this case. The cut shown to the upper left, at A, is the edge cut of a hip or valley rafter that will fit into an angle such as is shown at **A**, to the bottom left. At **B** the same edge cut in reverse is pointed out with the doble indicators. .This edge cut is necessary when the rafter joins a corner of a deck, as shown to the upper right.

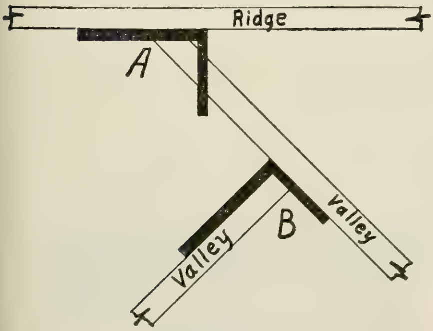

Fig 9

Use of Bevel Square.—While it is good practice for the beginner to mark the edge bevels with the steel square, even though it takes a little more time, the experienced roof framer simply uses the square to obtain the bevel, and then he sets his bevel square and uses it to do the marking. Fig. 6 shows how the square is applied to the edge of the rafter material to get the bevel—it also shows how the bevel is transferred to the bevel square, which is then used for marking the edge cuts. Fig. 7 is a detail, showing two applications of a bevel square for marking the edge cuts of hips and valley rafters. The plumb and level cuts of hips and valleys are made by using 17 on the blade and the rise on the tongue, which in this case is 8, as shown by Fig. 8.

Single Bevel and Square Edge Cuts for Hips and Valleys—Fig. 9 is a plan of a ridge and two valley rafters in part. At **A** the square (at a much smaller scale) is applied for marking the edge bevel of a valley rafter that joins a ridge board, while at B the square is shown applied for marking the edge for the top cut of a valley rafter that joins another valley rafter. It will be noticed that this cut is square across, due to the fact that the short valley joins the long valley at a right angle, as shown in plan.

Roof Framing

By Elbert S. Kerschner

The laying out and cutting of a roof seems to be a masterpiece of mechanical work which but few carpenters can handle with accuracy and ease. A roof which is all of the same pitch is not so much of a problem, but a roof of two or more different pitches with a hip or valley between the two different pitches seems to be the problem.

This kind of a roof is just as easy to lay out as a roof of all one pitch except that you have two sets of figures to contend with in place of one set. Have one rule or method for the framing of all different rafters.

Roof framing is a matter of applying one part of Geometry to actual use, which may be by figures or by taking it from the steel square, but the main thing is not to get mixed up and apply the different angles and lines at the wrong place. It is best to work out the lengths and cuts for one foot span and then multiply this by the span's length on the building as this does not require the remembering of so many different figures, and the figures once committed for a certain pitch they will always be at hand. Always use the center of the rafter on the top edge for the working line.

Common rafters are easily laid out because they fit between two parallel lines and have a square cut on each end, while hip rafters, valley rafters, and jack rafters meet lines which do not run parallel to each other and require a miter cut on one or both ends in order to be made to fit. Most hips and valleys have two miters. These miters are different where there is a different pitch on the opposite sides of the rafter.

A common Rafter has:
- Base or Span
- Altitude or rise and
- Hypotenuse or length

A Hip Rafter, Valley Rafter, and Jack Rafter all have:
- Base or Span
- Altitude or rise
- Hypotenuse or length and Run

Remember, the **Run** is only used to get the miter cut, and that the run and the length, cut on the side of the square that represents the length of the rafter, will always give you the correct miter cut. Hips and Valleys have two runs, which are required to cut the two different miters.

A rafter which has no miter on either end has no run. Therefore, a common rafter has no run.

The Base or Span is the horizontal line extending from the foot of the rafter to the point directly under the top end of the rafter.

The Altitude is the distance from the end of the base line directly under the top end of the rafter, plumb up to the end of the rafter.

The Hypotenuse or Length is the distance from the foot of the rafter straight across to the top end of the line called Altitude.

The Run is the horizontal line running at right angles to the base line from the foot of the rafter to the line of Hip, Valley or Ridge that the end of the rafter fits to. Thus: The Jack rafter fits to the Hip rafter and the run of the Jack rafter is the distance from the foot of the Jack rafter to the foot of the Hip rafter. To get the miter cut on the Jack rafter, use the run of the Jack on one side of the square and the length of the Jack on the other side of the square and lay the square across the top of the Jack rafter so as to mark along the side of the square that represents the length of the Jack, and the miter will exactly fit to the Hip or Valley.

The hip or valley fits to the ridge board the same as the Jack fits to the Hip or Valley, and is cut in the same way as the Jack rafter.

The run of a Hip Rafter is the line running horizontally at right angle to the base line of the Hip rafter, (the base line is the line directly under the hip rafter) from the foot of the rafter to a point directly under the line of the ridge board, if the ridge board should extend out past the end of the building.

Remember the base line is not the run.

When the roof is of the same pitch on both sides of the Hip rafter, the run will be the same length as the base line when the corner is a right angle or square corner. On octagon, hexagon or any corner that is not square or when there is a different pitch on opposite sides of the Hip or Valley, the run and the base line will be of different lengths but the rule still works the same.

You will notice that the run of a hip rafter does not follow the plate line the same as the run of a Jack rafter, but leaves the building. Just imagine the ridge board extends out in the air past the end of the building several feet in order that you may have the line under the ridge for the run of the Hip rafters to meet.

Proceed the same as the Jack rafter in applying the run and the length to get the miter cut.

Valleys work out the same as Hips.

The end of a rafter having two miters will have two runs and if there are two different pitches there will be two different runs—one on each side of the base line or rafter.

Remember, the run and the length, cut on the side of the square representing the length, will always give you the exact miter cut. Also, when there is a different pitch roof on each side of a Hip rafter that that Hip rafter has two different runs, each of a different length. When this rule is properly

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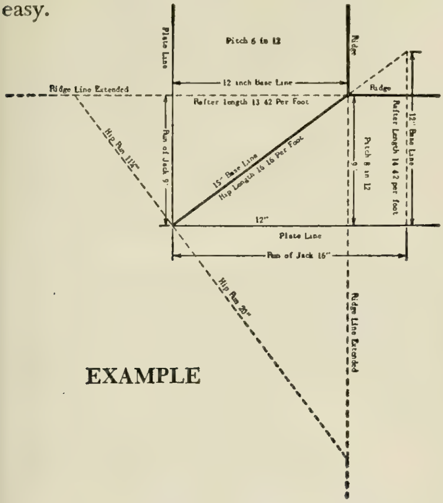

To find the length of the hip rafter take the base line of the 6 in 12 pitch which is 12", and the plate line on that side of the hip rafter which is 9", and the distance from 9" to 12" is 15", which is the base line of the hip rafter.

On the 6 in 12 pitch, the rise at the top end of the hip is 6". The distance from 15" to 6" is 16.16" which is the length of the hip per 1 foot unit or span.

To find the length of the hip run, divide the hip base line 15" by 12 the common rafter base line on the 6 in 12 pitch equals 1¼ multiply the plate line 9" x 1¼ equals 11¼ which is the length of the run of the hip on the 9" side of the hip.

Again, for the run on the 8 in 12 pitch side of the hip divide 15" by 9 equals 1 2/3. Multiply the plate line 12" x 1 2/3 equals 20", which is the length of the run of the hip on the 12" side of the hip.

For the 8 in 12 side the length of the hip has not changed. Therefore the square laid at 11¼ which is the run on the 6 in 12 pitch side, and 16.16-" on the other side of the square which is the side of the square representing the length of the hip rafter and cut on the length side will give the correct miter on the 6 in 12 side of the hip.

For the 8 in 12 side of the hip lay the square at 16.16-" which is the length and 20" which is the run and cut on the 16.16-

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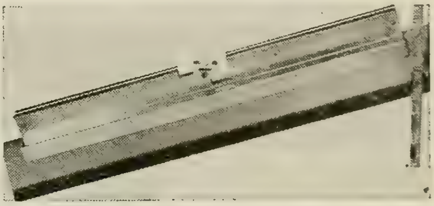

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which will give the correct miter on the 8 in 12 pitch side of the hip.

For the Jack rafter on the 6 in 12 side of the hip the distance from 6 to 12 is 13.42″ which is the length or Hypotenuse. 9″ the plate line is the run. Lay the square to the 9″ on one side and 13.42 on the other side. Cut on the 13.42″ side which is the length and this will give the correct miter to fit the hip.

In order to cut the Jack for the other side of the hip which is 8 in 12 pitch it must be thrown into a one foot unit. Now we have a 6″ rise in 9″ span. 9″ equals ¾ of the one foot unit of span. 4/4 would be 4 x ⅓ of 9″ equals 12″. Now the 12″ plate line is only ¾ of the one foot unit run. 4/4 would be 4 x ⅓ of 12″ equals 16″ run for the 8 in 12 pitch Jack. The length of the rafter for 8 in 12 pitch per one foot unit or span is the hypotenuse or distance from 8″ to 12″ which is 14.42 inches. Now to cut this Jack for the 8 in 12 pitch side of the hip use 14.42 representing the length and 16″ the run and cut on the 14.42 side which will give the correct miter for the Jack on the 8 in 12 side of the hip.

Remember the run and the length cut on the length side of the square always gives the correct miter cut.

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio	5
Ardee Tool Co., Rocky River Sta., O.	45
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	4th cover
Boyle-Midway, Inc., New York, N. Y.	6
Burr Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	47
Empire Level Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	42
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Calif.	44
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	48
The Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.	4
Master Rule Mfg. Co., White Plains, N. Y.	47
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.	44
Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co.	1
Singer Kennedy Corp., Chicago, Ill.	43
Speedcor Products, Portland, Ore.	4
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	3rd Cover
Vimcar Sales Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	48

Carpentry Materials

E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.	3rd Cover
The Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y.	2nd Cover
Washington-Oregon Shingle Weavers D. C., Seattle, Wash.	46

Technical Courses and Books

American School, Chicago, Ill.	45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill.	47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
Coyne Electrical & Radio School, Chicago, Ill.	43
A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal.	44
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.	45
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans.	47
Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp., New York, N. Y.	6
Tamblyn System, Denver, Colo.	48

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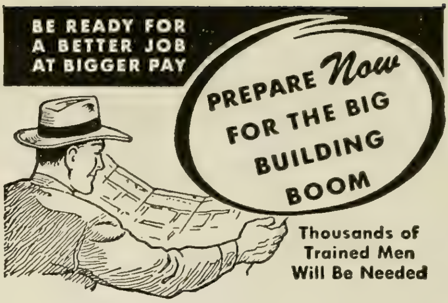

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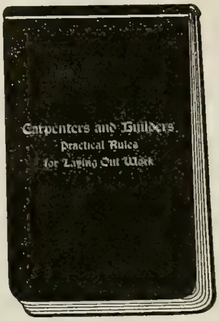

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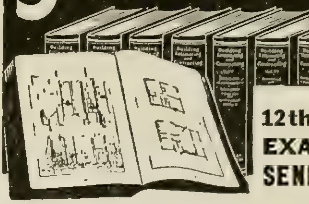

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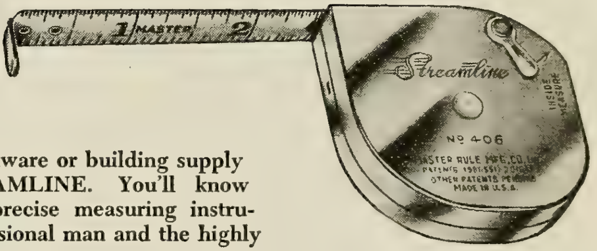

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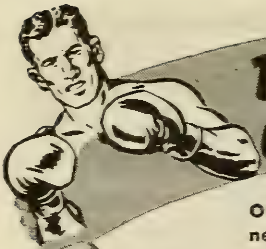

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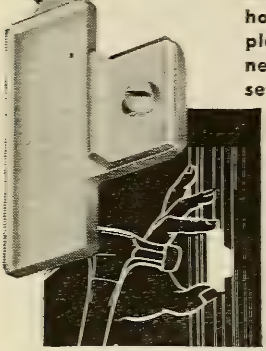

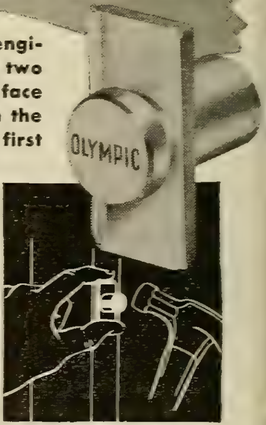

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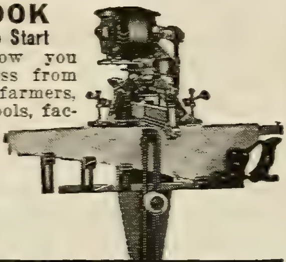

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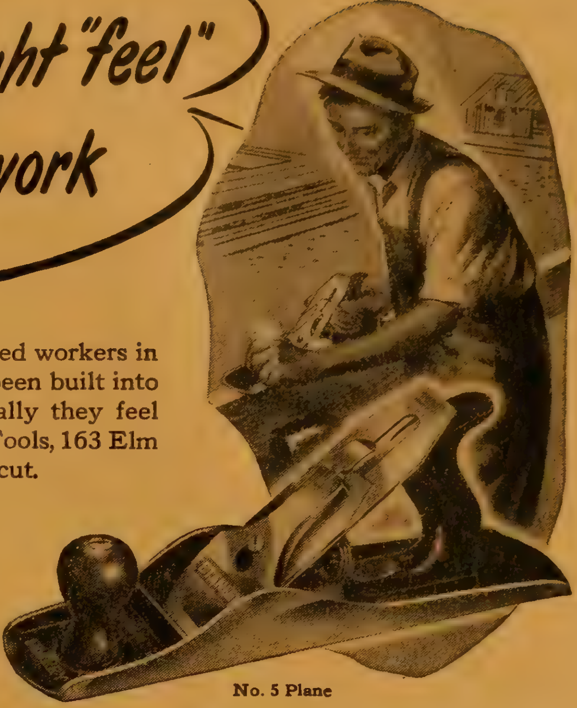

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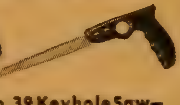

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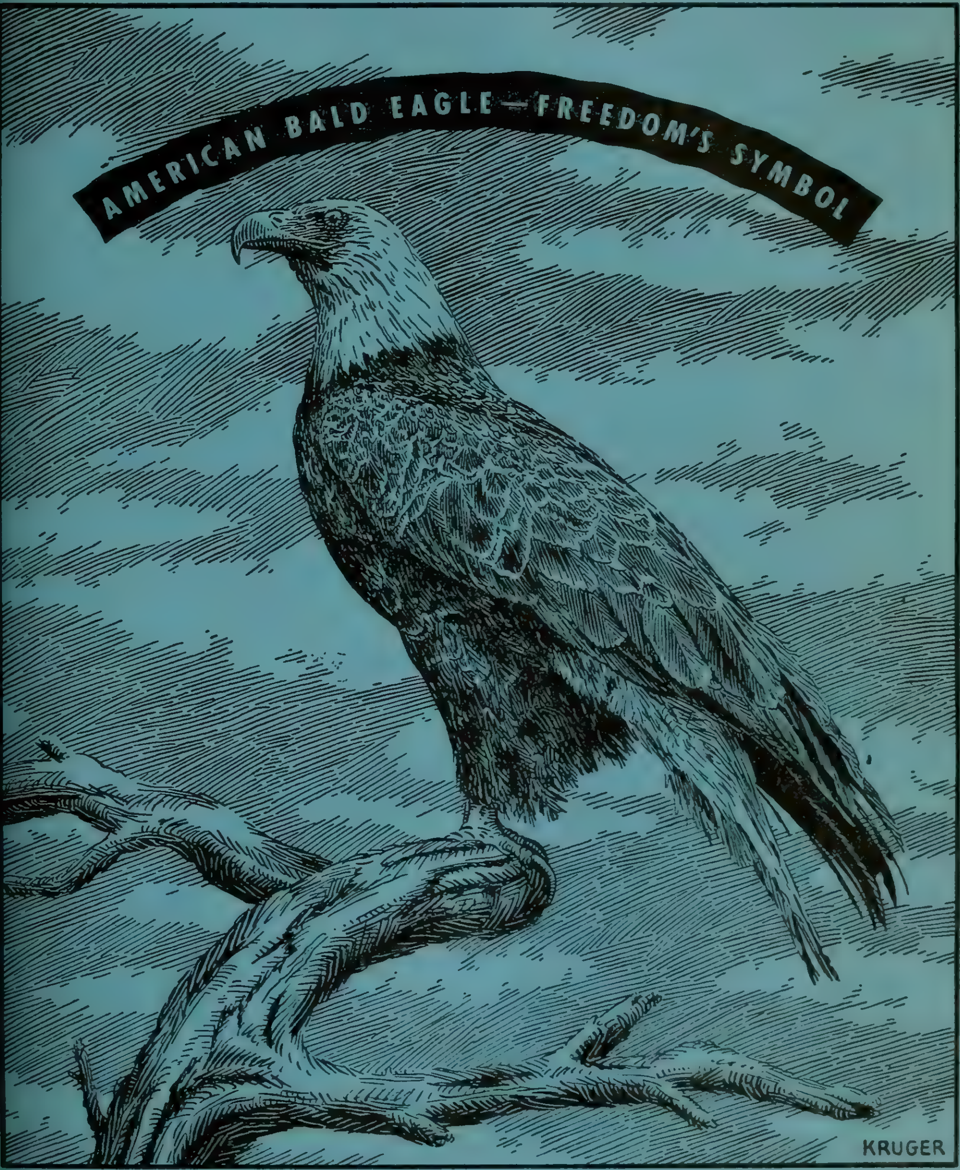
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OCTOBER, 1949

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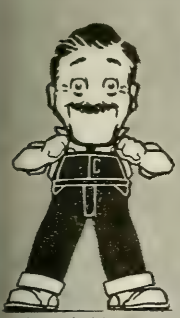

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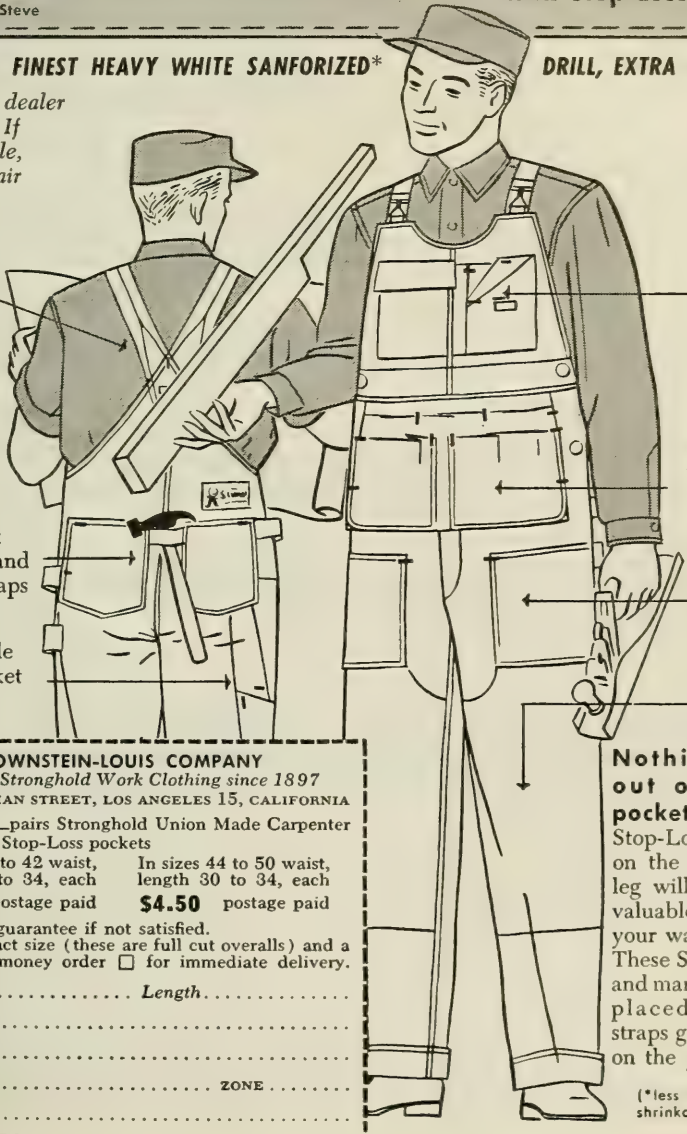

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiner
of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1949

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— Contents —

Which Road? - - - - - - - - 7

The next few national elections are going to be fought on the issue of the "welfare state." The forces of reaction are trying to make "welfare state" synonymous with communism. There is nothing wrong with a government being interested in the welfare of its citizens, but it is highly important that every citizen knows exactly what is involved.

High Court and Labor - - - - - - - 11

The second in a series of articles dealing with recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court and how they affect basic rights of workers to organize into unions and conduct their business affairs thereunder.

A Joint Responsibility - - - - - - - 20

Preservation of a strong, peaceful and independent America depends in a large measure on development of better understanding between labor and management, a widely known industrialist tells the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Such understanding can come only through greater statesmanship in both labor and management.

Smog Dream - - - - - - - - 22

An old man who had difficulty differentiating between reality and dreams saw something that many younger and more alert union people missed—that today's fight for a better life for working people involves the same enemies that have opposed human progress since time immemorial.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 16
Editorials - - - - - - - - - 24
The Locker - - - - - - - - 28
Official - - - - - - - - - 29
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 34
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 37
To the Ladies - - - - - - - - 39
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 41

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - - 47

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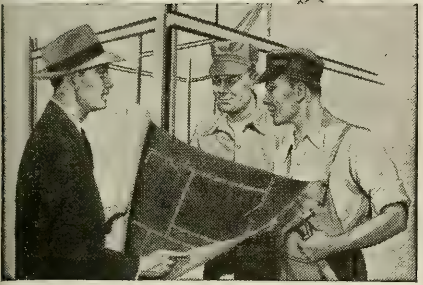

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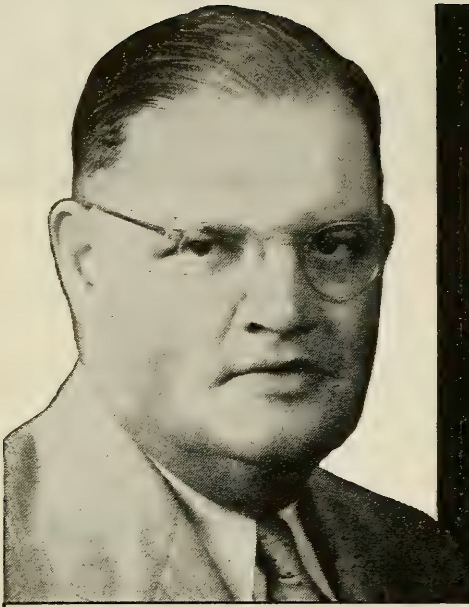

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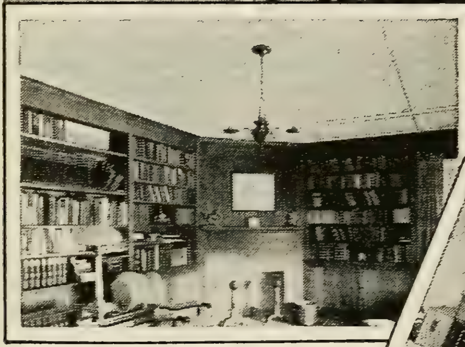

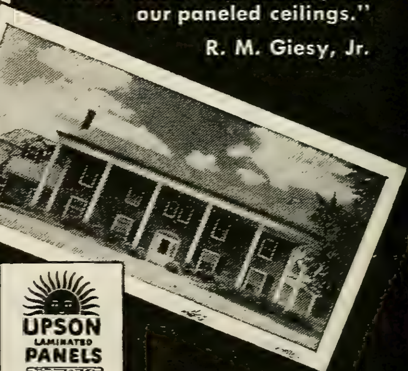

Above: An Upson Ceiling complements and enhances the beauty of the library—one of the rooms in Mr. Giesy's home.

At right: Distinctive Residence of R. M. Giesy, Jr. Lancaster, Ohio

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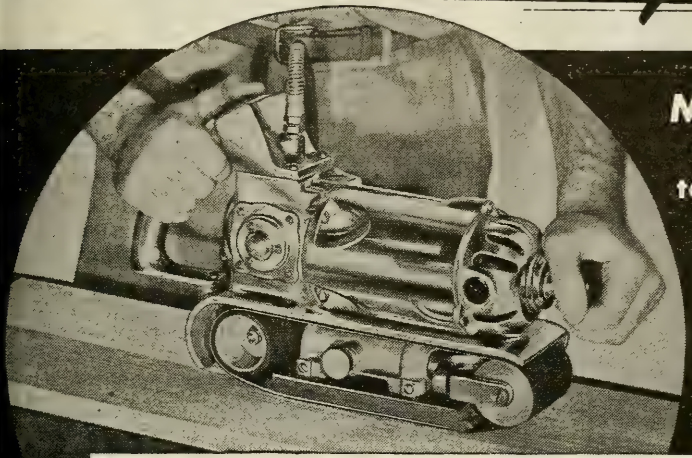

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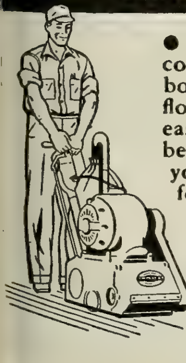

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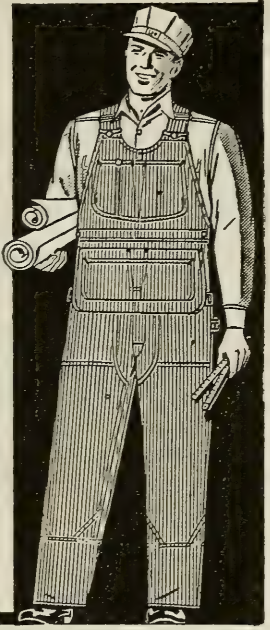

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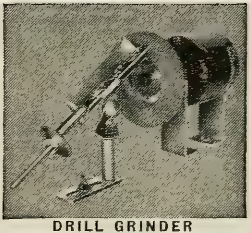

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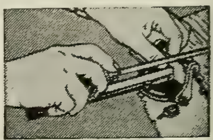

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WHICH ROAD?

★ ★ ★

DAY BY DAY it becomes increasingly clear that the next few national elections are going to be fought on the issue of the "welfare state." The outcome will determine what kind of country we are going to live in for the next hundred years. Consequently it is highly important that every citizen fully realize what is involved. The decision will have to be made by the ordinary citizen and it is their lives that will be affected most by the decision.

"Welfare state" is a term devised by the arch-foes of all social legislation; the people who hate Social Security and Unemployment Insurance and Minimum Wage Laws. To them anything which obligates the government to extend a helping hand to less fortunate citizens reeks of communism. Probably Wilford I. King, a one-time college professor who now is chairman of the questionable Committee for Constitutional Government, summarized their point of view best when he said:

> *"In America, earnings of even unskilled workers are so high that, if people are thrifty and industrious, they can usually lay aside enough to provide for their declining years. Those who cannot should be supported by their children.*
>
> *"Many of the poverty-stricken aged have never been industrious. Most of them are poor because they have been happy-go-lucky and thriftless. They have no right now to ask the thrifty to support them in idleness. Treating thrifty and thriftless alike is a communistic procedure and has nothing in common with the American spirit of self-reliance."*

Probably there are not too many who think like Professor King. But there are millions who grudgingly accept existing laws but who oppose any additional social legislation such as that contained in the President's "Fair Deal" program. Among them is a majority in both houses of Congress. New social legislation has had extremely hard sledding during the present session of Congress.

On the opposite side of the fence from the reactionaries are the extreme left-wingers who want the government to be all things to all people. They are the Reds and the Pinkos who want everybody taken care of from the cradle to the grave whether they contribute anything or not. Whether or not such a program can be financed bothers them not a bit. In fact insofar as the Reds are concerned, their prime motive is probably to bankrupt the government with the hope that communism could fatten itself on the resulting chaos.

Fortunately there are not many of these either. But there are millions upon millions of straight-thinking citizens who believe that the government can and must protect its citizens against the vicissitudes of sickness, joblessness and old age. From these various schools of thought, America must decide on a long-range program which will set the pattern for years to come. The issue will be fought out in the next few national elections and every citizen will be seriously effected by the outcome.

Already the reactionaries are attempting to pin some sort of an evil connotation to all social legislation. They are endeavoring to create the impression that Social Security and Public Housing and all the Social legislation of the past twenty years are synonymous with communism. The term "welfare state" is a straw man they have invented to belabor and hang in effigy between now and election time. More and more they will use it from now until November 1950 as a bogey to frighten people as much as possible.

Why there should be anything frightening about the term "welfare state" is mystifying. Every state must be a welfare state to a greater or lesser degree or it does not last very long. Certainly our government has not been lax in this regard. To date, however, most of the welfare handouts have been to corporations and big business. Hundreds of millions of acres of choice land have been handed over to the railroads to encourage their development. Tariff barriers of all sorts have been erected to protect various industries. Subsidies and government loans have been used to save the neck of many a corporation. In fact, all during the last hundred years special privileges of one sort or another have been handed out to special interest groups. Strangely enough, the same people who are now crying out so bitterly because the aged or ill or unemployed may be on the receiving end of some government assistance raised no objections all during the years the government catered to the welfare of special interest groups.

The idea that the government should not be interested in the welfare of its people is preposterous. Than protecting the welfare of all the people, the government has no other excuse for existing. Where and how the government must extend a helping hand depends on ever-changing conditions. The economic picture is never static and as the picture changes the functions of government must change too. But it must always remain the obligation as well as the prerogative of the government to look after the welfare of any and all citizens.

However, what must be borne in mind is that the government cannot give anything to anybody without taking as much away from someone else. The government does not have a dime. All it has is the power to tax its people. When it gives to one it must take away from another. That fact must be recognized in all social legislation. There is no way the government can give us something for nothing.

Another point that must be remembered is that most of our social legislation tends to penalize the skilled, the ambitious and the energetic. Even in the present Social Security program this is true. The man who earns only fifty dollars per month gets back something like forty per cent in benefits whereas the man who earns $250 per month gets back less than twenty per cent of his earnings in monthly benefits although he pays in five times as much. The housing program recently adopted by Congress emphasizes this point a good deal more forcibly. Under the housing program the government is committed to underwrite the erection of many housing units for low-income workers. In the past these units have averaged somewhere around $10,000 each to build. After they are built, the rent charged is insufficient to meet all expenses, so the difference is made up from tax money collected from all the people.

For those who, because of their low earnings, qualify for such a rental unit the situation is fine. They get to live in a $10,000 house at a rental they can afford to pay. Their problem is solved. But what about the millions of industrial wage earners who hope to build houses of their own? Most of them are shooting at a $7,000 to $8,000 house. Because they have to help finance government-subsidized $10,000 housing units for the low income groups, they find it increasingly difficult to provide $7,000 or $8,000 homes for themselves. If they do acquire such homes they find their real estate taxes higher because the government-subsidized projects pay no such taxes. Any way you look at it, the average worker who succeeds in being self-sufficient finds his load heavier because tax dollars are being taken from him to help the fellow who is less able for one reason or another to manage his own affairs.

This does not mean that social legislation is undesirable. But certainly every citizen ought to be aware of what is involved. Too many people are under the impression that the government can through some sort of mysterious finagling give out more than it takes in. Unfortunately, such is not the case. Every penny that is paid out must be raised through taxation. And the ever present danger lies in the fact that the law of diminishing returns may catch up with government benefits—that is the benefits received by the people may fail to measure up with what they have to put in. While there has been so much propaganda and misinformation published lately about the English situation that it is impossible to know the truth, the fact remains, however, that many Englishmen, including trade unionists, are beginning to take a good look at their hole cards. The English program of social legislation is a broad one. Cradle to the grave security is the avowed object of it. Naturally such a program is expensive. The average English workman now pays out close to twenty-five per cent of his earnings in taxes to support the program. Benefits are comprehensive but none too large. The point is that many an English worker feels he could probably provide real security for himself if he were allowed to keep the twenty-five per cent of his earnings he now has to fork over largely to pay for the meager and none too certain state-administered benefits he is entitled to. For the Englishman whose earning capacity for one reason or another is low, the program is a bonanza. For the worker whose earning capacity is high because of special skill or industriousness, the program is greeted with less enthusiasm. Like our own social legislation programs, the English program pays a higher return to the low-income groups who contribute least and the difference is made up by taking away from the high income groups who contribute most.

With all sorts of social legislation programs now kicking around in Washington and Ottawa, you and I are going to have to make up our minds as to what we want in the way of social legislation in our own country. During the next few years, most national elections are going to be fought out along this line. By our votes we will determine what kind of a nation we want to live in.

Security is a very desirable thing. All of us want it more than any other one thing. But we must never for a moment forget the fact that we have to pay for everything we get. The question we must ask ourselves is, can we manage our welfare better than it can be managed from Washington or Ottawa?

In regard to social legislation, two facts stand out boldly. The first is that our highly industrialized age has added many uncertainties to the everyday proposition of earning a living. Regardless of skill, ambition or industriousness men may be deprived of jobs for various periods of time through technological change. The second point is that this same high industrialization has raised productivity to the point where no man, whether young or old, sick or healthy, should have to fear privation or want. Recognizing these two things, a new way of life featuring more security will have to be and undoubtedly will be developed. When and how it will be done is up to the people. When the people know all the facts their decisions will be realistic, feasible and dedicated to the greatest good of the greatest number. And all the bleating about the "welfare state" and the phoney cries of "communism" will not stop the march toward a better and more secure world.

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Human Relations Failure Attributed To Industry

A prominent educator warned that should another depression occur, one of the main reasons for that catastrophe will be industry's failure to "solve its problems in human relations."

Dr. Douglas McGregor, president of Antioch College, declared in an address here that difficulties in industrial relations are due partly to management's failure to see the implications of "a simple fact about human behavior."

"People work to satisfy such needs as food, shelter, power, prestige, social approval, knowledge, love and achievement," he said.

"And they work or restrict out-put, cooperate or fight, join unions or refuse to join them, obey rules or disobey them, invest money in the organization or withdraw it, and whatever else they do," he said, "because their perceptions are that by doing so they will best satisfy their needs."

He scored "the large numbers" of managers who, he said, believed that a fair degree of unemployment is essential for good industrial relations, who argue that "fear makes people docile."

"Other managers," he said, "think of the process as the offering of a bribe: 'Do as I say because I am good to you.' This we call paternalism. It is not dead either, although the term is currently in disrepute."

All these, and most other managerial philosophies, he asserted, have in common the idea that people must be "forced somehow to work toward the organizational purpose."

Dr. McGregor said that "if one expects to continue a relationship with people, it is not worthwhile to try to 'make' them do anything."

A second essential for good human relations, he said, is that efforts directed toward the organization goal be directly associated with the satisfaction of personal needs, so that work becomes "not a form of punishment" but in itself creative, satisfying and enjoyable.

High Court and Labor

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IN THE previous article we discussed the implications of the anti-closed-shop cases decided by the United States Supreme Court at its last term. The present article is devoted to the Giboney case.

In this case the court held that the state could enjoin peaceful picketing in a secondary boycott situation where the object of the picketing against the so-called third person (in that case a seller or wholesaler, the primary dispute being with the buyer or retailer) was to require this third party to commit an act contrary to a valid state law (specifically, to enter into an agreement in restraint of trade.)

The first reaction to the Giboney case when it was announced last April was that the protections accorded peaceful picketing under Thornhill versus Alabama and Bakery and Pastry Drivers versus Wohl had been considerably dissipated if not destroyed. A close study of the decision, however, indicates that such a conclusion is not entirely justified; that such dire results do not necessarily follow from the decision and that in fact the decision is a very narrow one limited entirely to the facts and circumstances there involved, so that the protections of the Thornhill and Wohl cases still exist, even though the area of application of those cases might be less broad than originally hoped for.

To understand the meaning and implications of the Giboney case, it is necessary to examine it closely. The case arose out of a dispute between a Teamsters' local union of ice and coal drivers and certain non-union retail ice peddlers operating in Kansas City, Missouri. The local attempted to organize these peddlers, both to eliminate their cutthroat wage competition and to raise their wage rates. Most of the peddlers, however, refused to join.

Accordingly, "in order to break down their resistance," as the Supreme Court put it, the local union determined to shut off their supply of ice. To accomplish this end, the local prevailed upon all but one wholesale ice distributor to agree not to sell ice to the peddlers. The distributor who held out was the Empire Storage and Ice Company, plaintiff in the Giboney case.

The local established a picket line at Empire's place of business for the admitted purpose of putting pressure on Empire to agree not to supply ice to the peddlers. The placards carried by the pickets announced that Empire was unfair because it continued to sell its ice to the peddlers. No other dispute with Empire was announced or claimed; as a matter of fact, Empire's employes were all union members.

The picketing, which was entirely peaceful, was effective, so much so that Empire's business was reduced by 85 per cent. Empire then went into court for an injunction, invoking an old anti-trust law which made it a crime as an agreement in restraint of trade for a seller, acting in combination with another person to agree not to sell its products to third parties. The injunction was granted, the court finding that the principal purpose of the picketing carried on by the union was to compel Empire to do something prohibited by a valid state law.

The case was appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court, which affirmed the lower court's decision, and from there it was carried to the United States Supreme Court. That court, in a unanimous opinion, sustained the original injunction. The Supreme Court reasoned as follows:

(1) The state has a right to prohibit agreements or combinations in restraint of trade.

(2) Unions have no constitutional right to exemption from anti-trust or restraint of trade laws.

(3) Since the law was valid, and since unions were not exempt from it, they could not use their right of free speech to compel an employer to violate a valid state law any more than the right of free speech could be used to compel an employer to commit arson, burglary or other recognized crime, or any more than the right of free speech could be used to excuse the commission of a fraud or other admitted crime in which the element of speech was an integral part.

The principal argument of the union was that, since the picketing was peaceful and, since it was in the area of the industry within which the admittedly valid primary dispute existed, the picketing was protected as an aspect of free speech under the Thornhill and Wohl cases. The court answered this by saying that, in the present case, the immediate and the sole object of the picketing was to compel Empire to agree to stop selling ice to peddlers rather than simply to announce the facts of a labor dispute.

The Supreme Court pointed out that in the Thornhill case the purpose of the picketing was to protest an employer's refusal to bargain with a union, but the injunction against picketing was so broad as to embrace "nearly every practicable, effective means whereby those interested—including the employes directly affected —may enlighten the public on the nature and cause of a labor dispute."

The Thornhill case involved an attempt to prevent peaceful picketing against an employer with whom an immediate dispute existed. In the Giboney case there was no immediate dispute with Empire. However, in the Wohl case the Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional an attempt by the state to enjoin peaceful picketing of sellers or suppliers where the immediate dispute was with the buyer—in that case peddlers of bakery goods.

The court pointed out that in the Wohl case there was no question of anti-trust or restraint of trade laws involved, there was no element of "violence, force or coercion, or conduct otherwise unlawful or oppressive"; that the sole purpose of the picketing was to inform the public of the existence of a labor dispute with peddlers of bakery products; and that because of the peddlers' mobility and their insulation from the public as middlemen, the only practical way for the union to make known its grievances was by peacefully announcing such grievance by the use of picket signs at the places where the peddlers purchased their products; namely, at the bakeries.

The bakeries, however, were not asked to enter into any agreement not to sell bakery products to peddlers as was done in the Giboney case. All that was done was to post pickets at the bakeries, announcing the facts of the dispute with the peddlers.

The Supreme Court concluded its decision in the Giboney case by stating as follows:

"We think the circumstances here and the reasons advanced by the Missouri courts justify restraint of the picketing which was done in violation of Missouri's valid law for the sole immediate purpose of continuing a violation of law. In holding this, we are mindful of the essential importance to our society of a vigilant protection of freedom of speech and press. * * *

"States cannot consistently with our Constitution abridge those freedoms to obviate slight inconvenience or annoyances. * * * But placards used as an essential and inseparable part of a grave offense against an important public law cannot immunize that unlawful conduct from state control. * * *

"Nor can we say that the publication here should not have been restrained because of the possibility of separating the picketing conduct into illegal and legal parts. * * * For the placards were to effectuate the purposes of an unlawful combination, and their sole, unlawful immediate objective was to induce Empire to violate the Missouri law by acquiescing in unlawful demands to agree not to sell ice to non-union peddlers."

What conclusions, then, can be drawn from the Giboney decision? To begin with, it seems clear that the opinion is limited to the narrow situation where picketing is carried on as an integral part of a violation of a valid law or for the specific purpose of requiring an employer to violate a valid law. Under such circumstances, even primary picketing might be enjoined.

Thus, it is not the element of secondary picketing in and of itself which is the basis for the holding in the Giboney case, but rather the element of using, as stated by the Supreme Court, "a constitutional right in picketers to take advantage of speech or press to violate valid laws designed to protect important interests of society."

Similarly, says the court, picketing cannot be used to compel an employer to violate a valid state law prohibiting agreements and combinations in restraint of trade.

Thus, the case does not stand, as has been suggested, for the proposition that the state has a right flatly to outlaw all secondary picketing or boycotting as such. If so, the Wohl case would have to be overruled. *It is only when the secondary picketing or boycotting is part of a violation of valid laws, or is for the purpose of compelling the person picketed to commit some admittedly unlawful act, that the Giboney case has application.*

In view of the fact that the Wohl case, which involved secondary picketing of a supplier or seller, was not overruled, it would appear that the immediate object of any secondary picketing is of prime importance, because the difference between the purpose or object of the picketing in the Wohl case and the object of the picketing in the Giboney case is the principal point of distinction between the two cases.

If the immediate object is simply to announce to the public the existence of a labor dispute in a place having some reasonable connection with the dispute, then dealers and suppliers can, as in the Wohl case, be picketed for that purpose. If the dealers or suppliers, acting on their own, not in agreement or in combination with the union doing the picketing, then determine not to assist the peddler or retailer in its dispute with the union, presumably they can do so; the Wohl case states nothing to the contrary.

On the other hand, if, instead of the pickets simply announcing the facts of the principal dispute, they announce solely the failure of the distributor to commit an unlawful act and seek to compel the commission of such unlawful act, as was held in the Giboney case, then the picketing assumes a different aspect and can be enjoined.

Thus, the importance of the language placed upon the picket sign can readily be seen, for the purpose of the picketing in large measure determines its legality, and that purpose is usually indicated by the announcements appearing on the picket signs.

Aside from the protections for peaceful secondary picketing implicit in the Wohl case, which has not been overruled, there are additional reasons for assuming that the right of peaceful secondary picketing cannot be outlawed by board prohibitions against secondary boycotts or picketing as such which have not been destroyed by the Giboney case but instead have, at least impliedly, been affirmed.

The Thornhill case expressly holds that broad, unqualified and sweeping prohibitions against picketing, under which constitutionally protected picketing is prohibited along with illegal picketing, constitute a previous general restraint upon the exercise of constitutional rights, and that, unless the legislation is narrowly drawn to cover specific instances of unlawful picketing, it must fall.

In this connection, it should be noted that the California case of *In re* Blaney, decided by the California Supreme Court several years ago, holds specifically that a broad prohibition against secondary picketing or boycotting cannot be sustained, and this last term of the United States Supreme Court refused to review that decision when there was an attempt to bring it up collaterally. (See Superior Court of California, *et al.*, versus Gay Lillefloren, *et al.*)

In the Giboney case the Supreme Court made it clear at the start that the case did not involve any problems of prior censorship, and that the decision was limited to the validity of the Missouri anti-trust law statute as construed and applied under the specific facts of the case. The holding in the Thornhill case—that the anti-picketing statutes were unconstitutional when they "were so broad that they could not only be utilized to punish conduct plainly illegal but could also be applied to ban all truthful publications of the facts of a labor controversy"—was expressly affirmed.

For these and other reasons, then, it cannot be asserted that the Giboney case stands for the proposition that the state has the right to prohibit all secondary boycotting and picketing. On the contrary, it is more than clear that the case stands only for the proposition that the state can prohibit peaceful picketing when carried on in violation of valid state laws or when the sole and immediate purpose of the picketing is to compel violation of a valid state law.

A final comment in the Giboney case is necessary concerning just what the court might have in mind when it talks about the law which a union cannot seek to compel an employer to violate even by peaceful picketing. The court repeatedly pointed out that any such law must be a *valid* law. In several places the opinion is careful to state that the Missouri law in question is a law of "long standing * * * in most respects the same as that which the federal government has followed for more than half a century."

It was further pointed out that the Missouri law in question was not one "which could be classified as an effort to outlaw only a slight public inconvenience or annoyance." It was, instead, "an important public law."

From these expressions it can be gathered that the Supreme Court will not consider every law that might be placed on the statute books respecting particular conduct or employer activity to be a valid law. Further, the decision nowhere attempts to distinguish or minimize the Supreme Court's previous holding in the case of American Federation of Labor versus Swing. In that case, the court expressly held:

"A state cannot exclude workingmen from peacefully exercising the right of free communication by drawing the circle of economic competition between employers and workers so small as to contain only an employer and those directly employed by him.

"The interdependence of economic interest of all engaged in the same industry has become a commonplace. * * * The right of free communication cannot therefore be mutilated by denying it to workers, in a dispute with an employer, even though they are not in his employ."

Where the line is to be drawn determining just what the state can proclaim as illegal and thus prevent picketing is difficult to ascertain. The Swing case gives one indication and the Giboney case another. Perhaps a good illustration of what the court had in mind when drawing the distinction between a valid and an invalid law can be found in the anti-closed-shop case discussed in last month's article. It will be remembered that the court made it clear that legislation which would in effect destroy the existence of labor organizations or render their functioning useless would be struck down as unconstitutional. Furthermore, the Thornhill, Wohl and Swing cases all stand for the proposition that the right of workers peacefully and lawfully to communicate the facts of a labor dispute cannot be impaired as long as the picketing is in the area of the industry within which the labor dispute exists.

From the foregoing, it can reasonably be assumed that the Supreme Court will not tolerate subterfuges under which laws are passed ostensibly for one purpose but actually for the purpose of preventing peaceful picketing.

Where the right of free speech is involved, the law which the employer cannot be compelled to breach must be a valid one expressive of an important public policy, as distinguished from a law designed to obviate some slight public inconvenience or annoyance. It cannot trespass on the right of communication in the area of industry where the labor dispute exists, nor can it destroy the essential attributes of the right to form, join and function through labor organizations.—*The Federationist*

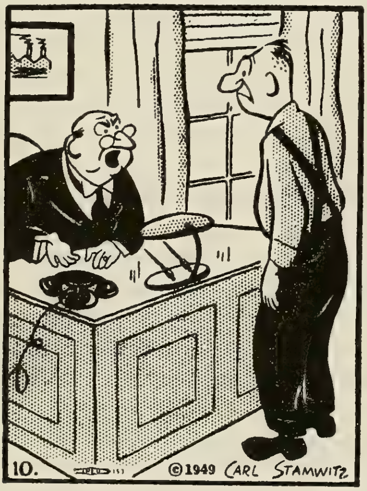
PLANE GOSSIP

RATHER APPROPRIATE, TOO

The "Brewery Worker" tells about a certain eastern chemical firm that got a rude awakening recently. For years the firm fought unionism tooth and toenail. It used every open-shop trick in the book and even invented a few new ones in its endeavors to eliminate the union from its plant. The net result of its undercutting tactics was a bitter and protracted strike—a strike in which the union did not fare too well because of the Taft-Hartley Law.

When the strike was finally over, the management began casting around for ways and means of wiping out the unhappy memories that remained. Finally it was decided that a contest should be run to pick a name for a new kind of fertilizer the company was about to put on the market. The contest was liberally advertised throughout the plant and every employe was urged to send in a name for the new fertilizer. A substantial prize was offered for the winning name.

As the entries poured in, management beamed with satisfaction. However, it was a short-lived satisfaction, for when the entries were opened by the judges, it was found they all contained the same suggestion. "TAFT-HARTLEY" was the name every entrant in the contest picked for the new fertilizer.



"Don't you realize it's unpatriotic to ask for a raise? You wanna deprive your government of some of my income tax?"

★ ★ ★

A LITTLE ONE-SIDED

Several million union members are now after pension programs. As usual every time working people want a little better break, big business propaganda machinery is busy grinding out scare stories about the inflationary "dangers" involved in paying pensions to worn out workers. At the same time a recent survey disclosed corporation executives have greatly fattened up pension programs for themselves.

The whole thing is about like the ailing Irishman who went to see his doctor. The M. D. prescribed a pill before meals and a shot of whiskey after. Several weeks later the doctor met the patient's wife on the street.

"How's Mike?" he asked.

"Oh, he's fine," replied the missus.

"Is he following the routine I prescribed?" continued the medic.

"Well," replied Mrs. Mike, "he may be a few days behind on the pills, but he's about seventeen years ahead on the whiskey."

★ ★ ★

SIX OF ONE

Having just returned from a week's visit to a famous summer resort, Joe Paup handed down the following pithy observation:

"Nobody dresses crazier than men in summer—unless it is women in winter."

★ ★ ★

BUM MEDICINE

"The best thing for labor to do is to quit fighting the Taft-Hartley Law and accept it for the fine piece of legislation it is," says a certain midwestern Senator, according to the daily press.

This puts us in a position about like that of the ailing printer who went to see the doctor. After a long checkup, the doctor said: "My boy, the best thing for you to do is to quit drinking, smoking and staying up late."

The patient sat in reflective silence for a few moments. Finally he answered: "Okay, Doc. What's the next best thing?"

NOT MUCH OF A BARGAIN

Now that most of Europe is getting back on its feet, thanks to the aid of American dollars, there are some indications that the old pre-war game of "freeze-out" is getting under way again. The object of the game is to freeze out American products through tight trade agreements on a sort of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" basis. The net result is that the United States is left holding the sack—something like the department store in the old story about the woman shoplifter.

A woman was picked up for the fifth or sixth time trying to walk out of a New York department store with merchandise she had not paid for. The store detective who had caught her several times before asked her:

"Why do you insist on doing all your shoplifting in this store?"

And the unruffled lady answered:

"Where else could I find such bargains?"

★ ★ ★

LABOR LEDGER

In "The Call" Les Finnegan gleans the following interesting items from union doings around the world:

In Nebraska where the legislature enacted a law prohibiting "mass picketing within 50 feet of each other" unionists discovered by accident they could win employer support to repeal the law. Just by writing a single picket-sign saying "This Shop Unfair" and nothing else the pickets can steer off customers from adjoining shops within the 50-foot limit. As a result businessmen are now in favor of repealing the law.

In Karachi, India, a union leader who had tried to model his union after what he had heard about American trade unionism, signed up everybody and finally the owner of the company. When negotiations started the union leader found that according to law he could not be compelled to deal with a union member. Appeal after appeal by the boss for a withdrawal card was met by silence. Finally the union leader let the boss withdraw after a promise of a 15% wage increase—which very carefully in the contract specified that the boss was suspended from membership only during the period he was negotiating with the union.

In Tokyo, Buddhist priests who have been preaching for centuries that reward is only in the after-life, suddenly went on strike for an eight-hour day, five day week. They wanted to pray under union hours.

In Lima, Peru, a miners' union insisted on a contract clause that would require the mine owner to work one day a month in the mine.

In Bangkok, 317 women in a textile factory signed a protest petition against a union organizer because he had three wives.

In Alexandria, Va., someone set fire to John L. Lewis' home twice, and to add insult to injury set the fire with oil instead of coal.

★ ★ ★

MORE LIKE IT

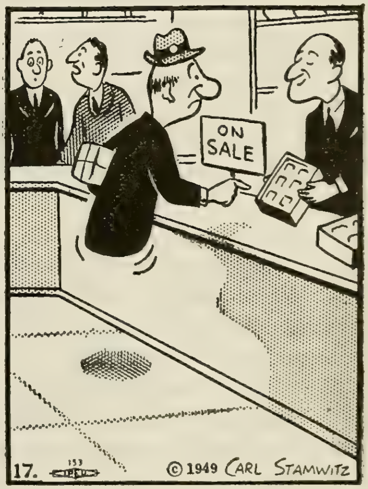
Dear Reader: Do you find the average "Question and Answer" column dull and stodgy? Could you go for the injection of a little good-natured levity? Well, my friends, we'll try to oblige.

Question: Do you think men should deceive their wives? Answer: It is a pure waste of time to consider the right or wrong of something that is impossible.

Q.: When I play golf, I always hit the ball on top. What shall I do? A.: Just turn it upside down.

Q.: My friend's wife still looks young and beautiful after many years of married life. Yet he advises me not to get married. Why? A.: He knows something that you don't know—that a woman may remain young and beautiful, but it costs more every year.

Q.: My little boy never says anything smart when we have company. Do you think he is quite bright? A.: Indubitably! Only the bright kid knows enough to put on dimmers when there are guests in the house.



"Of course he's only half a man! He gets union wages but doesn't insist on union products!"

A Joint Responsibility

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BECAUSE the labor group by far outnumbers any other group, in the long run we will have pretty much the kind of government and the kind of society that labor decrees, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., president of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., told the sixty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Boston early last month.

"Our future from here on out," the postage meter company executive told the union delegates, "is much more dependent upon the development of statesmanlike leadership in labor than in management. In the years ahead, labor's responsibility will be tremendous.

"It is clear that labor-management relationships under our new democratic capitalism aren't yet working nearly so well as they should. I believe it is essential to see that improvement comes, and comes fast. For I do not consider it an over-statement to say that on the cooperative understanding between us hinges the freedom of the world for the next several generations. As we in America go, so will the world go. And America will go in the direction which her businessmen lead her economically and her labor leads her politically. Unsettled conflict between the two can only result here, as it has in most of the rest of the world, in government taking over the nation including both of us.

"For democracy is really on trial here in America, as never before in history. Can people really govern themselves and remain free? We are really fighting the last battle.

"Will it be a Waterloo for democracy? Will it be a victory? The decision is in our hands. Will our strategies be joint or separate? Will they be based on expediencies and panaceas, or on economic and human facts, faced in honesty? The first is the easy road, for the present, but it will spell eventual defeat. The latter is the hard road, but it's the only road to victory. There are no easy answers."

In pointing out what we believed were the difficulties which must be faced, Wheeler cited the experiences of the British Labor Government, which is "telling British Labor about the one and only thing which will improve the lot of the British people—to produce more, to work harder with better tools and methods." The British are learning, he said, "the basic truth that no one will ever work as hard for government, or under government limitations, as he works freely for himself. They are experiencing a lassitude . . . which comes from the substitution of too much security for opportunity.

"There is a law of diminishing returns on security," Wheeler said. "We can reach a point in our thinking about security where we'll get less by trying to assure more." There is no such things as "complete security," he said, "nor do I believe I want it. It's always well to leave just a little room for a burr in the seat of the pants—even for managements . . . My security should depend on whether I do a good job, and so, I believe, should yours."

Wheeler conceded that management had learned a lot "the hard way," through our mistakes and yours (labor's efforts) during the last fifteen years. "No one subject," he said, "is receiving more of management's attention today than that of good industrial relations. We are really beginning to recognize that our principal assets are our employees."

And yet, he said, "too large a segment of management in my opinion, still fails to recognize the effort we can and must take to smooth out the cyclical ups and downs of business activity and employment. Too many of us still fail to recognize that . . . we have a responsibility even greater than the one to our stockholders, customers and employes. We have a public responsibility, on a local, national and world-wide scale—a responsibility to so conduct our businesses that they will give satisfaction to *all* people. Unless we recognize this fact, business as we know it will not survive . . .Too few of us have experienced restraint on prices and profits during the recent period of postwar inflation, a period when the policing effect of competition was largely absent."

On the other hand, the industrialist said he was "happy to see the A. F. of L. helping to toss overboard the notion that all profits are inherently evil. Profits are probably the most socially useful thing we have ever had," he declared. "Their existence during the last hundred years has provided us with the good things that make us the most fortunate people on this earth."

"Returning again to management's responsibility," he said, "it must be clear that we have a new generation, a new crop of men, and a new crop of ideas from older men, coming into influence. There is no subject which is receiving more of management's attention today than that of good industrial relations in all it's aspects. We are really beginning to recognize that our *principal* assets are our employes. In this respect, management's concepts have really been revolutionized in one generation. Rapidly becoming extinct is the concept that labor is a commodity to be bought at a market price—satisfied only with a weekly paycheck. More and more managements of today are recognizing their employes are individuals—with just as much basic dignity and integrity as any vice-president — that they are entitled to fair and decent treatment, to job interest, and to job security, insofar as is reasonably possible.

"Yes, management has come a tremendous way since the depression of the Thirties, but we need to go a lot farther. Too large a segment of management, in my opinion, still fails to recognize the effort we can and must make to smooth out the cyclical ups and downs of business activity and employment.

"Too many of us still fail to recognize that, in the conduct of our businesses, we have a responsibility even greater than the one to our stockholders, customers and employes. We have a new public responsibility, on a local, national and world-wide scale—a responsibility to so conduct our businesses that they will give satisfaction to *all* people. Unless we recognize this fact, business as we know it will not survive.

"Too few of us exercised sufficient restraints on prices and profits during the recent period of postwar inflation —a good period when the policing effect of competition was largely absent.

"As a matter of fact, I think far too few us, both in management and in labor, recognize how strongly we must depend upon free competition as the only practical means of keeping our economic system fair. If it is fair, no one has a right to complain.

"But how can we make it fair, from a practical standpoint? Certainly not through the unscrupulous use of power pressure—exercised by capital, management or labor. Certainly not through any government edict which establishes just what each one of us should have. Certainly not through the opinion of theorists and ideologists, among whom it is hard to find common ground. But free—really free—competition will do the job for us if each of us is free to offer our goods or services for what will be paid in a free market; then what we receive is only what society in general determines is fair.

"Keeping our economy free is not a matter of endeavoring to maintain license. It requires legislation to set the rules—among the most important of which, of course, are our anti-trust laws and our labor laws. But government attention should be focused more on fortifying freedom of competition, and less on subsidizing, influencing, regulating or controlling.

"It is not yet fully understood in this country that the main reason why capitalism has largely failed in Europe is because it has not been sufficiently competitive—because it was, for the larger part, monopolistic, restrictive, static, and doomed to self-destruction by it's own shortsightedness. This country with its concepts of freedom, individualism, and opportunity, is the only section in the world where democratic capitalism has ever been given a real opportunity.

I believe a statesmanlike job for a labor leader—the job many of you in this room are doing now—is a far tougher assignment than a similar job for a management leader. Yours is the one that requires a greater risk, honesty and strength of character. If a top management man believes in a broad policy of public responsibility—that honesty and rightness are the only sound long-run policies—he has, primarily, only his board of directors and associates to convince—a relatively small group of men, whom he knows by name and can reason with individually.

"You, on the other hand, are by necessity, in a political atmosphere, representing masses of people whose educational opportunities have not been as great, and whose fear, prejudice, envy and avarice can readily be played upon by the expedient and unscrupulous who may compete with you.

Human nature being what it is, it is a simple matter to stand on a platform, distort a few statistics, point to apparent injustices, and convince the crowd that all they have to do is to fight oppressive control and gain the right to dip into a barrel of inexhaustible wealth.

It is a another matter entirely to try to tell a crowd of people what they don't want to hear—to educate them on the economic facts of life; to point out that you can't get more out of the barrel than is put in by production, whether it be from government or private industry; to explain that taking everything away from the so-called rich would provide little per capita for the poor; to counsel that human progress by its nature must be slow, that the solution of many problems is the choice of the lesser of evils; that too much security means decadence; that opportunity and incentive must be preserved even though they are sometimes abused; that the effect of chance on all of our lives can probably never be completely eliminated; that the test of any social or economic question is not whether it is right or wrong, in any final or absolute sense, but whether it will work *now* and help us to progress, or whether, if tried now, its net effect will be to set us back. These are the big questions that you have to cope with every day in your relationships. I need not point out to you how complex they are, and how difficult of explanation and answer."

Wheeler urged the union leaders to re-examine some of its historical terminology—"labor-baiter," "sweat-shop," "speed-up," "Slave Labor Bill," and the like. "In most cases today they are more emotional than accurate," he said, and "they interfere tremendously with labor-management harmony."

He criticized both management and labor leaders who show symptons of "communist poisoning" by appearing to believe in the inevitability of class struggle, and by the view that "man is strictly an economic animal."

"American labor has come of age." Wheeler concluded. "It will be the most powerful political element in our society of the future. The exercising of power is a hard job. There are no easy answers. But I am confident they will be found. I look to the type of leadership you represent to help find them."

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Expansion of U.S. Economy Real Solution of European Problem

The solution of western Europe's currency and trade problems depends more upon the United States' domestic economic policies than upon anything the Europeans can accomplish with or without our direct aid, according to a report issued by the National Planning Association.

The report, prepared by Frank Altschul, chairman of the NPA's committee on international policy, was signed by 26 other committee members, including George P. Delaney, the AFL's international representative.

With the desperate need for an increase in the volume of world trade, Mr. Altschul's report urges that Americans act now, and not wait until later, to bring about that expansion.

What is needed, Mr. Altschul says, is a long-range program for building a better America.

"There is work in this country crying out to be done, not all of which an unaided capitalism can undertake. There are slums to be cleared, houses and roads, schools and hospitals to be built, railroads to be modernized and reconditioned. There are natural resources to be husbanded through reforestation, soil conservation and flood control. There are the substandard areas of the deep South which urgently require intensive effort."

Under conditions created by such a program and by increasing the standard of living of all Americans, Mr. Altschul continues:

"We could approach without apprehension the question of further reduction of tariffs and of the clarification of that complex of rules and regulations which every importer recognizes as a serious obstacle to the flow of goods to the United States. We have delayed too long, to the world's disadvantage and to our own, in accepting in tariff policy the practical consequences of our transformation to the position of a creditor nation.

Smog Dream

★

PITTSBURGH on Labor Day, 1948 hung heavy in smog. A very old trade unionist watched several hours with thousands of others lining the streets waiting for the Labor Day parade to pass. He was a happy old man because four of his sons would be in the line of march as members of four different local unions. A blistering sun would occasionally force its way through the smog and the old man's eyes began to smart. His throat was parched and his long wait was decidedly uncomfortable.

Finally the head of the first column of marchers appeared in the distance with flags flying and bands playing as it approached. The President and Secretary of the Labor Council marched abreast leading the parade. As the column moved up an oppressive, simmering heat wave caused the old man to wipe his eyes with his handkerchief. It was difficult for him to see but when the parade was over he told his experience to his four stalwart sons and they agreed that he probably saw more in that parade than any other man who ever witnessed the thousands of marching toilers on the great day of labor. Among the many things he told his sons was the following dramatic, fantastic smog dream that he went through before the parade was over.

"Suddenly I saw" he said "two upright wisps of fog moving along with the marchers. After a while these upright wisps seemed to solidify and take form. I rubbed my eyes 'This,' I said to myself, 'is merely my imagination and the heavy smog and hot sun are playing tricks with me.' Suddenly there were four figures instead of two. They became tangible and real. They passed where I was standing. Honestly, sons, I saw them.

"From far off I could hear the strains of 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic' and the words from myriads of throats, 'Mine eyes have seen the Glory of the coming of the Lord.' I recognized two new, almost glittering figures. On the right marched Samuel Gompers, the deceased American Federation of Labor President I knew so well and at his side on the left was Eugene V. Debs, the great Socialist leader. Behind them eight more figures formed, four with hangmen's nooses around their necks; one was bloody and torn, three with prison pallor. I knew these men. They were the martyrs of the Chicago Haymarket Riot and I wondered where are their monuments from labor. The hangmen's nooses dangled before my eyes. They were around the necks of Albert R. Parsons, hanged; August Spies, hanged; Adolph Fischer, hanged; George Engel, hanged, and then I saw Louis Lingg, murdered in prison, Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, life imprisonment.

"It seemed as though I heard a Million voices singing, 'He has trampled out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored.' On they came, each complement of living accompanied by their martyred dead—the Knights of Labor haggard but unbowed—the

Garment Workers and with them the broken, maimed, burned bodies, victims of the Sweatshop's Fire. Then came those who died in the Homestead Strike, the Pullman Strike, the Railroad Strike, the Butcher Workmen Strike, beaten to death in many instances by hired thugs. Countless others lying dead, but all heroes, passed me by, I swear it. I saw thousands of coal miners who died in mines in a hundred places, all victims of neglect, carelessness and rich men's greed. They were led by the illustrious John Mitchell and they all looked down without bitterness. The Memorial Day massacred steel workers with their bullet pierced bodies looked down without bitterness. More came, the living and the dead forever interlocked in the embrace of a united purpose. None of those honored dead died with a thought of being heroic. However, they did die. Whether nobly or miserably, each should have at least a mental monument erected in our minds.

"My eyes kept smarting and I turned toward the reviewing stand. Among the usual functionaries both civic and labor stood the giants of the working man—Thomas Jefferson who proposed that all men are created equal—Theodore Roosevelt, the first President who saw evil to our nation in giant trust and international cartels — Thomas Paine to whom freedom was both meat and drink—Abraham Lincoln who unshackled the physical chains of slavery—Governor Altgeld of Illinois who freed the living martyrs of the Haymarket Riot—Woodrow Wilson who believed in the rights of nations to live at peace, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who attempted to unshackle the economic chains of the working man.

"The form of Jesus suddenly appeared above them all, glittering like diamonds. There was a smile on His face—the only time I ever saw a smile on the face of the Savior—smiling on the marchers in line. I still heard voices singing — singing, 'He has loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword. His truth goes marching on.'

"Oh, it was a wonderful parade and I repeat, my sons, I saw these great men. No, none of them died with ideas of heroism but each had an ideal. None of them lived to see their ideal realized but each one, each death moved the ideal one step forward. We, the living, cannot drop these ideals—these torches of freedom. Should we falter, should these honored dead have died in vain, their wrath would be upon us until the end of time.

"We in the labor movement today have only to fight the Tafts, Hartleys and the legal verbiage of reactionary lawyers. They, the dead, fought a real physical enemy—the Pinkertons, the Thiels, the Burns and other strikebreaking scum. They fought and died in pitched battles. We, today, are fought only in courts with injunctions. It's the same enemy with new tactics but really our load is small compared to the heroes I saw in the Labor Day parade.

"As the last division of the parade passed me it seemed that the singing voices grew louder and louder, 'As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free. His Soul goes marching on.' Maybe I did have a smog dream but I think Shakespeare once said, 'There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy.' "

Editorial

A Time For Reflection

For the past four years, United States and Canadian dollars have poured into Europe to keep the economies of various Allied Nations going. The total runs into many billions. They were not easy dollars to raise. They came out of the pay checks of millions of Americans and Canadians at a time when high prices were making ordinary living expenses hard to meet. However, the average citizen paid his share willingly fortified by the knowledge that the dollars were helping to rehabilitate the economies of the war-torn nations which contributed so much to victory against the Fascist forces.

Now help to Europe enters a new phase. Most of the European nations have devalued their currencies drastically. Object of the move is to create a bigger market for European goods in America. Consequently, from now on, in addition to sharing their dollars, Americans and Canadians will also be sharing their markets for goods. It is devoutly to be hoped that the plan works out satisfactorily. However, there is logical room for doubt.

Can the United States and Canada give up their home markets for the goods they produce and still provide dollars for European aid? We seriously doubt it. The Marshall Plan dollars we have been able to provide because our economies have been prosperous. The war years created huge backlogs of demand in many fields. It has taken years of top speed production to catch up. But we are practically caught up. From now on we are going to be almost wholly dependent on normal demand. Our factories are beginning to wonder how they are going to be able to sell their whole output. Yet currency devaluation is now going to open the door to European products. Every European product involving a day's labor that comes in may very likely cost an American or a Canadian a day's work.

Currency devaluation is not difficult to understand. The European nations have merely made an American dollar worth more of their brand of money. Whereas it took forty American dollars to buy an English article priced at ten pounds under the old rate, it now takes less than thirty pounds because the English pound is devalued. The day after the devaluation program went into effect, an Indianapolis paper ran a picture of a car dealer handling an English make of car cutting the price from $1,500 to $995. That probably explains devaluation better than any other one thing. European goods are a third cheaper than they were last month.

This journal does not presume to pose as an expert in international finance. However, the late and great Will Rogers was not an expert in many lines either, since he only "knew what he read in the papers," but his pithy remarks on many subjects contained more common sense than all involved quotes of all the experts therein. All we know is that we have given freely and gladly of our dollars to help our unfortunate European brothers. By and large, we are willing to continue. But if we are expected to give up our jobs, too, no one is going to be helped, and even this continent which has born the brunt of putting the whole world on its feet will be bankrupt and mired down in economic chaos.

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There Is Work To Do At Home

Last month a great furore was created when a Congressional committee investigating "influence peddling" uncovered the fact that a certain high placed ward-heeler had obtained deep freezers for government heads during the time such items were scarcer than corkscrews at a WCTU picnic. There was a good deal of chest thumping and finger pointing and a lot of third class orators got their pusses and adverbs in the newspapers, but nothing much else developed. There was a lot more smoke than there was fire.

This is not to say that the "five percenters" and deep freeze Santa Clauses are as guileless as Caesar's wife. Far from it, in fact. While they may be skating around the thin ice surrounding the sinkhole of conventional grand larceny, at the same time they exude an odor that would knock a hyena with tapeworm off a garbage wagon. A lot of them ought to be wearing striped suits with the strips running horizontally instead of striped pants with the stripes running vertically. Few things are more reprehensible than prostituting good offices for personal gain or advancement.

However, the deep freeze boys and five percenters are strictly bush leaguers when it comes to fattening their backbones from Uncle's till. They have been piddling around with the crumbs while the real fat boys have been taking over the bakery. Instead of fooling around with the bat boys, Congress ought to be looking into the doings of some of the home run kings who walked off with the bat, balls, bases and ball park during the recent unpleasantness with Adolph and Benito. We are positive a lot of sensational reading could be uncovered in an investigation of contract letting, income tax payments, etc., that occurred from 1940 to 1946. On the other hand, we doubt if any such investigation is ever undertaken.

Too many Congressmen have their fingers in too many pies. Large numbers of them have business connections that are a little strange, to say the least. More than once a Congressman with a large block of stock in a given corporation has sat on a committee considering legislation which would seriously affect that corporation. To our way of thinking, this is something like hiring a wolf to guard the sheep. In the courts, when a judge has a personal connection with a case he disqualifies himself. It seems only logical that a somewhat similar procedure ought to be adopted by Congress. It is difficult for any man to serve two masters.

There are Congressmen who have tieups with trust funds and banks. There are Congressmen who share in the profits of law firms engaged in all sorts of lobbying tactics. There are Congressmen who draw, from one or more corporations, salaries that make Congressional pay look like peanuts. With all this there is no quarrel. Congressmen have to eat—although a few disillusioned souls might ask, why? If they can make a fast buck outside of Congress, certainly nothing should be devised to stand in their way. But the least the people should be able to expect is that they have full and complete knowledge of when and how they earn such a buck. In both the 80th and 81st Congresses, Senator Wayne Morse has introduced a bill which would require Congressmen to disclose annually all their sources of income, including fees, salaries, law partnerships, income from trusts and estates, dividends etc. This would separate the sheep from the goats. This law should be adopted.

As a companion piece, another law should be passed making it mandatory for every Congressman to disqualify himself whenever action was due on a bill under which he stood to enrich himself or his outside employer or partnership. As government extends its control over the economic life of the nation, influence peddling becomes increasingly important. The more favors that can be passed out by men in power, the more firmly they entrench themselves, and the more they are able to influence the economic tides of particular groups. It is all right for Congress to harass the five per cent influence peddlers floating around Washington, but it seem to us they have a much more important job to do right at home. By looking at their own ranks they could find peddlers who make the deep freeze boys look like the rank amateurs they are.

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Management Also Counted Themselves "In"

It appears that the executives who do the hiring and firing for industry, and who last year so volubly protested that the wage demands of the labor unions were wrecking private enterprise, apparently didn't count themselves out when it came to a third round of wage increases.

The University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center recently made a survey which revealed that between January, 1948 and January, 1949 the average salary of vice-presidents of industrial relations went up $4,700 to $30,227 a year; those of industrial relations directors up $2300 to $12,262 a year; and personnel directors' wages went up $600 to $7,388 a year.

In other words, the boys who do the hiring and firing saw to it that they got a substantial third round of salary increases—salary, by the way, that goes on 52 weeks out of the year, not just only while you work as is the case of the workers they hire and fire.

If similar figures for other business executives were available, the survey would probably show that most business executives also got very substantial salary increases, bonuses and pension allotments last year.

Mind you, we are not cavilling against these salary increases of executives. We are glad they got them, and hope they earn them just as their union employes did.

But it was fortunate that our informed and realistic labor representatives generally were not "taken-in" by the clever "poor-mouthed" propaganda of the business executives like too many persons outside of the labor movement were. These union officers saw to it that their members got deserved wage increases and other benefits the firms generally were able to pay without hurting their business.

And largly because our unions succeeded in cutting themselves in on the all-time high profits of private enterprise in 1948, they made it possible for more workers to consume more, and thus make it possible last year to break all-time records for total national income, and, of course, net profit for private enterprise.—*St. Louis Labor Tribune*

◆

A Real Jurisdictional Dispute

Ever since the end of the war, Uncle Sam has been endeavoring to unify the Armed Forces. That such a move is vitally necessary has been proved time and again. Even during the war, friction between the Army, Navy and Air Force hampered efficiency. After V-J Day pandemonium broke loose. Charges and counter-charges have flown thick and fast. In the magazines and over the air waves, brass hats from the various branches of the services have been tossing verbal brickbats at each other at an ever-increasing rate. Despite a bill passed by Congress a couple years ago calling for a unified command of all our fighting forces, little genuine unity has as yet been achieved. The brass hats are fighting among themselves harder than ever. Recently a mock war in Germany with contradictory claims by the Army and Air Force aroused new bitterness. So did a baseless charge made by the Navy against the B-36 bomber, our chief offensive and defensive air weapon.

What lies behind all this needless antagonism? Probably pride and jealousy as much as anything else. It is only natural that each brass hat should think his own particular branch of the service the most important and most indispensable. Some of the trouble may stem from this genuine conviction on the part of individual brass hats that what they have to offer is not duly appreciated, but we are inclined to think that the main trouble stems from lust for personal power. Each brass hat wants to be top dog. Anything that tends to subordinate his position or lessen his authority is fought to the bitter end. Ever since 1945 various high military moguls have taken their cases to magazines and books. There is hardly a top flight military man who does not have a battery of press agents, disguised as lower echelon officers, working for him. The charges and counter charges which have been batted back and forth would fill a good-sized library. The jurisdictional disputes between the armed services make inter-union troubles seem like peanuts.

Strangely enough the same papers that rant and rave against inter-union squabbles have comparatively little to say about the ludicrous way the armed forces are behaving. Yet there is this difference between union jurisdictional disputes and military jurisdictional disputes—union disputes revolve around technological changes and the chance to earn a living; military disputes stem from personal ambitions for publicity and glory. Union men fight for their jobs; generals and admirals have their jobs regardless—all they stand to lose or gain is prestige. Furthermore, union people amicably resolve nine out of ten jurisdictional disputes, but apparently the brass hats never give up even after Congress passes a law. Yes, when it comes to jurisdictional disputes, unions are pikers.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

Test for M. C. (Master of Carpentry). 2 points for each correct answer. Total points is your percentage. Those qualified are entitled to put M. C. after their names. Particularly on their Work Cards. Any time they visit New York they may call at City Hall and receive a permit from the Mayor to ride anywhere on our subway system for only 10 cents. The answers to these questions may be found on page 35.

Points

1. If you know what an entasis is you're off to a good start. ____ ____
2. The letters FPSC on a drawing mean what? ____ ____
3. How many fbm. in 42 2"x10" joists each 14ft. long? ____ ____
4. What does G2S mean and to what does it apply? ____ ____
5. Which of these is about the right dovetail angle? 50-65-80-88 degrees. ____ ____
6. If the keyhole center is 2¼" from the lock face, how much is the backset? ____ ____
7. What is the quickest way to divide a 12in. board into 19 equal strips? ____ ____
8. In what branch of the carpentry trade are butterfiies sometimes used? ____ ____
9. What is the main difference between a French door and a French window? ____ ____
10. Cyma recta is a fancy name for what kind of a molding? ____ ____
11. What bolt has a thread and a circular notched nut at both ends? ____ ____
12. The center vertical member of a door is called what? ____ ____
13. A dentil is most frequently part of what? ____ ____
14. If told to build the cricket to what part of the house would you go? ____ ____
15. What is a raised panel? ____ ____
16. What is a dropped panel? ____ ____
17. A Cremone bolt is generally used to fasten what? ____ ____
18. Medullary rays are most conspicuous in what kind of wood? ____ ____
19. Do you know what a fox-tail tenon is? ____ ____
20. What is a gin pole used for? ____ ____
21. Whereabouts on a building would you find a clerestory (or clearstory)? ____ ____
22. Figure the radius of a segmental arch with a span of 10'6" and rise of 3'6". ____ ____
23. How many 20d common nails to a pound? About 13-20-25-31. ____ ____
24. What is the difference between a fanlight and a transom? ____ ____
25. Figure out in your head what is one-fifth of 14'11⅜". ____ ____
26. What part of a stairway is the spandrel? ____ ____
27. Where in a building might you find an easement (or easing)? ____ ____
28. In the carpentry trade dog-legged is a term used to describe what? ____ ____
29. Where are modillions used? ____ ____
30. A tusk tenon is a former type of construction joint now superseded by what? ____ ____
31. How would you best describe a sprung molding? ____ ____
32. You're inside an out-opening door. The knob is on your left. What hand is it? ____ ____
33. A pillow block is sometimes called a bolster. Where are they used? ____ ____
34. How many treads in a stairs with a 10'1½" rise and a 6¾" riser? ____ ____
35. How does a Dutch door differ from an ordinary door? ____ ____
36. A square room contains 324s.ft. What is the length of its side? ____ ____
37. What implement very familiar to a carpenter has a bow, a shank and a bit? ____ ____
38. Mansard is a term denoting a certain type of what? ____ ____
39. What is about the weight of a cu.ft. of concrete? 90-100-140-190 lbs ____ ____
40. What part of a doorway is the tympanum? ____ ____
41. If a stair riser is 7½" what should the tread be? 10"-7½"-14"-13¼". ____ ____
42. How many sq. ft. in an ellipse with diameters of 8'4" and 12'? ____ ____
43. Yes or no, is there any difference between a baluster and a banister? ____ ____
44. How thick is No. 16 gauge metal? 1/32"-1/16"-1/8"-1/64". ____ ____
45. A king post truss differs from a queen post truss mainly in what way? ____ ____
46. Give the technical difference between a bay window, a bow window, an oriel? ____ ____
47. Rat-tail is a term applied to what kind of a tool? ____ ____
48. A reglet and a raggle both mean the same thing, What is it? ____ ____
49. It is probably not exactly in your line but, what is a felloe or felly? ____ ____
50. How many cu.ft. in a room 14'8" long, 12'9" wide, 8'6" high? ____ ____

Passing mark 80% **Percentage** ____

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
July 25, 1949

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

June 16, 1949

Worcester, Mass., L. U. 107.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Boulder, Mont., L. U. 1647.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2.00 per hour, effective June 15, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Twin Cities D. C., St. Paul, Minn.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

June 21, 1949

Pittsfield, Ill., L. U. 1395.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.35 per hour, effective July, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Roundup, Mont., L. U. 1783.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.82½ per hour, effective June 21, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Front Royal, Va., L. U. 2033.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.15 (Carpenters) $2.15 to $2.40 (Millwrights) per hour, effective July 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

June 23, 1949

Greencastle, Ind., L. U. 1217.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

July 13, 1949

Atlanta, Ga., L. U. 225.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.77½ to $2.00 per hour, effective August 29, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

July 14, 1949

Lynn, Mass., L. U. 595.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.25 per hour, effective August 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fulton, Ky., L. U. 887.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 (Residential) $1.62½ (Commercial) per hour, effective June 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Cleveland, Miss., L. U. 2414.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 17, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
July 25, 1949

The General Executive Board met in regular session at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on July 25, 1949.

All members present.

The General President reported fully on matters affecting our organization since the last meeting of the Board. Under the good and welfare of the Brotherhood these matters as reported were carefully considered.

Renewal of fire insurance on Headquarters Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $150,000.00 on co-insurance basis with recognized insurance companies through United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1954, was referred to our legal department.

Renewal of extended coverage policy on Headquarters Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $110,000.00 on a co-insurance basis with recognized insurance companies through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, terminating June 1, 1954, was referred to our legal department.

Renewal of fire insurance on Printing Plant Building, 512-516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $40,000.00 on co-insurance basis with recognized insurance companies through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Maryland, expiring on June 1, 1954, was referred to our legal department.

Renewal of extended coverage policy on Printing Plant at 512-516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $150,000.00 on a co-insurance basis with recognized insurance companies through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Maryland, terminating June 1, 1954, was referred to our legal department.

The committee appointed in reference to convention arrangements for the Brotherhood reported, due to the fact that proper arrangements could not be made to hold the convention in Cleveland, Ohio, it was decided to hold the convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning September 5, 1950.

July 26, 1949

The First General Vice-President submitted to the General Executive Board the completion of printed Apprenticeship Standards as compiled by the Apprenticeship Committee, composed of Asgar Andrup, Local Union 181, Chicago, Illinois; Leo Gable, Local Union 710, Long Beach, California; John McMahon, Local Union 9, Buffalo, New York; Carl J. Schwarzer, Local Union 1108, Cleveland, Ohio.

A motion prevailed that we acknowledge receipt of the Apprenticeship Standards, compiled by the Apprenticeship Committee, and extend a vote of thanks of the General Executive Board to the committee for the excellent service rendered.

The Board instructed that two copies of the Apprenticeship Standards be sent to each Local Union and District Council of the Brotherhood.

Correspondence from Local Union 1140, San Pedro, California, in reference to reimbursing said Local Union for payment of death claims by the Local Union, and shortage in accounts of the former Financial Secretary.

Motion prevailed that the correspondence in this case be referred to the General President to take proper steps. Carried unanimously.

Claims for death donations submitted by Local Union 254, Cleveland, Ohio; namely on Wilbur F. Heiss, George H. Mangles and G. B. Bauman, were considered and after discussion a motion prevailed unanimously that these claims be referred to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

A communication and telegram from the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., was presented to the Board, wherein they requested assistance, and it was decided that we concur in their appeal for financial assistance to the extent of $5,000.00.

July 27, 1949

Appeal of Local Union 795, St. Louis, Missouri, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Alex Schramm, a member of said Local Union, was referred back to the General Treasurer.

Appeal from Local Union 2114, Napa, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Kristian O. Evensen for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was carefully considered after which a motion prevailed that the action of the General Treasurer be sustained, which carried unanimously.

Appeal of Local Union 131, Seattle, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Ted Kirkendall, a member of said Local Union, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration inasmuch as there was new evidence submitted.

Charlottesville, Va., L. U. 1729.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.80 per hour, effective September 27, 1949. Official sanction granted.

White River Jct., Vt., L. U. 2256.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective September 27, 1949. Official sanction granted.

July 28, 1949

A committee of four; namely L. J. McCormick, James T. Allen, Jack K. Beaver and Lynn L. Price, representing the members of former Local Union 634, which was suspended from the Brotherhood as of December 9, 1948, appeared before the General Executive Board and stated they had full authority to reach an understanding with the General Executive Board in reference to the manner in which former Local 634 could be reestablished as a Local of the Brotherhood, and the members retain continuity of membership.

The General Executive Board met with the committee on Thursday, through Friday, and at the Friday conference the following, in conformity with the General Constitution, was submitted as to the manner in which the objects could be obtained:

No. 1 All those wishing continuance of membership in the Brotherhood must sign non-communist affidavits.

No. 2 The assets of the Local to be pro rated with Local Union 929 on a membership ratio, based on the members who were formerly affiliated with Local Union 634.

No. 3 The question of territory would be assigned according to District Council practice.

No. 4 If the Local is re-established it must be governed by the laws of the Los Angeles District Council, which means procurement of working cards and following out the rules of all working conditions.

No. 5 No papers, magazines or publications can be issued by Local 634 unless sanctioned by the General Executive Board, and no funds of the Local shall be used to support any publication.

No. 6 The Local Union will have all rights and autonomy as provided for under the General Constitution, which means that elections and other affairs be conducted accordingly.

No. 7 Back per capita tax will have to be paid. The General President stated you would have to do that to retain continuity of membership, and would have to send someone to the General Office so it can be worked out, which will probably take some time.

No. 8 All court cases to be dismissed by both parties, each paying their own costs.

No. 9 Any individual members who have NLRB cases will have to withdraw their cases in order to retain membership in the Brotherhood.

Of the nine proposals, the committee agreed to all, with the exception of No. 1, and they asked for a recess until Saturday morning to consider the matter.

The committee appeared before the Board on Saturday, July 30th; they refused to sign the stipulations set forth because of Paragraph No. 1.

Resolution from Local Union 106, Des Moines, Iowa, providing more adequate pension benefits to our aged members as well as total disability benefits was presented to the board.

After discussion it was decided unanimously, if Local Union 106 desires to submit the contents of the resolution, which they proposed, to Locals of the Brotherhood for referendum vote, as per the General Constitution, members of the General Executive Board have no objection.

Correspondence from Local Union 2307, Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, was given careful consideration, and the Board decided unanimously that an appropriation be made to the Local Union because of their members having been on strike.

Communication from Ontario Provincial Council submitting resolution suggesting change in pension application form was given consideration.

The Board can see no good reason in printing on the application a quotation from the General Constitution when it is already set forth in the General Constitution.

Communication from Matthew Woll, Chairman, International Labor Relations Committee and Free Trade Union Committee requesting financial assistance, upon motion was referred to the General President.

July 29, 1949

The matter of rendering assistance to our Local Unions in Canada in connection with the affairs of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was left in the hands of the General Officers.

Communication from Iowa State Council making reference to resolution adopted at their 1949 convention at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Upon careful consideration the entire matter was referred to resident General Officers.

The General President called the Board's attention to the instructions issued to Local Union 1662, Goshen, New York, to consolidate with Local Union 574, Middletown, New York.

Upon motion the action of the General President was unanimously approved.

Request for financial assistance by the Orange County (California) District Council of Carpenters was given consideration.

A motion prevailed that their request be granted.

July 30, 1949

Telegram from Local Union 721, Los Angeles, California, as to their trade movement was brought to the attention of the Board, requesting approval thereof.

A motion prevailed that we approve their request.

The General Executive Board went into session as Board of Trustees.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, and their report as of June 30, 1949 shows the following:

GENERAL FUND

Purchased:				Due:
December 1, 1942	$1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68
April 15, 1943	1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
September 14, 1943	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
November 20, 1945	1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2¼s	1959-62
September, 1941	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
January, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
August, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
May, 1945	100,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957
	20,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957
September, 1948	25,000.00	U. S. Treasury	1⅛s	1949

		Notes (Held in New York)		
December 1, 1948	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1¼s	1950
December 1, 1948	200,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1¼s	1950

DEFENSE FUND

December, 1941	$ 50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
August, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
June, 1948	105,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1¼s	1950

HOME AND PENSION FUND

December, 1941	$ 50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
January, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
October, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
January, 1943	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1955
May, 1945	100,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957
June, 1943	300,000.00	U. S. Treasury	1¼s	1949
December, 1942	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68
April, 1943	100,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
September, 1943	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
December, 1948	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1¼s	1949
June, 1948	140,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1¼s	1950

GENERAL FUND (CANADA)

Purchased:				Due:
March 31, 1944	$ 107,000.00	Canadian Bonds	3s	1959
March, 1933	50,000.00	Canadian Bonds	4s	1960
1944	50,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3s	1956
August, 1946	100,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	1¾s	1950
June, 1948	100,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3s	1958
June, 1949	100,000.00	Dominion of Canada	3s	1966

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER
Acting Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1949, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

DEMETRIO ALONZO, SR., L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.
ALEX ANDERSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LAWRENCE J. ANDERSON, L. U. 643, Chicago, Ill.
GEO. D. ANDES, L. U. 712, Covington, Ky.
ARTHUR BANKS, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
E. L. BATES, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
HARRY S. BLACKFORD, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
EDW. BLAKE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
WM. A. BONAR, L. U. 712, Covington, Ky.
WILLIAM L. BRADLEY, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
J. H. BROWDER, L. U. 676, Brownwood, Texas
FRED M. CADY, L. U. 1780, Las Vegas, Nev.
I. C. CARLSEN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES CRAIG, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALBERT DAHLSTROM, L. U. 1780, Las Vegas, Nev.
ALFRED DALLMAN, L. U. 1206, Norwood, O.
JAMES DALY, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
HENRY E. DAVIS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
EDMUND C. DEBERRY, L. U. 2079, Houston, Texas
LEO V. DENSMORE, JR., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
SHELVIN DUGGINS, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, O.
WOODROW EMFINGER, L. U. 676, Brownwood, Texas
JOHN ENDLEMAN, L. U. 1154, Algonac, Mich.
WILLIAM ENGLISH, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROY E. FERRIER, L. U. 1780, Las Vegas, Nev.
THOMAS E. FITZGIBBONS, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
WINTHROP F. GAGE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
THOMAS GUNDERSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
FRED M. GUY, L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can.
J. B. HAWTHORN, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
PAUL HELMEY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM F. HOFFMANN, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
THEO. HOMISZACZAK, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
EDWARD R. HUMPHREYS, L. U. 592, Muncie, Ind.
JOHN HUNT, L. U. 929, Huntington Park, Cal.
FRANK KEMPF, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ADAM KENNEDY, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
WM. C. KINCH, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
GUS KNAUTT, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN S. KONOP, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
H. E. KRISTIANSEN, L. U. 643, Chicago, Ill.
H. V. LEE, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
CLARENCE LILES, L. U. 986, McAlester, Okla.
TOWNER C. LUDLOW, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JAMES J. McCAFFERY, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CHARLES H. McCOY, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
GLEN J. McGAUGHEY, L. U. 235, Riverside, Cal.
HENRY MEYER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
NATHAN MILLS, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
CAMILLO CANUTO MONTANARI, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
ARNOLD MYERS, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WALTER P. MYERS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
EDWIN NELSON, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
RALPH ODYKIRK, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
MARTIN J. OMMEN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
KENNETH C. PARKER, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
ROBERT A. PICK, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
JOHN PORTER, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM E. ROBERTS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN SAULIER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
DAVID SCHLAFF, L. U. 1976, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN N. SHEPARD, L. U. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
C. F. SHULTZ, JR., L. U. 269, Danville, Ill.
RODNEY SMITH, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
GUY N. STARK, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WM. STIDL, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
BARRAN E. STOHL, L. U. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
GEORGE W. STONE, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
HAROLD STORK, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
HARRY C. THATCHER, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
LOUIS TIEMEYER, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
T. TOLLISEN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JOHN P. TREANOR, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
JOEL E. TURNER, L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
FRED J. WEISS, L. U. 1547, Ludington, Mich.
C. O. WILLIAMS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. An entasis is best described as a slight belly on the shaft of an architectural column.
2. Fireproof, self-closing. Referring to a hollow metal or metalclad door fitted with a self-closing device.
3. 980 $\frac{2x10x14x42}{12}$
4. Good 2 sides. It applies to plywood which has 2 sides of a superior grade.
5. 80 degrees. A dovetail pin with too acute an angle is apt to split very easily.
6. 2¼ins. The backset of a lock is the distance from the face to the keyhole center or spindle.
7. Lay 19ins. on your rule diagonally across the board from edge to edge. Pip off the inch marks. Draw lines through each mark.
8. Floorlaying. A butterfly is a dark-colored piece of wood, butterfly-shaped, which is inlaid at the butt joints of plank flooring to cover the screw holes. There are usually 2 at each joint.
9. A French door runs all the way to the floor. A French window runs close to the floor, but not all the way.
10. Ogee. The usual crown molding or cornice molding is architecturally called a cyma recta. When reversed, as in the common shelf bracket, it is called a cyma reversa. (We'll still stick to O. G.)
11. A handrail bolt. The bolt is dowelled through the butting ends of the handrail. A mortise is made at the under sides to give access for applying and tightening the nuts.
12. A muntin.
13. A cornice. A dentil is one of a series of small square blocks in a certain type of cornice.
14. The roof. When a chimney runs through one side of a pitched roof a small double valley is built behind it to throw the rain off. This is called a cricket.
15. A panel which is thick in the center and diminished by a rabbeted chamfer all around to the thickness of the groove.
16. An extra thickness on the under side of a flat-slab concrete floor in the area surrounding the column.
17. Double casement windows or French doors. It runs the full length of the window or door and is operated by turning a knob in the center which causes the upper and lower halves of the bolt to move in opposite directions.
18. Oak. The silver patches which are so conspicuous in quarter-sawn oak are the medullary rays.
19. The ends of a blind mortise are splayed to form an inverted dovetail. The tenon is kerfed in 2 places and small wedges inserted. When these wedges hit the bottom of the mortise the tenon is forced apart to conform to the dovetailed shape of the mortise.
20. To hoist material in a building operation. It is usually a projecting braced timber to which a tackle-block or pulley is fastened.
21. On the roof. It is a kind of extra story with no floor, built up from the roof inside the wall line for proving extra light or ventilaton. In a factory it would be called a monitor. Very common in churches.
22. 68¼ ins. Method of figuring: Square half the span. Divide by the rise. Add the rise. Divide by 2.
23. 31.
24. A fanlight is a semicircular or elliptical window with radiating bars over a door. Hence the name. A transom is rectangular.
25. 2′11⅞″. The measurement given is ⅝″ shy of 15′. Take ⅛″ off the fifth part of 15.
26. The triangular space under the outer stringer of a stairway.
27. On a staircase. When the wall stringer eases into the base with a nice curve, that is an easement. Similarly when the handrail eases into the newel.

28. A return-flight stairs where the outside stringers are in vertical line. It has no stairwell.
29. In cornices. A modillion is a carved bracket used in a series in an ornamental cornice.
30. Bridle or stirrup irons. A tusk tenon had a projecting step on the lower shoulder called a tusk. It was formerly used on header beams. The trimmer was mortised through and a step cut out for the tusk to bear on. The tenon ran through and was slotted to take a tightening, hardwood key. All that work was lost to the carpenters when some bright fellow thought up the bridle iron.
31. A crown molding or cornice which is hollow at the back and fits into an angle.
32. Left reverse.
33. On post tops, to lengthen the bearing surface of the beam ends.
34. 18.
35. A Dutch door consists of 2 parts, divided horzontally so that one half may be kept closed while the other half remains open.
36. 18. The square root of 324.
37. An ordinary door key. The top is the bow, the center part is the stem, the part which operates the lock is the bit.
38. Roof. A mansard roof starts off like a hip roof with a very steep pitch and changes at about head height to a flat or nearly flat deck. Mansard was a French architect who invented it.
39. 140 lbs.
40. The space between the head of the door and the under side of the arch. Most frequently seen in Gothic arch doorways.
41. 10 inches. Of the 4 figures given this is the most preferable.
42. 78½ sq. ft. To find the area of an ellipse multiply the major axis by the minor axis and the result by .7854.
43. No. Baluster was the original name. Long before "The Carpenter" was available to inform them correctly it somehow got twisted around to banister.
44. 1/16". Very easy to remember.
45. A king post truss has a single vertical main strut, a queen post truss has two.
46. A bay window reaches to the ground and has a straight-lined plan. A bow window is similar except that it is curved in plan. An oriel is supported by brackets or corbels or may be cantilevered. (We'll still call any one of them a bay window.)
47. A file. The name explains what it looks like.
48. A groove in stonework or a brick joint into which a flashing is turned.
49. A section of the rim of a wooden wheel. The spokes are fitted into it.
50. 1589½ 14 2/3'x12¾'x8½'. (How are you on fractions?)

◆

Building Trades Wages Remain Practically Stationary

Union wage scales in the construction industry advanced only 1.7 per cent during the quarter of this year and on July 1st averaged something like $2.20 per hour according to a recent estimate by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor which studied seven basic trades in 85 cities. During the entire first half of this year, building trades wages barely climbed 2 per cent.

The 2 per cent rise in wage scales from January 1st through June 30th represents the smallest gain made in the industry for any similar period since the end of world War II. In 1948, wage rate increases for the first six months amounted to 7 per cent. In the ten years from July, 1939 to July, 1949, basic scales rose 71 per cent.

Between April 1st and July 1st of this year, a third of the workers covered by the survey received wage increases of some kind. The majority of such increases fell somewhere between ten and fifteen cents an hour. In a number of cases, agreements were renewed for another year without any change in wage rates. Some 32 of the 85 cities studied reported wage negotiations in progress on July 1st.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

HAMMER AND SAW MEET CAP AND GOWN

As shown by the accompanying picture, the thirty-second annual convention of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters was held on the campus of Indiana University at Bloomington, August 25th, 26th and 27th. M. L. Chitwood, Council board member for the fifth district, promised something unusual for the Bloomington convention, and he was as good as his word. A very interesting and educational tour of the university was conducted personally by Dr. Herman Wells, university president.

The second largest cyclotron in the nation was on Indiana University campus during the war. It played a very large part in the development of the atomic bomb. A ten minute course in atomic energy was given the convention delegates during their tour. One and all they found it especially interesting, particularly when the instructor began talking about measurements as close as 1/250,000,000 of an inch, measurements which he advised the carpenters to "step off" if they could not find them on their rules. The great Medical Center, Auditorium, and other outstanding features of the college were also covered by the tour.

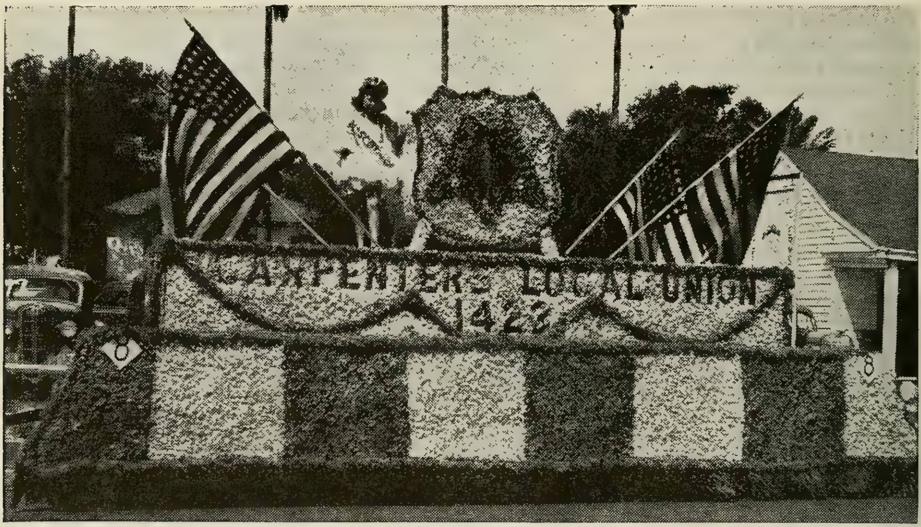
Monroe County being one of the two largest producers of Limestone in the country, an interesting forty minutes was spent with Mr. Wiley of the Bloomington Limestone Company while he explained the workings of a large stone mill.

Friday evening, host Local Union No. 1664, in conjunction with Ladies Auxiliary No. 258, sponsored a very enjoyable banquet for the delegates and their wives. Some 200 guests attended. With plenty of good food, good music and good fellowship, the evening proved to be a great success.

At the close of the three day session the delegates all departed for home confident that the constructive agenda worked out for the coming year made the thirty-second annual convention the best in history. The delegates are still singing the praises of Local No. 1664 and Auxiliary No. 258 for the great job they did in making the stay in Bloomington a pleasant one.

CORPUS CHRISTI LOCAL HELPS REVIVE LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

After a lapse of some eight years, the labor movement of Corpus Christi, Texas, this year revived its traditional Labor Day celebration. And a great revival it was, too. Every one acclaimed it as the largest and most successful ever held. Backbone of the affair was Local Union No. 1423 which is fortunate enough to have among its members such work horses as Business Agent W. C. Echols and Apprentice Committee members W. A. Holman, H. D. Walters and Marion Woods. The construction of all floats was left in their hands and a beautiful job was done. Auxiliary No. 340 also deserves congratulations for the help they gave in decorating the float and the many other things they did to make the celebration a success.



One float entered by Local Union No. 1423 was a masterpiece of artistic effort as the above picture shows. The Apprentice float consisted of a partially completed home mounted on a truck. This model home is to be used in future instruction of Apprentices. Mistakes were purposely made in the construction to show trainees the difference between proper and improper building methods.

To show the general public the vastness of the United Brotherhood, three pensioned old time members of the Union were given special rcognition. H. M. LaRose with Forty-four years years of membership, V. D. Nickey with forty years of membership, and C. M. Bardwell with forty-three years of service won the plaudits of thousands of union men for the great contribution they have made to the labor movement down the years.

All in all, the celebration was a great success and everyone is looking forward to a repetition on Labor Day, 1950.

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LOCAL 676 HELPS IN A GREAT CAUSE

Something new was added to the Labor Day Celebration at Brownwood, Texas, This year. At the suggestion of H. M. Wood, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 676, the labor movement of Brownwood sponsored a contest to pick a Labor Day Queen. Five candidates were entered by various unions. Candidates and supporters sold tickets for twenty-five cents apiece, each ticket entitling the holder to one vote for Labor Day Queen. Some 3,360 tickets were sold, with the result that $841.77 was turned over to the Crippled Children Society to help them carry on their humanitarian work.

Winner of the contest was the young lady entered by the Communications Workers. However, the contest created great interest on Labor Day and helped to raise a sizeable fund for a very worthy cause. It is the hope of the Brownwood labor movement that the idea will spread nationally. A similar Labor Day Queen contest in every community could do wonders for raising funds for the assistance of crippled children of the nation.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

BILOXI AUXILIARY REORGANIZES

The Editor:

Greetings to all sister Auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary No. 405, Biloxi, Mississippi. We reorganized on July 15, 1948 after a period of four years, and we have been very active. We meet every Thursday night in the Carpenters' Hall and play bingo after our meetings.

We have picnics, weiner roasts, dinners and dances for the members and their husbands and have had Halloween and Christmas celebrations for the families. To raise money for these entertainments as well as for baskets for the needy families, we have a weekly bingo game open to the public.

Seated: Mrs. Lelia Hebert, Mrs. Thresa Bosarge, Mrs. Madeline Diaz, Mrs. Violet Higginbotham, Mrs. Fay Thomas, Mrs. Aline Bosarge. Standing: Mrs. Myrtle Raley, Mrs. Linnie Gilbert, Mrs. Hilda Manuel, Mrs. Lucille Tootle, Mrs. Leona Tootle, Mrs. Helen Lamay, Mrs. Edith Moran, Mrs. Ruth Budinich. Back Row: Mrs. LaVerne Herring, Mrs. Helen Fluker.

Our anniversary dinner, during which the enclosed picture was taken, was held last month and each Auxiliary member received a pin.

Our officers as elected last month are: Mrs. Ruth Budnich, President; Mrs. Hilda Manuel, Vice-President; Mrs. Helen Fluker, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Violet Higginbotham, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Lelia Hebert, Warden; Mrs. Madeline Diaz, Conductress; Mrs. Lucille Toole, Mrs. Aline Bosarge and Mrs. Edith Moran, Trustees.

We are hoping to see our letter in "The Carpenter," and would like to hear from any sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Helen Fluker, Recording Sec.

TORONTO AUXILIARY REPORTS

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 303, of Toronto, Ont., Canada, sends friendly greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries, especially to our new Sister No. 535 in Saint John, N. B., Canada. We would like to convey to them through "The Carpenter," hope for every success in all their activities.

Now that the holidays are over, we have resumed our scheduled meetings. For business sessions, we meet every second Thursday of the month, whereby plans are made for a social evening on the fourth Thursday.

Right now, we are preparing for our Annual Bazaar which takes place on November 24th, in the Sons of England Hall, 2 Berti St., Toronto, Ont., Canada. This is our main event of the year and through this channel, we are able to reimburse our treasury, and shower a little Christmas cheer wherever we think it is most needed. If any of our "Carpenter" readers happen to be visiting in Toronto at that time, come along and see us. A real welcome awaits you.

In June, we had our election and installation of officers. These are as follows: Mrs. Ida Taylor, President; Mrs. Redwood, Vice-President; Mrs. Thorogood, Secretary; Mrs. Bryant, Treasurer; Mrs. Rouble, Warden; Mrs. Cottam, Conductress; Mrs. Gallop, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Woodhouse, Trustees.

Our past president, Mrs. Minter, is taking a well deserved rest after several years of faithful work.

With best wishes to all our readers.

Mrs. Doris E. Thorogood, Secretary.

◆

LADIES' AUXILIARY No. 413 HOLDS INSTALLATION

Mrs. L. E. Thorpe, Sr., was installed president of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 413, Galveston, Texas, at the regular monthly business meeting, held Thursday night at Carpenters' Hall.

Other officers installed were Mrs. Louis Herman, vice-president; Mrs. O. S. Howe, financial secretary-treasurer; Mrs. F. H. Tolbert, conductress; and Miss Ida Koch, warden.

Mrs. E. R. Cunningham, recording secretary, and Mrs. Chas. Watkins, trustee, were absent and will be installed at the next meeting. Mrs. W. J. Stewart, with one year and Mrs. W. J. Self, with two years are the other trustees of the organization. Mrs. V. L. Henager was installing officer.

A report on the recent conventions of the Texas State Council of Carpenters Ladies' Auxiliaries and the Texas State Federation of Labor held in Beaumont recently, was given by Mrs. Howe, delegate to both conventions from the Auxiliary. Mrs. Howe was elected chairman of the board for the State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries at the convention.

Plans for the annual beach party of the Auxiliary will be made at the next meeting. We hold meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, the first being our business meeting and the second being our social meeting.

◆

LADIES' AUXILIARY 518 VERY ACTIVE

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 518 of Scotts Bluff, Nebraska.

We organized last December and have to-date 32 members, 26 who are active ones.

To increase our Treasury, we have had a bake sale and bingo party. Also, each of us brings something which is sold after our meetings.

We meet the first and third Monday nights of the month; the first night we serve lunch to the men and the other night we spend by ourselves. We have had two meetings in homes which were well attended.

Our officers are as follows: President, Alma Curtis; Vice-President, Dorothy Dragro; Treasurer, Dorothy Klinger; Secretary, Myrl Wheet; Trustees, Rose Seblenler; Rose E. Wald and Charlotte Nedaman; Bertha Rush, Warden; Eulalia Smith, Conductor; and Ida Kaes, Reporter.

We read and enjoy "The Carpenter" magazine.

Wishing all our Sister Auxiliaries the best, we remain

Fraternally,

Ida Kaes, Reporter

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 235

Term, Tangent, Avoided.—In all of my previous treatments of the subject of roof framing or the steel square, I have purposely avoided the use of the term, 'tangent." The reason I did not use it, excepting perhaps two or three times, is that the average carpenter does not use the word when he frames a hip roof. One of the rules for getting the edge bevel is: Take the run of the rafter (hip, valley, or common) and the length of the rafter—the arm of the square on which the length of the rafter is used gives the cut. This rule will work in all cases involving a regular hip roof. But when it comes to the irregular hip roofs, it will not work. The reason is that it is a misstatement. It works in a regular hip roof, because in such roofs the run of the rafter and the tangent are always the same. The rule should be stated: Take the tangent on one arm of the square, and the length of rafter on the other—the latter gives the cut. That rule work in both regular and irregular hip roofs.

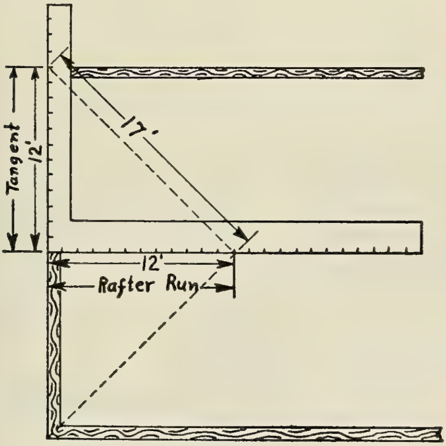

Fig. 1

Tangent, a Scare Word.—The term tangent has become a sort of scare word to many carpenters, although it is a legitimate term, and when it is properly understood, will simplify hip and valley roof framing. In this work I am using the term tangent in all cases where it will simplify the problem, because I want to make clear just what the word stands for in roof framing. The term was used in the previous lesson, which covered the edge bevel of hip and valley rafters, but its use was not emphasized, as it will be in this lesson.

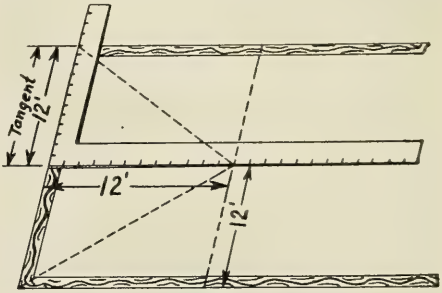

Fig. 2

Tangent Explained.—Fig. 1 shows a drawing of one end of a building that is to receive a hip roof. A large square, on which inches represent feet, is applied in such a way that the tangent comes on the tongue of the square, and the run of the rafter is shown on the blade. It will be noticed that in this case both the tangent and the run are shown as being 12 feet. That is true, because the roof is a regular hip roof. The diagonal distance between 12 and 12 is the run of the hip, and is given as 17 feet (16.97) which will serve all practical purposes. Now if a perfectly level roof, or pitchless roof, were to be framed like a hip

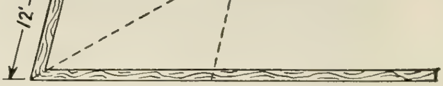

Fig. 3

roof, the edge bevel of the rafters joining the hip or diagonal timber, would be made by using 12 and 12 on the square. In this instance either arm of the square will give the bevel, but just as soon as the framing involves some pitch, the bevel must be made with the arm on which the length of the rafter is used, which is usually the blade of the square.

Perspective Views of Layout.—Fig. 2 shows a perspective view of the same layout, in which the square is shown out of proportion, because of the perspective viewpoint. If the student will imagine the square hinged at the outer edge of the tongue, and the blade lifted enough to give it an 8-foot rise, he will see why the length of the rafter is used in getting the edge bevel of jack rafters. This is shown by Fig. 3. Here the tangent and the run of the rafter are still both 12 feet, but the figures to be used on the blade of the square in order to get the edge bevel, have increased from 12 to 14.42. To obtain the edge bevel, take the tangent on the tongue of the square, and the length of the rafter on the blade—the blade will give the bevel. While the squares in these illustrations are shown with the inches representing feet, in applying the square to obtain the cut, inches are always used, in the sense that the framing is done on a basis of a one-foot run of the roof.

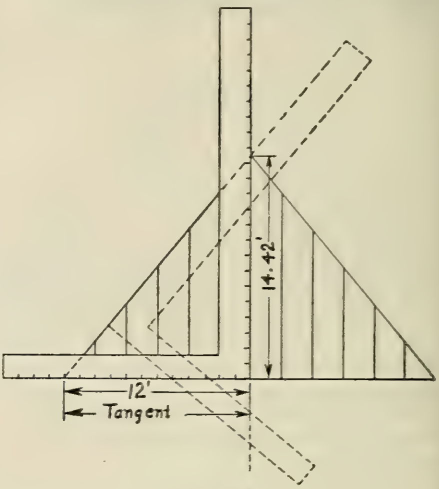

Fig. 4

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Principle of Obtaining Edge Bevel.—Fig. 4 illustrates the principle on which the rule for obtaining the edge bevel for jack rafters is based. Here is shown a sort of diagram of the end of the roof, looking straight at it, or perpendicular to the surface. The tangent is still 12 feet, but the length of the rafter is 14.42 feet, or reduced to the basis of one-foot run, we would have a tangent of 12 inches and a rafter of 14.42 inches. In practice the figures would be 12 on the tongue of the square and 14⅜, plus, on the blade—the blade of the square will give

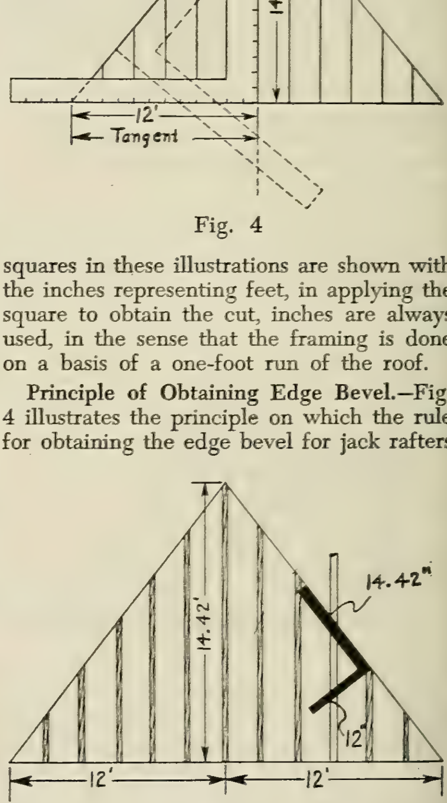

Fig. 5

the bevel. The square, however, would be applied, using the same figures, as shown

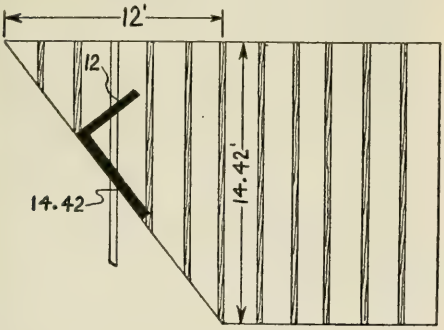

Fig. 6

by the dotted-line square.

Edge Bevel for Jacks.—Fig. 5 shows the end of the roof, looking straight at it, with the rafters drawn in. Here the shaded square, at a larger scale, is shown applied to a rafter for marking the bevel. The tangent, or 12, is taken on the tongue of the square, and 14.42 inches is taken on the blade—the blade will give the bevel. Fig. 6 shows a side of a roof, full view, that joins a valley. The shaded square is applied here to mark the edge bevel for a valley jack, using the tangent, or 12, on the tongue, and 14.42 on the blade—the blade gives the bevel.

Obtaining Edge Bevel, Practical Way.—A practical way of getting the edge bevel for hips, valleys, or jacks, is shown by Fig. 7. Here is a piece of rafter material with a plumb cut on it, for a rather steep roof, is shown. The first operation is to make the mark for a plumb cut on the material, as between d and e. Then apply the square as shown, making a-b equal to the thickness of the rafter material, and square across from b to c. Now join c with d, and the bevel c-d is the edge bevel you want.

Edge Bevel, Easy Way.—Another practical way of obtaining the edge bevel of hips, valleys, and jacks, is shown by Fig 8. On a piece of rafter material, cut a foot or seat cut of a rafter, as shown by the drawing. Then with the square make a 45-degree mark on the cut, as from a to b. From point a square up to d, and from b square up to c.

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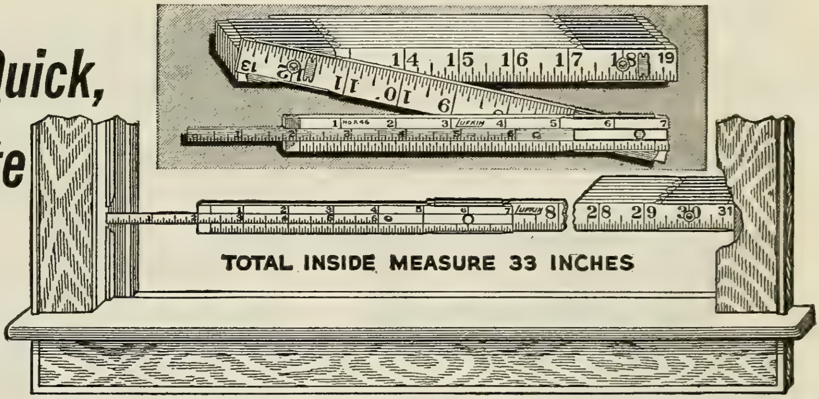

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Now join c with d, and c-d is the bevel you want. The square, as shown, is out of proportion, due to the perspective view, but the figures show that 6 and 6 were used in making the 45-degree mark on the foot cut. The experienced roof framer would probably set a bevel square to a 45-degree angle and use it for making the mark.

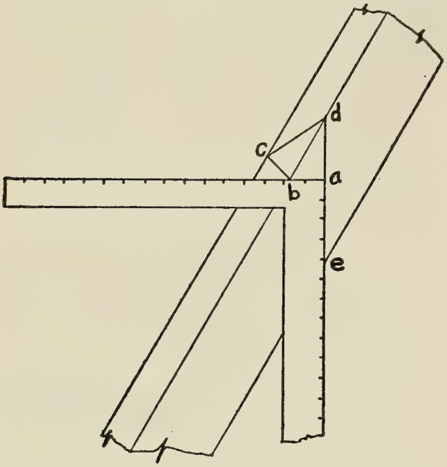

Fig. 7

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The two practical methods just explained, of obtaining edge bevels, are accurate; that is, if the workman is accurate in handling the square and in making the marks and cuts.

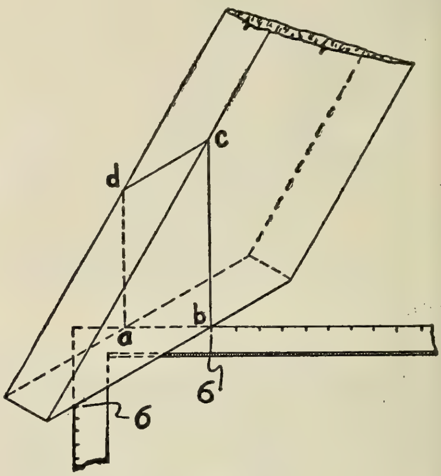

Fig. 8

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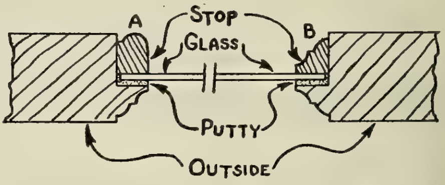
WANTS TO KNOW

A reader wants to know which side of a glazed outside door should be placed on the outside, the side with the stops or the other side?

The contention that the stops that hold the glass in place on outside doors takes the place of putty, is a superstition. Putty is not used to hold window glass in place, but to seal the joints and make them weatherproof. Window glass is held in place with glazer's points, small triangular or diamond-shaped pieces of sheet metal. On outside doors the glass is bedded in putty to seal the joints against the elements, while stops are used to hold the glass in place. Now the rule reads the same for both windows and doors, namely, PUT THE PUTTY SIDE OUT. Study the illustration, and you will find that the putty side of



the door is on the outside, which puts the stops on the inside, and that is the right way to hang glazed outside doors.

What makes some mechanics put the stop side out, is that some manufacturers use a bead for a stop, rather than a molding that will match the molding used on the other panels. Such a bead is shown at A in the illustration, while at B is shown a molding used for a stop, that will match the other molding used on the door. If the bead is used, it is better to have it on the inside, where it will be partially concealed by the shade and curtain, while if it is placed on the outside, the contrast between the molding and the bead will become conspicuous, for the whole outside of the door is in plain view. Another secondary reason why the stops should be placed on the inside, is that it safeguards against burglary.

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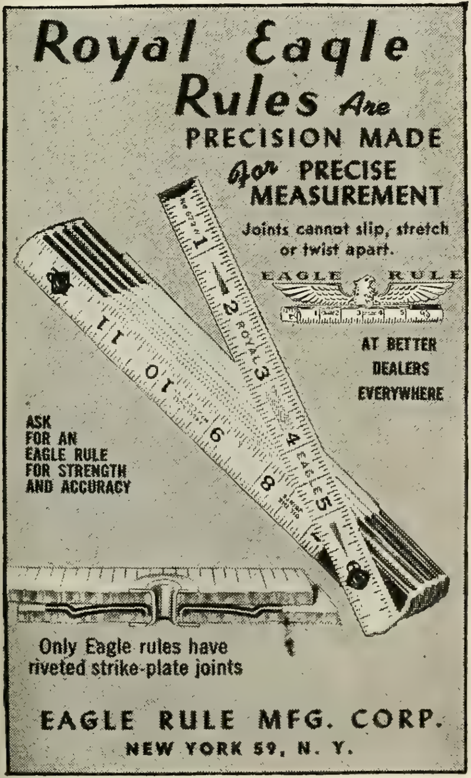

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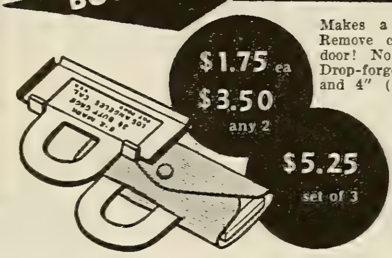

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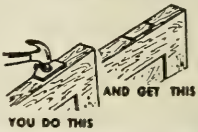

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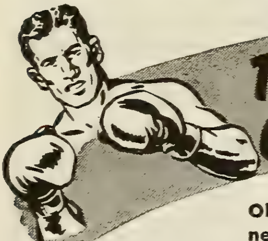

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

Page

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio 5
Ardee Tool Co., Rocky River Sta., O. 45
Carlson & Sullivan, Monrovia, Calif. 45
Eagle Rule Mfg. Corp., New York 59, N. Y. 45
Empire Level Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 42
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Cal. 46
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 48
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill. 47
The Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich. 43
North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 48
The Paine Co., Chicago, Ill. 3rd Cover
Pootatuck Corp., Stratford, Conn. 44
Rowlands Mfg. & Sales Co., Ft. Worth, Tex. 44
Speedcor Products, Portland, Ore. 6
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn. 3rd Cover
Vimcar Sales Co., Los Angeles, Cal. 46

Carpentry Materials

Johns-Manville Corp., New York, N. Y. 48
The Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y. 4
Washington-Oregon Shingle Weavers D. C., Seattle, Wash. 2nd Cover

Doors

Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind. 4th Cover

Technical Courses and Books

American School, Chicago, Ill. 45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. 47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y. 3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. 3
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans. 42
Tamblyn System, Denver, Colo. 6

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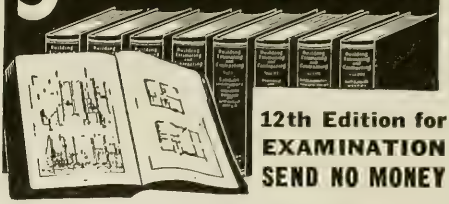

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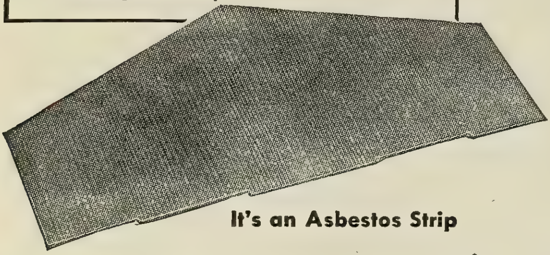

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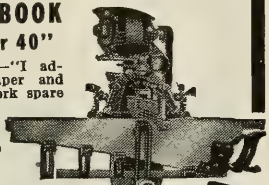

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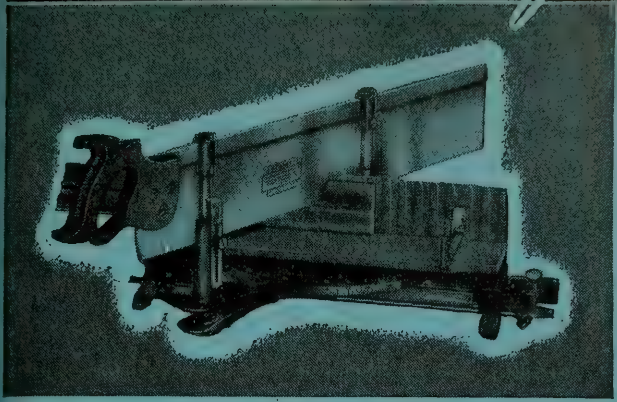

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Official Publication of the

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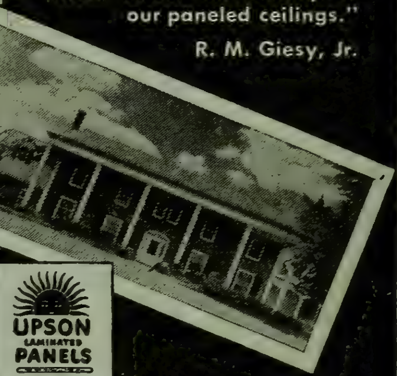

Above: An Upson Ceiling complements and enhances the beauty of the library—one of the rooms in Mr. Giesy's home.

At right: Distinctive Residence of R. M. Giesy, Jr. Lancaster, Ohio

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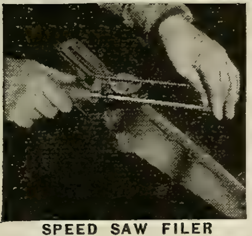

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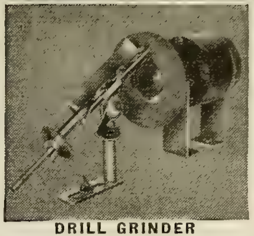

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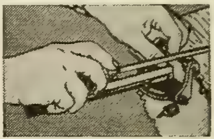

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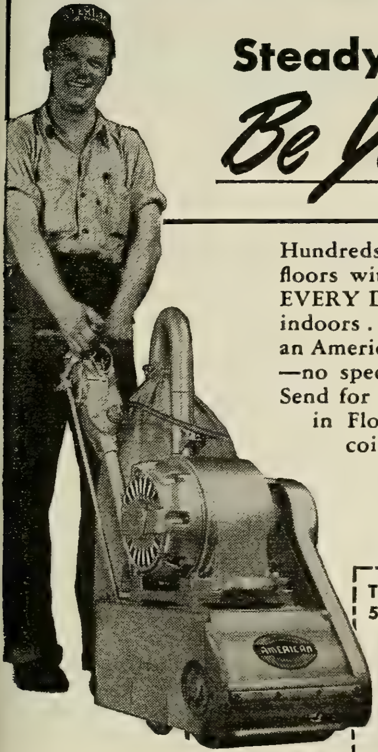

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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1949

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

51

— Contents —

We Can Be Proud - - - - - - - - 5

Secretary of Labor Tobin tells the AFL convention that labor has a right to be proud of its accomplishments. Furthermore he points out that the time is long overdue for labor to quit hiding its light behind a bushel and begin telling the American people what it has accomplished in the way of bringing about free schools, child labor laws, decent wages and working conditions and the many other things which have benefited the entire nation.

Rehabilitation vs Dependency - - - - 9

Since earliest times the lame and the halt and the blind have been kicked around from pillar to post and treated like charity wards. In the last twenty-five years, however, new laws aimed at rehabilitating the physically handicapped have helped millions become self-sufficient, thus transforming them from tax eaters to tax payers.

John Bull Fights Back - - - - - - - 16

Despite austerity, high taxes, and a host of other economic ills, the British worker is gradually fighting his way back to a decent life. Free and independent unions are stronger than ever on the tight little isle and despite the criticism in the American press, they are helping to build a solid, democratic nation.

The Danger of Debt - - - - - - - 21

Mounting national debt has throughout history brought on all sorts of economic ills. With out debt now at a staggering peak, it behooves those who run our nation to proceed cautiously.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 14
The Locker - - - - - - - - - 20
Official Information - - - - - - - - 23
Editorials - - - - - - - - - 24
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - - 33
Correspondence - - - - - - - - - 35
To the Ladies - - - - - - - - - 38
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - - 40

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - - 46

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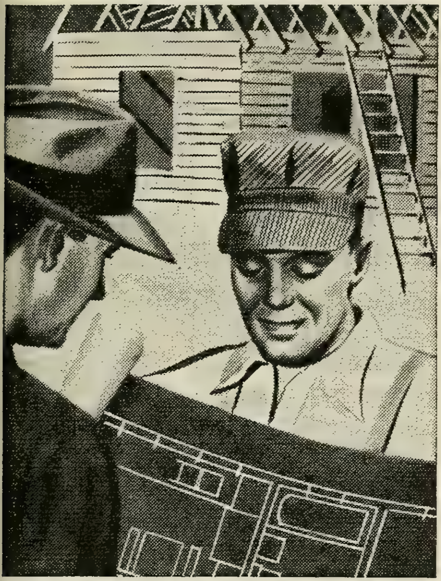

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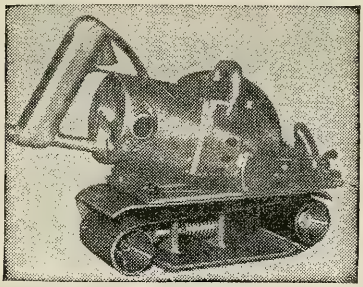

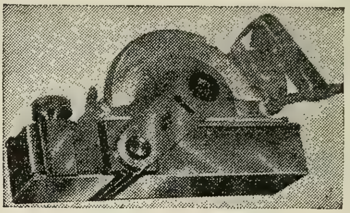

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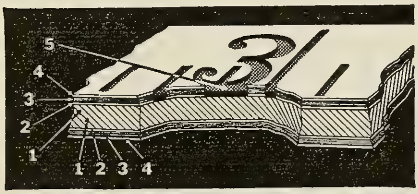

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We Can Be Proud

The following article is a condensation of a masterful speech delivered by Secretary Tobin before the sixty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in St. Paul last month.

By MAURICE J. TOBIN, Secretary of Labor

* *

I DO NOT need to tell you that before the Taft-Hartley law was enacted there was a drawing closer and closer together of the management groups and the working groups of this country. But since the enactment of the law there has been a barrier placed between both groups, and I do not believe that we are making progress in the direction that we should be making toward a more peaceful and amicable relationship between management and labor. I am confident that when we have written into the laws of this country a just, a fair and an equitable labor-management law we will then see greater and better labor-management relations than we have seen for quite some time in the past.

But what I want to talk to the American Federation of Labor about is the great record that they have written in American history, a record that I believe they should tell to every group that goes to make up our economy. And I say that they should not do it alone. I think that there is a need in the United States of America for a unification of every segment of American labor. I am not going to propose to you any definite recommendation or plan, but I merely say to you that I believe that all labor should band together for the purpose of selling to the American people the contribution that has been made by organized labor down through the years.

Who was it back in the early days who took the children out of the coal mines and out of the cotton mills and woolen mills of New England? It was the fight made by the American Federation of Labor. Who was it that took the children out of these mills and put them into schools until the age of 14 in a majority of the States of this nation? It was the fight that was led by the American Federation of Labor.

Who was it that had written on the statute books of the various states the sanitary laws and the safety laws for the protection of the American workers? It was the American Federation of Labor. And then who pioneered workmen's compensation insurance? None other than the present President of the American Federation of Labor, Bill Green, as State Senator from Ohio back in 1912.

Then there were other fights, and it took a great many years to bring them to fruition. But better than three-quarters of a century ago there were those visionary leaders of the labor movement who were talking about unemployment compensation, who were talking about a just labor-management law that would guarantee the rights of workers to band together in collective organization, and in turn require that management deal with them. Those visionary men were first members of the Knights of Labor; then after that, members of the American Federation of Labor. Finally in 1933 these fights of years culminated in the writing of the NRA, and then finally in 1935 the permanent writing of the Wagner Act. Then the minimum wage law; the Fair Labor Standards law in 1938; and unemployment compensation insurance in 1936. Yes, I say that American Labor has a great story to tell to the American people and there is an old Chinese proverb that one picture is worth 10,000 words. I saw in Massachusetts a sample of what could be done with billboards. I would like to see on one side a picture of these children—and there are pictures to be found in the labor departments of the respective states all over the union—old pictures that depict the plight of these children with sunken cheeks, grown old before the age af 12, working on coal piles, working in the mills. I would like to see on one side of a great billboard a picture of those children of 40, 50 or 30 years ago, and a picture on the other side of happy children today going where children should be going—to school; coming home in happiness with their school books over their shoulders, properly dressed and clothed because of the actions of the labor movement down through the years. The 1870 picture on one side of the billboard, and show them in 1949 on the other. Then at the top, "This is what the labor movement of America has done for the people of America." Or, "This is what the labor movement of America has done for the school children of America."

That kind of a story would endear you to 140,000,000 Americans, and I believe that that kind of a selling job ought to be done, and it ought to be done in the course of the next year. I believe that it will mean more than even a discussion of the many issues because it will bring home to the American people a realization of the contribution that has been made to improve American standards from one end of the country to the other.

And who is indebted to you? Let me cite just one example: No doubt, there are delegates here from the City of Lawrence, in my native State of Massachusetts. The City of Lawrence was the hardest hit municipality in this country during the period of unemployment that occurred a few months ago. In the month of June, with unemployment running better than 25 per cent, retail clerks in that particular city ran but three per cent behind the June of the prior year and ran almost comparable to the retail sales of the nation at large. I am thoroughly convinced that the answer to it is that there were unemployment compensation payments of $25 a week and $2 a week for each child, and that placed the purchasing power in the hands of the mothers of the families of unemployed workers that kept those retail sales up on a high level. That contributed to the prosperity of the American bankers. It contributed to the prosperity of the American manufacturers, it contributed to the prosperity of the retailers in that local area—yes, it sustained the whole American economy from one end to the other, and that is another proposal for which this great organization can be thanked, not only by the American workers, but by the whole of the American society.

Now there has been some criticism of President Truman's desire to expand our economy to $300,000,000,000 national income. Well, you can remember back when President Roosevelt said that the objective was $100,000,000,000.

They thought at that time he was visionary, but we have now a national income of better than 200 billion dollars, and the one way we are going to meet this tremendous debt that we had to take on for the purpose of winning the greatest war that civilization has ever known is by expanding this economy, and if we can do it we can eliminate fear from the thinking of the American people. There is no need for fear. In my opinion, we are in a different kind of an economy than America has ever known before. We don't have to worry about bank deposits. Today they are insured. Amazingly, since 1933 when the FDIC law was written, only 25 million dollars has been paid out to depositors in the banks of America, and the reserve fund is twenty-five times greater or better than $100,400,000,000 guaranteeing the deposits of all Americans in the banks of this country.

Of necessity that is naturally a great help to the economy, but the greatest help of all has been what the Wagner Act has made possible, raising the members of organized labor from three million in 1933 to sixteen million by 1947. Yes, we have been arrested, we are on a plateau of sixteen million at the present time, but I say that there are at least nine or ten million American workers who are in economic need of help and support that can be given to them by union organization. And I am certain, as I said, that in 1951, if not in 1950, the law that hinders their banding together in collective organization will be removed and there will be established a just labor-management law, and we can go on to twenty-five million members of American trade unions. And that, I say, will be a great floor under America's economy.

Unemployment compensation has done a tremendous job, but it is ineffective in most states, it is not as effective as it should be when you stop to consider, because of inflation, that a payment of $25 a week today is only equivalent to the payment of $15 in 1939. A more realistic approach has to be made to the type of payments, the duration of payments and a consideration of the number of dependents that a worker has.

In the State of Massachusetts a $2 payment to each dependent child amounts to but 5 per cent of the basic payment to the wage earner. Certainly that should not be a barrier to the establishment of that principle in every one of the forty-eight States of the Union. So, I say, there should be a greater endeavor made in all of the forty-eight State Legislatures to carry out President Truman's program of a $30 payment and a twenty-six week period. If this is done we will have even a greater sustaining barrier under the economy of this country.

I could go on and describe to you that which the American Federation of Labor has done through the years. But to get back to the selling job, I would like to see a great advertising program in the newspapers of the country, and in magazines telling the American people of the contribution of organized labor down through the last three-quarters of a century to the improvement of American life, the improvement of America's economy, the improvement and the strengthening of this great nation. We went into the last world war a much stronger nation because of laws that were enacted as a result of the endeavors of this great organization, and I would like to see a joint approach in this problem of all segments of American labor.

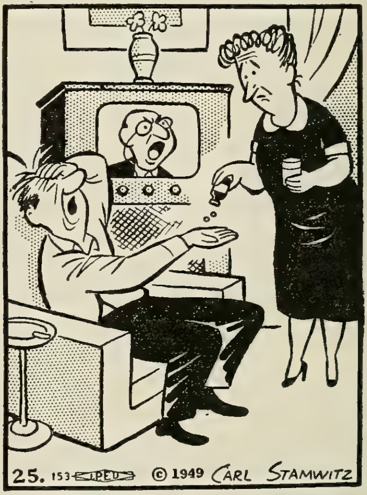
There are many problems yet to be solved in this country. We want a sound health program, we want to see that public power is extended to its maximum potentiality; we want to see the natural resources of this country developed to the fullest possible degree. All of that is going to be necessary if we are going to expand this free enterprise economy of ours to $300,000,000,000 within the course of the next six, seven or eight years. It can be done if we will all work together collectively, and I am confident the American Federation of Labor will do its part in the solving of the problems that lie ahead. We do need cooperation and the unification, or whatever method we want to use, of all elements of labor.

We have problems not only within the borders of the nation, we have problems all over the world, and we want to congratulate the American Federation of Labor on the contribution it has made to the strengthening of the free nations on this side of the Iron Curtain. Believe me, you have been a great inspiration to those people who indeed were discouraged, and I have confidence that you are going to do an even greater job.

Then we have taken hundreds of these trade unionists from this side of the Iron Curtain, we have brought them here to the United States of America and we have given them an opportunity to see how, under a free enterprise system, we are able to build the finest and the highest living standards of any workers in the world. Much more of that work has to be done.

Your organization can also be very helpful in the implementation of Point 4, which has for its purpose the elevating of the living standards of those in the low living standard areas of the world. We have the choice of taking those people and convincing them that our ideology and our philosophy is the right one, or inevitably they are going to go to the totalitarian order of Communism, and I know of no group in America who can make a greater contribution than the members of the great trade union organizations in the American Federation of Labor.

Yes, that story should likewise be told to the American people, and I sincerely hope that in this convention there will be a program started to sell to America the job that the American Federation of Labor and other trade unionists have done down through the last three-quarters of a century, not only for their own members but for all of the workers of America, for the whole economy of America, because we today are a stronger nation economically. Physically the well-being of the people is far better, and the American workers are enjoying an order of living surpassing anything in the world, because of the fight that has been made down through the last three-quarters of a century by the members of this great organization.



"Now I know why that Headache Pill company continues to sponsor that anti-labor jerk!"

REHABILITATION vs. DEPENDENCY

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SINCE earliest times the doctrine of the survival of the fittest has been accepted by man as an inescapable corollary to natural law. Primitive societies, faced with an unremitting struggle for physical self-preservation, denied to the lame, the halt and the blind, the sick and the infirm, the right to compete in the struggle. They exposed these unfortunates to certain death, lest their weakness should undermine the strength of the tribe or the clan. Civilized man, better equipped than his early ancestors to sustain the struggle for bodily continuance, has adopted a somewhat more humane attitude toward those who live under the handicap of physical, mental and emotional disabilities. He has assumed responsibility for their survival, for the easing of their pain and the supplying of their physical needs through private and public welfare programs. Yet he has regarded the disabled as out of the running as competitors in the economic race for a livelihood, as unemployable, or at best as capable of eking out a meagre living at casual tasks.

The recognition that many of the disabled are "handicapped" only in the sporting sense of the term; that is, that they possess abilities which can be so cultivated as to offset or more than offset their limitations, that they can be "vocationally rehabilitated" is relatively new. Only within the present century has the economic ostracism of the disabled given place to the view that society has a duty to provide all disabled persons capable of self-support with the means to overcome their limitations and to play their part in the economic, industrial and social life of the community. Only within the last three decades have vocational rehabilitation programs been written into the law of the United States and on the statute books of the forty-eight states, the District of Columbia Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.

A glance at the legislative record shows clearly the gradual development of public opinion on this vital issue, since the laws of a nation or state are the outward and visible signs of the changing social philosophy of its citizens. The earliest acts of Congress relating to the physically handicapped, which are still in effect, are laws providing successively increased appropriations to subsidize the publication of books for the blind. The first of these was passed as early as 1879. Subsequent amending acts authorized expenditures for sound-production records as well as books in raised characters. Free importation of books and music for the blind was authorized by the tariff act of 1890 and supplementary tariff acts, still in force, also permitted the duty-free importation of printing apparatus to produce such items.

Acts providing disability compensation for Federal employees injured in the line of duty date from as early as 1882 and their coverage and the services they provide have been expanded by succeeding amendments. Land grants made to various states for the establishment of schools and asylums for the deaf, dumb and blind, passed in the 80s, 90s and the first decade of the Twentieth century, indicate a growing national concern for the amelioration of the lot of the physically impaired.

But the first Federal Act which reflects the modern attitude concerning the employability of the handicapped and makes use of the term "vocational rehabilitation" was passed in the year 1920. It provided for an appropriation of $750,000 for the fiscal year 1921 and a million dollars for the years 1922 to 1924 for "payment to States cooperating in the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry." Federal funds were to be matched by the states and were not to be used for institutions for handicapped persons, except for the special training of work-people injured on the job with a view to increasing their employability and earning capacity.

This act is, as it were, a signpost signalling the new direction which public opinion concerning the handicapped had taken. In the past they were objects of pity, provided for to a very limited extent by charity. In the future, they were to have legal entitlement to state and federal aid toward the reestablishment of their economic independence.

Yet the 1920 act was limited in its scope. It covered only those who had been injured in industry. It provided no special services for the blind; the mentally and the emotionally handicapped were not eligible. The fund provided for grants-in-aid to the cooperating states were restricted by statutory limitation, though successive amendments increased the sums appropriated for such grants from $1,000,000 in 1921 to $3,500,000 by 1939. Again, the services on which these funds could be expended were limited to vocational counseling, vocational training, the provision of artificial appliances when such were necessary to render the worker capable of employment, and placement services. Until 1939, federal funds could not be used to provide maintenance for needy handicapped persons during the period of their pre-placement training. Moreover, no medical restoration services were available under this act. It envisaged the adjustment of the impaired worker to his disability, his retraining for and placement in a job he was able to perform **despite** his disabilities, rather than full vocational rehabilitation in the modern sense.

But new orientations give access to new vistas, and from the vantage point of the gratifying results achieved even under the limited functioning of the act of 1920, Congress and the cooperating States could see the need for and the advantage of a more fundamental, more inclusive rehabilitation program. A 1930 amendment extended the coverage of the federal-state program by adding to the phrase "persons disabled in industry" the two significant words "or otherwise," thus affording rehabilitation services to all persons of working age whose employment or earning potentialities were restricted by disability, whether work-connected or not. The Wagner-Peyser amendment, passed three years later, stipulated that States benefitting under the act should provide special placement services for the handicapped and for veterans, including the disabled.

The country at this time stood on the threshold of World War II, a war in which it was to discover more than ever before the need of using all its available manpower in order to attain full productivity. Under the urgency of manpower shortages, rehabilitation services were expanded and thousands of disabled workers were retained and reemployed to fill the gaps left by the ablebodied who had been called to serve in the armed forces.

Again, the advances made by medicine, surgery and the newer science of psychiatry during this period to aid in the recovery of the war-disabled, cast new light on the recoverability of the civilian injured and diseased and gave promise that even those suffering from mental or emotional disorders might be rehabilitated, provided that physical restoration services were made available to meet their needs.

As early as 1941, it had been estimated that there were in the United States between four and five million individuals who were permanently physically handicapped and that of this huge total between two and three million were of working age. According to the U. S. Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, each succeeding year congenital defects, accidental injuries or disease added some 800,000 persons to the number of United States citizens suffering from incapacitating impairments. The 1920 Vocational Act barely touched the fringe of this immense need.

The passage in 1943 of the Barden-LaFollette amendments, Public Law 113 launched a new and greatly expanded program of vocational rehabilitation. Through its provisions the services afforded to the physically handicapped, through state cooperation, were no longer mere palliatives, nor even first aid or partial treatment of employment disabilities. They made available the physical restoration services—medical, surgical, psychiatric and hospital services—as well as the counseling, vocational training and placement services, necessary to restore his full working potentialities and to equip him for employment in any occupation in which he was found to be competent. In so doing they enlarged the range of those who might apply for aid under the act including not only those whose disabilities are readily apparent, such as amputees, paralytics, spastics, the blind and the deaf, but those with unseen handicaps such as tuberculosis, arthritis, heart disease, emotional disabilities. They offered help to epileptics, "in the belief that with modern methods of medical control the majority of epileptics can be successfully employed." Even persons with cerebral palsy and the severely handicapped were not excluded from a program for which anyone of working age having a disability "substantially preventing or interfering with his earning a living in accordance with his best ability" was considered eligible.

The rehabilitation program envisaged under Public Law 113 is a determined and concrete attack on the ancient idea of the economic dependency of the physically and mentally handicapped, integrating to this end all the facilities available in the cooperating states. It is a positive program, placing emphasis on the abilities of the handicapped, rather than on their employment limitations. The basic conception on which it rests is that the disabled worker, though excluded by his impairment from certain specific occupations, still possesses potentialities for other occupations which do not demand the physical or mental powers which he lacks. No one job demands the full physical and mental energies even of the ablebodied worker. Certain sedentary operations, for instances, can be conducted as successfully by the amputee as by the worker possessing both arms and legs. Moreover, nature grants compensations to the afflicted. The fingers of the blind can acquire a supersensitivity—an asset rather than a liability in many an industrial enterprise. In plants where the noise and vibration of heavy machinery may tend to produce nervous disorders in persons with normal hearing, the totally deaf, by virtue of their disability, may prove to be more productive workers than the ablebodied. Occupations which require mental alertness, rather than physical strength and endurance are within the capacity of many afflicted with heart disease or tuberculosis. Routine jobs which call for the monotonous repetition of a single physical motion may be handled satisfactorily by workers with limited mental powers. Diagnosis of the disability of the impaired worker, with a view to assessing his remaining potentialities, is hence the first step toward his occupational rehabilitation. Finding a job for him in which he makes use of these potentialities in the fullest measure, is the final step.

The undertaking is a costly one, both for the Federal Government and the cooperating states, but its economic value cannot be gainsaid. According to figures issued by the U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the cost of the program for the fiscal year 1947-48 was $22,133,634, of which $15,732,007 was made available through federal funds, and $6,401,026 through state appropriations. Within the year 53,131 disabled men and women were rehabilitated into satisfactory employment, in which they are making good. An additional 117,776 were in process of rehabilitation at the end of the fiscal year.

Prior to their rehabilitation the 53,131 who completed their programs, had earned an annual total of approximately $18 million while in "unsuitable or hazardous jobs, which, in many cases, they were in danger of losing." Through rehabilitation they increased their annual earnings in suitable employment to approximately $86,000,000. This year, the agency points out, these men and women "will pay about $5,000,000 in Federal income taxes alone. Many of them have been taken from relief rolls with consequent reduction in the cost of public assistance that, in a number of instances, runs well above $100 per month per family. These people will continue to support themselves and their families. They will continue paying federal taxes, rather than consuming them."

The transformation of citizens from dependency to self-support, from the status of tax consumers to that of tax payers is thus a sound investment, even when measured only in dollars and cents. The agency points out the increase in the happiness, good citizenship and social usefulness of the successfully rehabilitated cannot be measured by any "financial yardsticks."

Despite all the aid available under the federal-state program, it would result in costly failure without the active cooperation of the persons for whom it was inaugurated. As soon as the eligibility of a person applying for vocational rehabilitation has been determined and a diagnosis of his disability and work potentiality has been made, the client is informed of the facilities offered by the state and of the benefits of entering upon remunerative work at an early date. It is then "up to him" to accept or reject the aids to independence offered by the state. His decision to accept does not correspond to the indigent's acceptance of "a free handout." It entails a definite responsibility, the responsibility of cooperating at every step in the integrated program mapped out for him. By accepting, he virtually enters into partnership with the state in working out his own economic salvation. The state provides the services, the applicant the energy, willpower and stick-to-itiveness which alone can make the services effective. Thus in carrying through the program, the disabled person not only regains his economic independence and self-respect but earns the respect and the gratitude of the state and the nation. He justifies the investment they have made in his future.

Employers who have hired adequately trained physically handicapped workers testify to the fact that they have already established an honorable record for efficiency and loyalty. Surveys have shown that their work records compare more than favorably with those of their able-bodied fellow-workers. They are less prone to absenteeism, more likely to stay on the job, equally efficient, and have better safety records, fewer accidents. They are eager to participate in organizational activities and neither ask for nor expect any special concessions either from their co-workers or their employers. They are, in a word, no longer "unfit" to play their full part in the work of the community.

The folly of the ancient heresy which would allow the physically handicapped to perish or to stagnate in idleness has been abundantly demonstrated by a federal-state program which gives every promise of "returning pyramiding profits on what may well be termed an investment in human welfare."

New 75-Cent-Minimum-Wage Means More Pay For 1½ Million

The new statutory minimum wage of 75 cents an hour enacted by the last session of Congress will mean direct wage increases of from 5 to 15 cents an hour for 1½ million wage earners, Wm. R. McComb, Administrator of the Labor Department's Wage and hour and Public Contracts Divisions said.

In a statement he praised Congress for taking a "marked step forward" in bringing the 1938 Wage-Hour Law into conformity with present-day economic conditions.

"The Congress is to be congratulated for its long and thorough consideration of the Wage and Hour Law," he said. "I hope the Congress later will extend the application of the law to other low-paid workers, as was urged by President Truman and Secretary of Labor Tobin, and by me.

"The new law clarifies a number of provisions in the old law, notably by adopting most of the Administrator's recommendations concerning regular rate of pay, thus making it easier for both employers and employees to readily understand these requirements.

"Everything possible will be done to make all changes in the Act known, and to speed the issuance of administrative interpretations where they are necessary."

PLANE GOSSIP

PERPETUAL ITCH

The itch to spend Uncle Sam's money is harder to cure than the seven-year variety. There's never a shortage of bright ideas and spangled schemes for doing it.

Latest among these is a plan to create an International Commodity Clearing House under the U.N. The I.C.C.H. would operate as a global Commodity Credit Corporation, buying up "surplus" food commodities and reselling them at bargain prices to countries that would like to have them but can't pay for them.

It would work out like most such plans. The American taxpayer would do the scratching to satisfy the rest of the world's I.C.C.H.—**Wall Street Journal**

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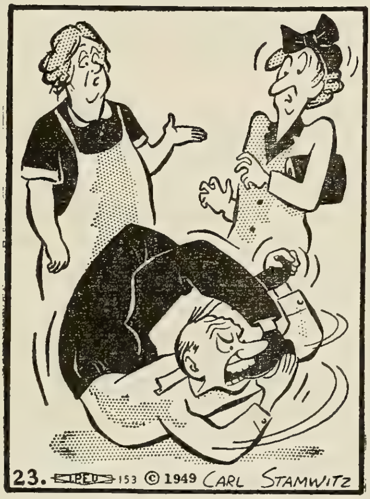
QUESTIONABLE ECONOMY

By the time this reaches print, the first session of the 81st Congress will have probably long since adjourned. Despite the foot dragging of the Byrds, Tafts and Hickenloopers, the present Congress made some definite and appreciable progress in the march toward a happier, safer and more prosperous nation.



"He's been wrestling with his conscience ever since he crossed the union's picket line!"

Through the entire session, the "economy" bloc kept throwing a monkey wrench into the machinery whenever progressive legislation was up for action. What gains were made were made in spite of this opposition. Strangely enough, many of these same men who opposed better Social Security, decent housing, etc. on "economy" grounds fell all over themselves voting for such things as subsidies for fox farmers and special help for apple growers without regard to the expense involved. With their perverted economy ideas, these Congressmen sort of remind us of the fellow running alongside a taxi in New York.

"How much to Grand Central Station?" asked the runner.

"Fifty cents," replied the hackie.

Without another word, the runner sprinted down the street. A number of blocks further on the taxi finally overtook him.

"How much to the station now?" panted the runner.

"Seventy-five cents," shouted the cab driver. "You're running in the wrong direction."

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A SAD MISTAKE

Little Betty who had an overproductive imagination rushed into the house crying: "Mama, Mama! There's a great big lion out in the street!"

"Betty, shame on you! You know that it's only the Jones's big dog. Now you go upstairs this minute and pray that God will forgive you for telling this great big story."

In a few minutes Betty came blithely down the stairs. "Betty, did you ask God to forgive you as I told you?" asked her mother.

"Yes, Mama, and you know what God said to me? He said, 'That's all right, Betty, the first time I saw that dog I thought it was a lion too.'"

From where we sit, it seems Tito made the same mistake as little Betty; he visualized the Russian Bear as an innocent lamb. But after a couple of years he found out better; something God and all the Christian people of the world knew all the time.

SLIGHTLY CONFUSING

Following the devaluation of the English Pound Sterling, some two dozen other countries immediately followed suit. What was just plain confusion in the world monetary market is now pure chaos. Some "experts" maintain the move will be good for the devaluing countries and bad for us; others maintain it will be good for us and bad for other countries; some maintain it will be good for all nations and still others insist it will be bad for everybody.

It puts us all in a position about like that of a student in a boy's school. One day the teacher asked: "What is ratio?"

"Ratio," replied the lad, "is proportion."

"But what is proportion," continued the teacher.

"Why it's ratio," shot back the student.

"Well, then, persisted the professor, "what are ratio and proportion."

"I can only answer one question at a time," replied the lad with dignity.

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BUSY AT HOME

Recently Canadian communists sent an appeal to their American comrades for help because they were taking a licking all over the Dominoin. However, with the entire communist hierarchy in the United States now on trial in New York, and with communistic elements being booted out of one union after another, the comrades south of the international border are in no position to help anyone. In fact their plight is about like that of the teacher in an oldie.

The teacher was having her trials with Johnny. Finally she sent the mother a letter that read: "Johnny is the most active boy in my class. But he's also the most mischievous. What shall I do?"

Back came the reply next day. In a firm hand the mother wrote: "Do as you please; I'm having my troubles with his father."

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IT WORKS TWO WAYS

According to reports from England, a scientist has discovered that radio is sometimes beneficial in cases of deafness. For the sake of the thousands who have difficulty hearing, we sincerely hope this is true.

On the other hand, judging by the programs we have heard recently, deafness is definitely helpful in cases of radio.

GOOD RIDDANCE

According to reports from Ohio, Senator Taft's backers have already spent something like $95,000 in an effort to get election procedures changed in the state. The object is to make voting so complicated that the author of the Taft-Hartley Law may be elected by mistake next year. Hartley, co-author of the Law, has already bitten the dust in so far as public life is concerned. And to our way of thinking the Ohio voters next year will send Taft right along with Hartley—which reminds us of the old Scotsman with the marriageable daughter.

"Jeannie, lassie," he said to her one day, "I've had a visit fra' Tammie and I've consented to yer marriage."

"But father," blurted the girl, "I dinna' want to leave my mither."

"Hoot, lassie," was the reply, "dinna let that trouble ye; ye can take her wi' ye."

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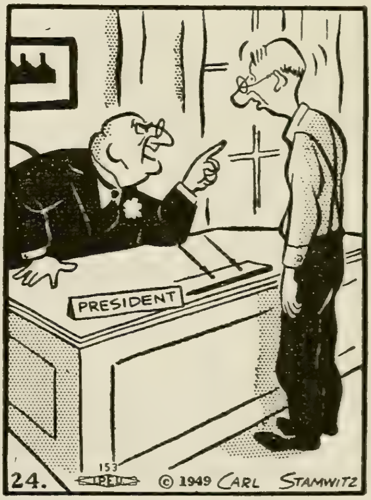
AS PAUP SEES IT

Just prior to sewing on his two suits of long underwear for the winter, Joe Paup, pool room Plato and unemployed philosopher since the axle grease factory closed in 1907, once again focused his penetrating mind on the subject of marriage.

"The altar," said Joe, "is where she stops making over him and starts making him over."



"Meeker, let's show the union I can cut wages if I want to! . . . You're non-union, so I'll cut yours!"

John Bull Fights Back

By Fraternal Delegate TOM WILLIAMSON (British Trades Union Congress)
Before the St. Paul Convention of the American Federation of Labor

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I REMEMBER a few years ago a trade union colleague visited the United States for two or three weeks, and on his return had the audacity to write a book on American Affairs. Similarly, we have had recently in Britain certain American visitors who in as short a time have pronounced on the whole ramifications of Britain's economic position. In neither case would it be safe to accept the conclusions from such a cursory examination.

I hasten to assure you, with all the emphasis that I can bring to bear, that the British people are sincerely grateful to the people of the United States for the generous assistance which has been freely provided since 1945. It is fully appreciated in Britain that such assistance rendered to Europe through Marshall Aid, a project backed from the start by the American Federation of Labor and other organized labor, is a sacrifice by the American people themselves.

In 1945 Britain was "broke" or "bankrupt" as Mr. Churchill described the situation at the time, and the material aid which Britain received and is receiving has averted what would surely have developed into a calamitous situation. Having said that, let there be no misunderstanding; it is the foremost desire of the British people to stand on their own feet and to be free of outside aid at the earliest possible moment. Those who decry the British effort to recover are, in the first place, under-estimating British pluck and tenacity, and secondly, are guilty, either by error or deliberate design, of misrepresentation of the facts. On all the evidence, Britain has made and is now making a magnificent recovery, and in this effort no small contribution is being made by British workers.

There are certain inescapable reasons for Britain's present economic position. Early in the war the whole of Britain's productive capacity was switched over from peace to war production. Whole industries ripped out peace-time machinery and equipment, and re-equipped for war production. At the end of the war our productive industries had to revert to peace-time production as quickly as possible. The generosity of the United States and Canada in giving aid during this critical period of industrial reconstruction saved what would inevitably have resulted in a tragic economic situation.

Britain being a closely packed island, must at all time import a substantial proportion of essential food and raw materials to live. Before the war, our foreign assets helped to meet part of our import commitments, but having exhausted our foreign assets to carry on the war, particularly when alone, we must now wholly rely on our exports to balance our imports. So much so, that new machinery which was urgently needed at home to replace worn-out and out-of-date capital equipment and so improve production, has had to be exported to pay for food and raw materials.

For instance, agricultural machinery required to equip an expanding agricultural industry has had to be sent abroad. A vitally needed electrical generating plant has been shipped abroad while we ourselves have been and still are suffering from a shortage of electrical power. Every winter since the war, industry has had to be slowed because of the shortage of power, and only the unusually mild weather last winter saved British industry from a serious shut-down. It is known now, that should we have a cold winter this year, nothing can prevent a partial shut-down of production, and in any case, as in previous winter months, electrical power will be cut by 20 per cent.

New railway rolling stock has had to be exported whilst our railroads have had to be manned by worn-out equipment.

And all this is still going on.

I would like to emphasize this point by quoting the 1948 and 1949 official figures for export of capital equipment:

	1948	1949 (7 months)
Agricultural Machinery	36,000 tons plus 67,751 tractors	22,500 tons plus 41,579 tractors
Electrical Machinery	74,000 tons	60,000 tons
Railway Locos. Wagons and Accessories	186,000 tons	132,100 tons

These are only three of many items of exported capital equipment. If, during the past four years these could have been retained to rehabilitate British industry, so much higher would be our industrial production. But Britain is recovering, assisted by your generous help, notwithstanding all the difficulties.

Mines are being re-equipped, and new mines sunk. Coal production is increasing. New electricity generating stations have been and are being built and equipped, and electrical power is rapidly increasing. Indeed, production of electricity has increased from 2,031 million kilowatt hours per month in 1938, to 4,000 per month in 1949, an increase of nearly 100%.

Agriculture has been substantially expanded, and so far as productive industry is concerned, production has increased by 30 per cent over 1946, and is steadily improving. In the first quarter of 1949 British production was 131 per cent of the 1938 figure. In Western Europe only Sweden and Denmark have a better record and Sweden was not in the war, and Denmark's industrial production is too small to compare. We are building up our production at a substantial rate.

Our exports are 156 per cent of pre-war, while we have restricted our imports to a figure below that of pre-war. We are earning a higher proportion of our dollar requirements than before the war. We are, in fact in a far better position now to battle our way through than we were in 1945. Indeed, all the sober facts show that we are fighting our way towards independence more resolutely than was ever thought possible. And by a working population which for ten years has suffered austerity and severities unmerited by a nation which fought unselfishly to save the world from tyranny.

So when next you come across a Jeremiah who would have you believe that Britain is finished, don't believe it. Those who held that view in 1914 and 1939 lived to regret their error. Mr. Harry Bates, your Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, said he admired the

British effort to get on our feet, and conveyed what I believe is the opinion of all informed Americans when he said, "We like your guts!"

Far be it from me to convey to you that we are complacent or have nothing to learn, or have reached the pinnacle of our endeavors. There are those among our population—not confined to any particular class—some through ignorance and lack of appreciation of the economic situation, and others determined to sabotage if they can our economic recovery for political reasons, who are clogging the wheels.

We have had strikes, organized and conducted by Communist agents for no other purpose than to retard our economic and industrial progress. In the London docks this year we had a strike which dislocated our flow of international trade on an issue with which we had no concern at all, and in which 15,000 men were involved resulting in a loss of 260,000 working days. But while the strike weapon has been abused its extent has been misrepresented and exaggerated abroad, especially in the United States. In the three years 1946 to 1948 a total of 5½ million working days have been lost through industrial disputes, but this, serious as it is, is infinitesimal to what happened in the first three years after the first world war, 1919 to 1921, when no less than 147,373,000 working days were lost, in combating fierce reactionary attacks on wages and the standard of living.

One essential for the success of a progressive democracy is workers' solidarity as expressed in free trade union organization. Membership of a reputable trade union carries with it great rights and benefits, and at the same time definite obligations and responsibilities. The first and foremost obligation of every trade unionist is loyalty to the Union, recognition of its democratically agreed constitution, and acceptance of union decisions and policy. Without these essentials a trade union becomes nothing more than a rabble, and it is in the destruction of these essentials that the enemies of freedom and democracy see the possibility of their success. So we find a dividing and disrupting gospel being preached today. It makes a pretense of aiming at the unity of the working class, but actually it is designed to break up unity and solidarity by introducing dissension and conflict and confusion. Tactics which have succeeded in many parts of the world are being tried in Britain. Responsible trade union leaders who used to be labelled right-wing, then later called reactionaries, are now being called traitors. But those people who would welcome a slave state overlook one salient outstanding fact—the intelligence and sagacity of the British worker. American trade unionists can rely on the common sense of the British worker not to be hoodwinked, and recent decisions of the British Trade Union Congress, which was attended by Fraternal Delegates from your great organization, Brothers Bates and Beck, clearly indicate an awakening to the danger of taking too lightly the machinations of the totalitarian disrupters.

My organization, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the second largest in Britain, has experience of the tactics employed, and has not only taken disciplinary action from time to time but has made it unmistakably clear that those within the Union who act contrary to the Union's constitution and policy, or attempt to use the Union for Communist activities, will be dealt with in no uncertain manner.

The time has come when every trade unionist must decide a simple issue—whether he wishes his organization to be free, unfettered and outside state direction and influence, or whether his Union shall be subject to the dictates of a totalitarian hierarchy.

No trade unionist has a right to the collective protection and powerful influence of his organization and at the same time reserve to himself the right to flout the constitution, decisions and policy. In Britain, the vast majority of trade unions are the most powerful barrier against a totalitarian state, and will not allow themselves to be deluded by the subtleties of Communist propaganda directed towards capture and control of their organizations.

Great responsibility in the world situation rests on the American and British trade union movements. The free trade union world is faced with a powerful Communist dominated organization which is committed to propagate an ideological philosophy repulsive and repugnant to those who believe in freedom and democracy. The World Trade Union Organization, launched with sincere enthusiasm four years ago, has failed for reasons which are well-known to us all. The British trade union movement by democratic vote has declared in no uncertain terms its refusal to support an organization whose policy and direction is dictated by power politics. The recorded history of the World Federation will go down as a pitiful example of the degradation which accompanies subservience to state influence and domination. Free trade unions, with all their glorious traditions can not live in the stifling atmosphere of totalitarian confinement. Great responsibility, therefore, rests on the American and British trade unions to rally and organize free unions everywhere, and in this task our two great organizations will not fail.

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Chicago Tycoons Join 'Drive' for Slush Fund for Taft

Further proof that Big Business is raising a national slush fund in an effort to re-elect Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio came to light last month.

"Labor" last month carried an initial story about that scheme. The story told how former U. S. Senator Albert W. Hawkes of New Jersey, one-time president of the National Association of Manufacturers, got together a large number of industrialists of the state and called upon them to contribute to a "pot" to "save Bob Taft." **Reports are that these bigwigs forked over a half million dollars.**

Latest evidence comes from Chicago. There, the Association of Commerce and Industry, in a bulletin to its members, reported that a "'Citizens' Committee for the Re-election of Taft" had set up headquarters at 913 W. Montana St. in the Windy City.

That committee, composed of leading G. O. P. Midwest industrialists, is "soliciting contributions" for the Taft campaign, the bulletin explained. It cited a promise by the committee's chairman that "every penny collected will be used for the benefit of Bob Taft's re-election."

Also, the bulletin revealed that many other "individuals and organizations are forming to raise funds for Taft's re-election." Donors not acquainted with the soliciting groups "may send checks directly to Robert A. Taft," the bulletin added.

The same thing is going on all over the country. Millions of dollars are being gathered from the wealthy anti-labor elements to keep Taft in office.

They figure they can buy the election, but they won't no matter how much they spend, if the workers of Ohio do their duty at the polls. **After all, the workers have the ballots—which, if cast, can defeat all the dollars of labor's foes.**

THE LOCKER

By **JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.**

In this issue of The Locker there is nothing which is strictly related to the carpentry trade. So move over and let the rest of the family come in on it. Some readers may consider this old stuff, which some of it is. They'll be taken care of later. The answers to these questions may be found on page 34.

ROMAN NUMERALS

Roman	M	D	C	L	X	V	I
Arabic value	1000	500	100	50	10	5	1

Rules: A repeated letter repeats its value. XX=20 CCC=300. A letter coming **after** one of greater value is added to it. MD=1500 LX=60 VI=6. A letter occuring **before** one of greater value is subtracted. XL=40 CM=900. MDCCLIV=1000 plus 500 plus 100 plus 100 plus 50 plus 4 which totals 1754. XLVI=40 plus 6 totalling 46.

What are these dates? MCMXL . . . . MDCCLXXVI . . . . MCDXCII . . . . MCML.

THE MISSING DOLLAR

On completing a job a carpenter received $50.00. Returning to his shop he figured he had overcharged, so he sent his apprentice back with $5.00. The apprentice had a date that night so he hooked $2.00 for himself and only returned $3.00. Now, $3.00 having been refunded, the job cost $47.00. The apprentice got $2.00. This only makes $49.00. Where did the fiftieth dollar go?

SHORT CUTS IN ARITHMETIC

In multiplication, the number to be multiplied is called the **multiplicand.** The number by which it is multiplied is called the **multiplier.**

To multiply by any number ending in 9: Multiply by the next higher number and subtract the multiplicand.

EXAMPLES				EXERCISES		
7,864 x 39	7,864	379 x 59	379	Multiply	(a)	1,867 x 29
	40		60			
	314.560		22,740		(b)	98,302 x 219
	7,864		379			
	306,696		22,361		(c)	5,435 x 579

To multiply by 5, 50, 500 etc.: Add as many zeroes to the multiplicand as there are figures and divide by 2.

846 x 5	8,460	1,875 x 500	1,875,000	Multiply	(d)	7,873 x 5
	4,230		937,500		(e)	747 x 50

To multiply by 25, 250, 2500 etc.: Proceed as above but divide by 4.

846 x 25	84,600	879 x 250	279,000	Multiply	(f)	873 x 250
	21,150		219,750		(g)	2,794 x 25

HEADWORK

(a) A taxi driver in New York has a brother who is a carpenter in Chicago. But this carpenter in Chicago swears truthfully he has no brother, a taxi driver in New York. Figure it out.

(b) Two women, each accompanied by a daughter, entered a hat store where all hats were one price, $3.25. The two mothers and two daughters each bought a hat. One lady paid for all the hats, receiving change from a ten-dollar bill.

(c) The orchestra seats in a certain theatre are $1.00. The balcony seats are 75 cents. A sailor pushed a dollar in the window and the ticket-seller asked, "Orchestra or balcony?" A soldier who was next in line also put down a dollar, saying nothing. The girl handed him an orchestra seat without questioning, which was what he wanted. How did she know?

LOLLIPOPS

(a) If 5 carpenters can nail 5 boards in 5 minutes, how many carpenters will it take to nail 100 boards in 1 hour and 40 minutes?

(b) If you had a box of candy and gave one twelfth to Ann, one sixth to Bob, one quarter to Cal, one sixth to Don and one third to Eva, what would be left for you?

(c) Arrange eight 8's in a sum of addition so that they total 1000.

(d) One third of a stick is painted blue, one quarter is painted white and the remaining 20 inches is painted red. How long is the stick?

(e) A boy has 2 coins totaling 26 cents. One of them is not a quarter. What are the 2 coins?

The Danger of Debt

★

AN INSIGHT into some of the factors relating to the development of Britain's current financial and economic crisis, which goes beyond the dollar shortage and the recent devaluation of sterling, is found in long-term British debt policy, as shown by statistics covering the last two centuries.

These figures, which should serve as a reminder to the United States regarding present debt trends in this country, show that the significant characteristics of Britain's debt history are the persistent expansionist trend in the public debt itself and the limited efforts put forth over the years to reduce it.

With regard to debt repayment, British policy and attitude have been fundamentally different from those long prevalent in the United States. It has been a settled and time-honored American policy to pay off war-incurred public debt as rapidly as conditions permitted, and the records show notable accomplishments in this respect. What the future holds in store now is uncertain in view of the rising cost of government in the United States and the resumption of deficit financing.

Thus Britain and the United States are both faced with the major internal problems of the great growth of government debt and accompanying taxation, and the inevitable impact of these burdens on production and trade, national economic progress, living standards, and family welfare and stability. It is an incontrovertible fact that taxes to pay for the support of any government must come from the people and the productivity of the economy, and hence must reflect themselves in production costs, prices and living standards.

Right now the British public debt exceeds £25 billions, which includes the postwar American loan of $3¾ billions. This sum is equivalent to two and one-half times the British national income, and annual interest charges alone represent about 5 per cent of national income, in itself an important charge on the British economy.

On a per capita basis, the British public debt comes to some £500. The recent devaluation in sterling has made the dollar translation of this figure now around $1,400 as against over $2,000 previously, but sterling devaluation has not, of course, affected the internal impact of the British public debt.

Comparable figures for the United States show that the current American public debt of some $252 billions figures out to more than $1,700 per capita, now the highest in the world on a dollar basis. However, this nation's debt and its annual service charge, as related to national income, are at present less than half the British equivalents, reflecting the much higher level of national income in the United States.

Swelled by measures of the Welfare State variety, the cost of government in Britain is now estimated at about one-third of national income. The latest comparable figure for the United States, of somewhat over 25 per cent, is appreciably lower, but here again the great difference in national income levels must be considered.

British records show that in the century between 1713 and the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 the public debt rose from £50 millions to £861 millions, or more than seventeenfold. Britain was involved in four wars in that century, including the American Revolution. As a result, the British public debt in 1815 was more than twice the then national income, a situation reminiscent of now.

2 Public Debt Histories

The following table compares British and American public debt records for selected years from the last century to the present:

GREAT BRITAIN
(Millions of Pounds)

Year	Total Debt	Nat'l Income	Ratio, Debt to Nat'l Income
1880-81	£ 766	£ 1,250	61%
1890-91	684	1,450	47
1902-03	798	1,700	47
1913-14	706	2,300	31
1919-20	7,876	3,800	207
1930-31	7,583	4,000	190
1938-39	8,163	4,640	176

UNITED STATES
(Billions of Dollars)

Year	Total Debt	Nat'l Income	Ratio, Debt to Nat'l Income
1880	$ 2.1	$ 9.9	21%
1890	1.1	11.7	9
1902	1.2	19.7	6
1914	1.2	33.9	4
1919	25.5	68.2	37
1930	16.2	75.0	22
1939	40.4	72.5	56
1949	252.8	(a) 225.3	112

(a) Annual rate, first quarter.
Source: Various Government and private sources. (Early figures for both British and U. S. national income are unofficial estimates.)

The 19th century was a great period of world expansion and Britain grew up to her public debt. The Government paid off some of the debt in that period, but also incurred new borrowing including about £200 millions for the Crimean and Boer Wars. At the turn of this century the British public debt was nearly £800 millions and at the outbreak of the first World War it stood above £700 millions. That war sent the debt up elevenfold to nearly £8 billions. There was a minor reduction in the '20s and then debt expansion was resumed. At the beginning of the last war the British public debt exceeded £8 billions. The record high was £25.6 billions in March, 1948.

In contrast, the United States was completely free of public debt between 1836 and 1838, having paid off in 20 years a debt of $127 millions arising from the Revolution and the War of 1812. Three decades later, in 1866, the public debt stood at $2¾ billions as the result of the War between the States. The nation again buckled down to debt repayment, and by 1893 had cut it to below a billion dollars, or by two-thirds from 1866.

In 1914, the American public debt was $1.2 billions and five years later it had soared to $25½ billions as the result of the war. For the third time an aggressive policy of debt reduction was inaugurated which by 1930 had repaid $9¼ billions, or 36 per cent, of the 1919 debt. The deficit financing of the '30s, however, more than wiped out this reduction and the public debt at the outbreak of the last war exceeded $40 billions. The all-time high of $279.8 billions was reached in February, 1946, but this was subsequently cut about $27 billions, largely from excess funds raised previously in War Loan drives.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

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Report of the Delegates to the Forty-second Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board

Brothers:

The Forty-second Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor convened in the Continental Room of the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota, beginning September 28, 1949. Ninety Delegates were present from the nineteen International Unions affiliated.

The President of the Department said, in his report, as follows:

As I begin the preparation of my 1949 Report I am reminded again that each year brings us mingled gains and losses. While we progress steadily over any long period of time, there are shorter periods when we appear to be standing still or even going backward. The past year, despite much gain, has been such a period, due to the fact that the Taft-Hartley Act and anti-labor state legislation still remains on the statute books. The last year becomes memorable largely for the fact that organized labor was unable to secure the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The coalition of Southern conservative Democrats and conservative Republicans, under Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, proved strong enough to retain the law.

A year ago we could only predict what the law would do to building and construction trades unions. Now we know from experience that our predictions were correct. Decisions

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

Human Resources Should Come First

That social insurance and welfare plans are rapidly becoming a major concern of organized labor is attested to by the rapid expansion of such plans in organized industry since the end of the war. From a few hundred thousand covered by such plans four years ago, the number of workers now enjoying such protection has climbed close to the four million mark. Last month, disagreement over a pension and social insurance fund tied up the steel industry. At the behest of the President, a steel industry fact finding board was set up to investigate the dispute. While the board's report left considerable to be desired in many respects, it is interesting to note what the board had to say about the matter of human resources in industry. In a few short paragraphs the fact finders summarized the moral and ethical considerations surrounding welfard funds. We quote:

> *"No matter what the source is of modernization and expansion funds, however, the steel companies have, with some exceptions, overlooked the fact that the machines and plant on which the industry has prospered, and on which is must depend in the future, are not all made of metal or brick and mortar.*
>
> *"They are also made of flesh and blood. And the human machines, like the inanimate machines, have a definite rate of depreciation.*
>
> *"Of all our natural and national resources, our human resources are the most precious and useful, and should be most carefully hoarded and protected. These human machines need the same kind of treatment for depreciation and disability that the other machines are getting.*
>
> *"Earnings are being used for rebuilding, replacing and for maintaining the efficiency of plant; a part of these earnings should be used to take care of wear and tear and maintenance of the human machines in the industry—the workers.*
>
> *"What does that mean in terms of Steelworkers? It should mean the use of earnings to insure against the full depreciation of the human body—say at age 65—in the form of a pension or retirement allowance.*
>
> *"It means insurance to take care of maintenance and provide against breakdown in the human body caused by accident or disease. When a machine is laid up, it must be provided for. Human machines that are laid up have to continue to eat and pay rent.*

> *"Taking care of the human machine means also that when the worker dies, his widow and dependent minor children must be given a chance to avoid becoming immediate objects of charity.*
>
> *"Above all, we must remember that the human being has the dignity of man which he has a right to have preserved—he should not be cast aside when laid up temporarily or when used up permanently by a lifetime of labor."*

Particulary significant is the last paragraph: "above all, we must remember that the human being has the dignity of man which he has a right to have preserved—he should not be cast aside when laid up temporarily or when used up permanently by a lifetime of labor." Therein lies the meat of the entire matter. In our highly industrialized era men face many hazards that can lead to temporary or permanent disability. Also, they wear out quickly under the grinding pressures of the industrial age. And, most important of all, human beings tend to lose their dignity in a mechanized society that becomes more impersonal, cold-blooded and efficient year by year.

As a shore against these evils, nothing can surpass the sense of dignity and security that comes from knowing one's efforts are appreciated and that one has earned a permanent place in society through one's efforts. After all, our entire industrial setup is predicated on the theory that people should fare better. Only a couple of hundred years ago each man worked for himself. He was his own cobbler and butcher and clothier. But it was decided that by a division of labor, that is, by each man specializing in one field, a better way of life could be achieved. And it was. Better living standards for all resulted. But with the better living standards came the three evils listed above. They still remain the prime challenge of our era. And, as the steel fact finding board pointed out, they can be licked by treating human resources with the same consideration machinery gets today.

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Is There Political Significance To Today's Strife?

As this was being written during the middle part of October, something like a million men were out on strike. Two basic industries—coal and steel—were completely tied up, with a strong possibility that millions of men would be faced with enforced idleness shortly because of a lack of raw materials. It is not our object here to discuss the merits or demerits of these two strikes; although in both the welfare of broken and worn out employes appeared to be the major issue at dispute. What interests us here are the motives underlying the strike.

Perhaps something of the real reasons behind the strikes can be gleaned from an editorial which appeared in the October 8th issue of "Business Week", highly conservative publication devoted to business matters. Entitled "A Longer View of the Myth of Union Invincibility", the full page editorial lauded the steel industry to the skies for refusing to accept the settlement handed down by the President's fact-finding board. However, the real significance in the piece was contained in two widely separated paragraphs which we herewith reprint:

"Then there is another thing which picket lines across the country bring to mind. The last time the steel industry was struck and our strike-idle figure topped a million was in 1946. The labor aggression of that year had a significant effect upon public opinion. Made apprehensive about union excesses, the voters changed the complexion of Congress in the 1946 elections. That new Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act."

"It is up to the businessmen to see that the 'educational opportunities' which the current crop of strikes provide, are fully realized. Employers—not only in coal and steel, but in every line—have an important responsibility to their own companies and to their country in this regard. If industry gets the facts across to its own employes and to its communities, these strikes may be a turning point. Every citizen should be made to feel his own great stake in management's refusal to go on appeasing labor bosses and in putting an end to industry-wide dictation by monopolistic labor leaders."

Can it be that political considerations impelled the steel companies to refuse to accept the findings of the impartial presidential board after the steelworkers had done so, despite the fact all of their major demands were denied? It was this unyielding attitude on the part of the steel companies that precipitated the strike. The responsibility for the strike was theirs. They had the choice of averting the strike or bringing it on. They chose the latter course, and they must have had good and sufficient reasons for doing so.

Certainly employer pressure to influence elections is nothing new in American history. Five or six decades ago it was common practice for employers to tell their workers that unless a certain man or party was elected the plant would close. In fact, in many instances plants were closed when "wrong" candidates succeeded at the polls. That sort of thing passed out of the picture a long time ago. But if Business Week reflects the attitude of business in general it may be back with a new twist. If by precipitating as much strife and chaos as possible business can influence the election of ultra-conservative administrations the nation can look forward to hard times every election year.

Whether or not there were political considerations to the steel strike, we are in no position to say. But one thing is clear. Big business is determined to clip the wings of organized labor through legislation. The very fact that Business Week intimates there may be political hay to harvest from the current strike situation indicates how determined the drive against labor is.

There is only one moral—labor must increase the tempo of its political activities or suffer dire consequences. The great labor victory at the polls last year went for naught because the Taft's and the Capehart's retained their power. November 1950 offers working people a chance to finish the great job they started in last year's election. It will be no easy job to unseat the lords of special privilege in Congress but it is a job that must be done. An awakened, politically determined labor movement can do the job. All that is needed is for every working man to do his part.

"Protection" We Could Do Without

As a result of the Taft-Hartley ban on closed shop and union hiring clauses in working agreements, a particularly vicious and once widely prevalent form of extortion has begun to reappear. It is the privately operated employment agency, which, for a fat fee, will place an unemployed mechanic in a job. Recently uncovered was a case in Pennsylvania in which a skilled worker signed away $182 of his first year's pay to such an agency in return for being placed on a job. Ironically enough, the man was sent to an organized plant. And to add insult to injury, the man was already a member of the union. However, the Taft-Hartley Law made it necessary for him to hire out through a private employment agency at the cost of $182.

The unjust part of it all is that the promulgaters of the Taft-Hartley Law have always insisted that they passed the measure to "protect" the worker from labor unions. The man in the above case paid an initiation fee of Ten Dollars. His monthly dues were Two Dollars and Twenty-five cents a month. The $182 the Taft-Hartley Law compelled him to pay to a private employment agency for a job amounted to the equivilant of his initiation fee and seven years dues. That is the kind of "protection" the Taft-Hartley Law gave him.

Private employment agencies are springing up all over the nation to cash in on the Taft-Hartley Law.

That some of them may be in collusion with personnel managers seems probable in view of the heavy take involved. In any event, both the private employment agencies and the Taft-Hartley Law which makes them profitable must be eliminated. The time to do it is next November. The place to do it is at the ballot box.

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No Comment Necessary

On page one of a recent issue of a Chicago newspaper there was a long story by a high government official explaining why currency devaluation in Europe will not hurt the United States or Canada. Buried deep on the financial page of part three was the following little squib:

Factory Of U. S. Firm Closed By Devaluation

> *New York, Oct. 20 (AP)—North American Philips company reported European currency devaluations will result in part of its own manufacturing activities being replaced by imports.*
>
> *Pieter Van Den Berg, president of the firm that makes a variety of products, including television sets and tubes, said the plant at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., will be closed and part of its equipment moved to other plants.*
>
> *Devaluation in the Netherlands, England and France makes it possible for the company to import at reduced prices a number of products from Philips Industries in Europe which North American Philips has been making or planning to make.*

(Continued from page 23)

of the National Labor Relations Board and of the courts have made it all too clear that the Act destroys the very heart of the mutually satisfactory employer-union relationships which are characteristic of the industry.

From the economic point of view the past year has been much brighter. The building and construction industry, despite the readjustment which has taken place in many other industries, has maintained a very high level of activity and employment. It has operated at a level roughly comparable to that of the preceding year in dollar volume, and exceeding that of the past year in physical volume. Employment has been ample, and wage-rate increases covering a major portion of building tradesmen have been negotiated. Conditions promise well for the industry during the coming year.

Building tradesmen, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have had an increase of 71 per cent in basic scales between June, 1939, and June, 1949. In that time, however, the Consumers' Price Index has gone up by 72 per cent, so building tradesmen still find their buying power today below that of ten years ago. In June of this year, according to the Council of Economic Advisers, the average weekly earnings of building tradesmen were $71.82. If they worked at that rate for 50 weeks of the year their annual average income would be slightly less than $3600. But few building tradesmen work fifty weeks in any year.

Effects on Building Trade Unions Under the Taft-Hartley Act

The Board has refused to take jurisdiction in only two of the many cases brought before it, involving the building and construction industry.

As of August 1, 1949, the General Counsel had requested injunctions in 55 cases since the Taft-Hartley Act went into effect. Only two of the injunctions were asked against employers. In 24 cases injunctions were granted, in 8 they were denied, 9 cases were settled by agreement or the requests for injunctions withdrawn, and the remainder were pending. As has been true since the adoption of the Act, a larger proportion of the injunctions asked for were in cases involving building and construction trades than in any other single industry. Of the 53 injunctions requested against unions, 23 or 44 per cent were in building trades cases. Of those 10 were granted, 5 denied, and 8 pending.

No further attempts were made during the year to hold either representation or union-shop elections in the industry.

The President of the Department made reference to some of these cases, such as representation elections, injunctions, etc.

Jurisdictional Disputes

The National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes continued to operate during the year. In the first eight months of 1949 the Board of Trustees set up under the Plan held 22 meetings. Between the inauguration of the Plan on May 1, 1948, and August 31, 1949, the Board of Trustees held 42 meetings. In addition to directing the return of men to work, the Board of Trustees was empowered by the agreement to decide whether disputed work was covered by decisions or agreements of record. The rules of the Board provide that each international union be requested to indicate its views on this question before the Board of Trustees makes such a decision.

The Board of Trustees soon found that a great deal of work was not covered by the decisions and agreements of record compiled by the Department into the "green book." Under the agreement the Broad of Trustees was not empowered to decide these disputes, even on the particular job, and yet it was faced with the heavy responsibility of keeping the jobs going. Accordingly, the Board developed a statement on August 27, 1948, sometimes referred to as Rule 21, which set forth procedures contractors were to follow in making work assignments. Contractors were directed to make specific work assignments; they were not to shut down work when confronted with conflicting claims. If there were no applicable decisions or agreement of record, work was to be assigned in accordance with the "established practice in the locality." This statement has proved very valuable in providing guides for the assignment of work and reducing the number of disputes to the Board of Trustees. The rule does not cover, however, all possible cases, such as, where there is a unique job, or a serious dispute over the facts of area practice, or where there is no single established practice.

The Board of Trustees had 213 work stoppages referred to it between May 1, 1948 and June 20, 1949. In all these instances some part or all of the project, or a number of jobs, was shut down. In 157 of these work stoppages one or more unions was clearly on strike; in 45 instances the contractor had shut down the work under threat of strike, and in eleven cases it is not possible to assign the case between these two headings. In all of these instances the Board of Trustees ordered the return of men and the resumption of work. All of these projects were returned to work.

From the passage of the Taft-Hartley law until August 22, 1949, a total of 73 cases involving charges of jurisdictional disputes in the building and construction industry were filed with the National Labor Relations Board. The operation of the Board of Trustees has made it unnecessary, in all these cases except one, for the NLRB actually to hold a hearing. These figures cannot indicate the number of cases which have been kept from this governmental agency since it has now become standard practice for the regional offices of the NLRB to refer charging parties to the Board of Trustees. Moreover, the general counsel of the NLRB is not proceeding with charges filed in such jurisdictional disputes unless it is shown that the Board of Trustees has been unable to settle the work stoppages.

The plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes has operated more slowly to create new decisions or agreements of record. In the fall of 1949 four new decisions of record were unanimously made by joint boards. In another case the international unions reached an agreement, which is now an agreement of record, after a joint board had been appointed. No new decisions have been made during 1949. In cooperation with the President of the Department, however, considerable progress has been made toward encouraging international unions to appoint committees to seek a settlement of disputed issues by agreement. A number of such committees have been in negotiation. At least one new agreement has been signed.

On May 16, 1949, at the Cleveland meeting of the Executive Council of the Department, a meeting of the 19 general presidents voted to cancel the agreement effective July 1, 1949. During the last week of June, however, the Executive Council of the Department authorized a further poll of the 19 presidents and they voted to extend the agreement and to enter further negotiations with the representatives of the contractor organizations. A new agreement was negotiated by the Joint committee on August 4, 1949, and approved by the Executive Council of the Department on August 13, 1949, for recommendation to the annual convention of the Department. The contractor representatives similarly approved the new agreement subject to ratification. The new agreement is intended to strengthen the machinery for the settlement of these disputes. Among the principal changes are a change in the composition of the panels intended to encourage new agreements and an increase in the authority of the Board of Trustees to make job decisions.

The President of the Department also dealt with such subjects as

Housing
Apprenticeship Program
The Armed Services and the violation
of the Davis-Bacon Act
The Department of Labor
State Labor Legislation

The report of the President was adopted.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer shows that quarterly audits were made during the year by Certified Public Accountants and copies of same were sent to the Presidents of the National and International Unions affiliated with the Department.

New Charters, 1949

Mason County, Michigan (Ludington).
Grand Forks, N. D. and Vicinity.
Fort Myers, Fla. (Jurisdiction over Lee County).
Delta County, Michigan (Escanaba).
Baker & Ontario, Oregon and Vicinity.

Centralia, Washington and Vicinity.
Rome, New York and Vicinity.
Pascagoula, Mississippi and Vicinity.
Marquette, Michigan and Vicinity.
Walworth County, Wisconsin (Lake Geneva).
Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada and Vicinity.
Sweetwater County, Wyoming (Rock Springs).
Wood County, Wisconsin (Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.).
Lewistown, Montana and Vicinity.
South Haven, Michigan and Vicinity.
Belleville and Trenton, Ontario, Canada.

Charters Re-Issued, 1949

Venango County, Pa. (Oil City).
Norwich, Connecticut and Vicinity.
Warren County, New Jersey (Phillipsburg).
Hot Springs, Arkansas and Vicinity.
Fremont County, Wyoming (Riverton).

Number of Delegates to Convention Based on Per Capita Tax Paid

	Number of Delegates
International Ass'n. of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers	2
International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers	6
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union	6
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	8
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	7
International Union of Elevator Constructors	3
International Union of Operating Engineers	5
Granite Cutters International Association	1
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	6
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union	8
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union	3
International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	7
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Assn.	5
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry	7
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association	3
Sheet Metal Workers International Association	5
Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America	1
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers	5
Total Delegates	90

Total Affiliates

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils	566
State Building and Construction Trades Councils	16
International Unions Affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department	19
Total	601

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT RIVERS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was adopted.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council report is very comprehensive. The Council reported that during the fiscal year thirty-seven cases came before that body for consideration and appropriate action. In connection therewith each case was carefully considered and acted upon and so reported to the Convention.

The Committee on the Executive Council's report recommended concurrence and approval of their report, which was adopted—thereby the Convention approving the rulings of the Executive Council on the various cases.

There were seven resolutions which were either adopted as submitted or refused for further consideration—which were captioned as follows:

(1) Jurisdiction and control over construction work on dams, river and harbor improvements, etc.
(2) Per Capita Tax.
(3) Proposed Amendment to Section 42, governing Local Councils.
(4) Water Pollution.
(5) Proposed legislation covering Public Works Programs.
(6) Federal Funds for Local Public School Agencies.
(7) Agreements relating to settlement of work agencies.

All the officers of the Building and Construction Trades Department were unanimously re-elected.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson
M. A. Hutcheson
Frank Duffy
Stanley Johnson
Robert M. Johnson
John J. Martnett
Herbert C. Skinner
Cecil O. Johnson
Delegates.

◆

Report of the Delegate to the Sixty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Mr. William L. Hutcheson
General President

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your representative to the 64th Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada respectfully submits the following report:

The convention was held in the city of Calgary from the 15th to 23rd of September 1949. The session was opened by Gordon Cushing secretary of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council.

Address of welcome were delivered by Mayor J. C. Watson of Calgary, by Hon. J. L. Robinson, Minister of Industries and Labor, President A. E. Brunton of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council then introduced President Percy Bengough who officially opened the Convention. In his opening address, he pointed out that the Congress was not formed for the purpose of aggression but for the purpose of cooperation.

The books of Resolutions and Amendment to the Constitution consisted of 277 resolutions. The resolutions were on all the subjects that could interest the life of a workman in Canada. Many were for the Seamen's Union and all those who had any interest to protect them were out numbered by a big majority. Particularly the question of the communists who was put "Out of order" by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which certainly showed that there was no place for them in his organization.

Many amendments have been brought up to the Constitution this year, one that obliges the officers to take a pledge of fidelity to the Canadian Institutions and to the King and to be against all ideas which are not in conformity with the said Institutions.

Another in particular changes the representation of the delegates to the conventions to come and which lowers the delegation by about one third.

The report of the secretary showed a membership of approximately 450,000 and the finances are also in good condition with a favorable balance of $170,800.

During the week the Honorable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, in his address informed the delegates that as long as he is Minister of Labor there will be no Taft-Hartley law in Canada.

Addresses during the Convention were given by Fraternal Delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, Brother Jos. Hall also by Brother Herbert A. Bradley, delegate from the American Federation of Labor, co-operation between the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress was stressed in his remarks.

Brother Covert Chairman of Credentials reported 878 delegates were present at the Convention. Brother Percy Bengough was unanimously re-elected president; General Secretary and Brother Gordon Cushing of Calgary: Maritime and New Foundland vice-president elected Brother J. Whitebone for Quebec Brother Claude Jodoin: for the Prairies Brother Carl Berg; for Ontario Brother William Jenoves and for British Columbia Brother Bert Showler; Brother Rolly Gervin was elected as Fraternal Delegate for the British Trade Union Congress; for the American Federation of Labor the Fraternal Delegate was Brother Bob Rintoul.

At this time it looks as though Montreal will be the next Convention City.

In closing, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the honor bestowed on me that is to represent the United Brotherhood on this convention and I trust that this report will be satisfactory.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
Emery Têtreault.

Paid Vacations On Increase Throughout Industry

More workers received paid vacations under the terms of collective bargaining agreements in 1949 than in any previous year. Many of these workers also received, for the first time, a 2-week—and in many instances a 3- or 4-week—vacation as a result of the growing tendency to grant longer paid vacations to senior employes.

A recently completed survey of nearly 1,500 collective bargaining agreements made by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that better than 9 out of every 10 agreements (93 per cent) contain vacation provisions. Nearly all those with vacation provisions stipulate that those employes with long service records shall receive at least 2 weeks' paid vacation annually. Thus, three-fifths of these agreements give 2 weeks while one-third give more than 2 weeks as the maximum vacation allowed to employes with the proper service qualifications.

A comparison of the present study with one conducted by the Bureau in 1944 reflects the trend toward more liberalized vacations. Only 1.5 per cent of the unionized plants covered in 1944 gave their long-service employes more than 2 weeks of vacation with pay. By contrast, 32 per cent of the agreements containing vacation provisions in the 1949 survey granted vacations of over 2 weeks to large groups of employes.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ANTHONY ALBANESE, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
RICHARD ASHCROFT, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
CLARENCE BARRETT, L. U. 546, Olean, N. Y.
E. L. BATES, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
EDW. BLAKE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LOREN H. BLENKHORN, L. U. 885, Woburn, Mass.
OVILA BOUCHARD, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.
LOUIS BROWN, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN CARLBOM, L. U. 461, Highwood, Ill.
M. CHODOS, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN CIEZAREK, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
HARRY CLABAUGH, L. U. 44, Champaign & Urbana, Ill.
JAMES COUGHLIN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
HENRY E. DAVIS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
MATTHEW DAVIS, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
OTTO DIEMECKE, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
D. L. GALWORTH, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. W. GODDARD, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
CARL GRANT, L. U. 461, Highwood, Ill.
BURTON C. GRIFFIN, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
RUDOLF GRIMM, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
CHAS. E. HARTFORD, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
HANK HASSON, L. U. 946, Los. Angeles, Cal.
CHAS. W. HEMMAWAY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
JOEL JOHNSON, L. U. 1539, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN A. JOHNSON, L. U. 246, New York N. Y.
WILLIAM J. KEARNS, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
LESLIE A. KNOWLTON, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
FRANK LA BLANC, L. U. 218, Boston ,Mass.
ELIE LABRECQUE, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.
MICHAEL LE VANGIE, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
ROBERT H. MACDOUGALL, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
HENRY MAUTE, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill.
RUDOLPH MAWSER, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill.
WOODY M. MEADOWS, L. U. 44, Champaign & Urbana, Ill.
FRED MONTEMUNO, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
HARRY P. O'NEILL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
MARTIN PAPKE, L. U. 366, Bronx, New York
LOUIS PARENT, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.
F. E. PETERSON, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
A. J. POTEET, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
C. C. RIDDLE, L. U. 430, Wilkingburg, Pa.
LOUIS RINGLER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
JOHN D. ROBERTS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
GEORGE M. ROBINSON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HENRY G. ROGERS, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
DOUGLAS ROSE, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOSEPH SACK, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN SARNELL, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE SCHNEIDER, L. U. 200, Columbus, O.
C. F. SCHULTZ, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill.
LOUIS D. SIMMONS, L. U.16, Springfield, Ill.
JOHN S. SINCLAIR, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
JOHN STOYAL, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
LONNIE SUTTON, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
L. W. THOMAS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
CARMELO TIMPANARO, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
VINCENT TRZCINSKI, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
THOS. WALSH, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
STEPHEN WAWRZENSKI, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
LEONARD WEBBER, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
MURRAY S. E. WILCOX, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta., Can.
HARRY WOOD, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. W. WOOD, L. U. 1278, Gainesville, Fla.
FERDINAND ZSHERNEY, L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

Roman Numerals. Dates. 1940, 1776, 1492, 1950.

The Missing Dollar. Don't give up so easily. Keep at it.

Short Cuts. (a) 54,143 (b) 21,528,138 (c) 3,146,865 (d) 39,365 (e) 37,350
(f) 218,250 (g) 69,850

Headwork. (a) The taxi driver was a woman, the carpenter's sister.
(b) The party consisted of a grandmother, her daughter and granddaughter. Two mothers and two daughters. But only 3 people.
(c) The sailor handed in a dollar bill. The soldier handed in a dollar in change, a half and two quarters. Naturally he wanted a dollar seat.

Lollipops. (a) 5 carpenters.
(b) The box.
(c)

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   8
   8
   8
  88
 888
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1000
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(d) 48 inches.
(e) A quarter and a penny. The penny is not a quarter.

Why Is Your Tax So High? Because Some Big Fellows Cheat!

More and more taxes are escaping Uncle Sam and local governments through the "charity trust" loophole, according to reports.

Such "trusts" or "foundations" are tax-free on the theory that they use their income for "religious, educational or charitable" purposes.

Some variations of this "loophole" were recently described.

At St. Louis, a government attorney told a Federal court that the Century Electric Company "transferred title to its foundry" to William Jewell College, then leased the foundry from that college.

By this arrangement, the company was relieved from paying local property taxes and $300,000 in Federal excess profits taxes.

In other words, the foundry and its profits can't be taxed because they now are owned by an educational institution. Meanwhile, the company, which originally owned the foundry, still uses it, paying tax-free rent to the college.

This "tax-saving device," the government attorney told the court, "is being used more and more widely, and places a heavy burden on other taxpayers." They have to pay more, because the "loophole" users escape their share.

From Omaha, Nebraska, comes a report that a 35,000-acre California "Cotton ranch," worth $5 million, and a 65,000-acre Montana "wheat ranch," valued at $2 million have been bought by a corporation and turned over to a "religious foundation," which will get the profits and pay no taxes.

Moreover, the corporation can deduct a large part of this "gift to charity" from the taxes it pays to Uncle Sam.

Many more examples of this "loophole" and its variations have been revealed recently.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents

LOS ANGELES CARPENTRY APPRENTICES TAKING FINAL EXAMINATIONS

The training program being offered by the Los Angeles City Schools for carpentry apprentices, who wish to learn the technical aspects of the carpentry craft in the evening-school classes operated for their benefit, has increased in size to such an extent that it is necessary to have special arrangements made for giving the final examinations at regular intervals. The number of carpentry apprentices enrolled in the Los Angeles City Schools carpentry classes is rapidly approaching one thousand, which makes it necessary for the schools to employ a large number of teachers and provide a great many classrooms.

Supervising the administration of the final examination and journeymen's trade test for carpentry and cabinet making and millwork apprentices, standing left to right, are Mr. Dwight Dir, Employee Representative of the Los Angeles County Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Mr. William Woljes, Co-ordinator, Apprenticeship Education, Woodworking Trades, Los Angeles City Schools; Mr. Charles Burge, Business Representative of Local 721, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Member of the Los Angeles County Store-fixture Joint Apprentice Committee and Representative of the State Apprenticeship Council; and Mr. J. Douglas Wilson, Curriculum Consultant, Vocational Practical Arts Branch, Los Angeles City Schools.

The testing setup is shown in the accompanying photograph in which fifty-eight carpentry apprentices are taking the examination.

The Los Angeles County Store-fixture, Sash, Door and Millwork Joint Apprenticeship Committee has delegated the responsibility of giving the journeymen's trade examinations to J. Douglas Wilson and William Woltjes, Curriculum Consultant and Apprenticeship Co-ordinator respectively for the Los Angeles City School District. Examinations are given regularly the last Thursday of each month in three central locations in the Los Angeles City School District. This is done because of the geographical distance the apprentices must travel. In the photograph we see the examination room provided at Polytechnic High School, 400 West Washington Boulevard in Los Angeles.

Most of the committees have established the policy of not permitting an apprentice to be advanced to the next higher rating in the program until he has successfully passed the final examination prepared by the California State Department of Education. The institution of this policy was followed by an immediate improvement in the quality of the apprenticeship technical training program, and it is highly recommended by the Los Angeles groups who have given it a fair trial.

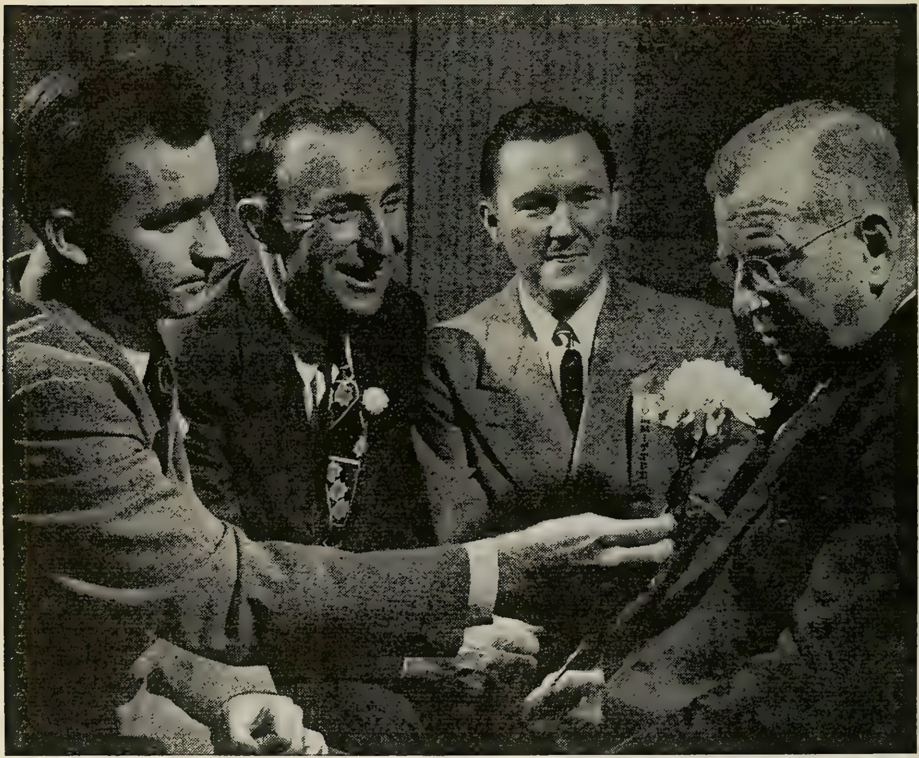
MILWAUKEE AREA CONGRATULATES 90 APPRENTICES

The Second Annual Carpenters, Millwrights and Cabinet Makers Apprentice Completion Ceremony was held Thursday evening, September 29, 1949, at the Elks Club in Milwaukee.

Approximately 500 persons gathered to pay tribute to the 90 apprentices who had completed their trade training during the past year.

This program was again sponsored by the Milwaukee Millwork Bureau, Milwaukee Builders Association, Master Builders Association, General Contractors Association of Milwaukee and the Carpenters District Council of Milwaukee and Vicinity.

Toastmaster, Robert W. Hansen, National Editor of the Eagles Fraternal Publications stressed the salient feature of the evening "that management and labor do cooperate in spite of the scare headlines in newspapers and radio of the supposed labor unrest."



Left to right: Eugene Fiori, cabinet worker; Frank Szabo, carpenter; Rupert J. Kotze, General chairman of completion ceremony; John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Among the speakers who supported the Toastmaster's opening remarks in no uncertain terms were, John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Erwin A. Schmidt, Secretary of the Milwaukee Bureau, and Peter T. Schoemann, President of the Milwaukee Building and Construction Trades Council.

John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood, highlighted the evening's talks by presenting to the audience a review of apprenticeship in the "old days" when the master and slave idea persisted and compared it to the modern joint labor management cooperation that exists today. He pointed out the advantages of today's apprentices, the higher wages they enjoy and the personal freedom allowed.

He then drew a word picture of the work the Carpenters International is doing in the way of pensions, benefits and promotion of national trade training. He outlined carefully as a blue print, the outstanding work being done at the Carpenters Home in Lakeland, Florida where those carpenters who are in the twilight of their life can go and find rest, comfort and enjoyment in their declining years. His informative talk was a revelation to all who came.

Walter Jensen, President of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, had the honor to announce that the 1949 winner of the State Council scholarship award of $500, is Anthony F. Buehner, Cabinet Maker, who had learned his trade at the Interior Woodwork Company of Milwaukee and is a member of Local Union No. 1053.

The evening program closed with the presentation of 90 certificates of completion of apprenticeship by Walter Simon, Director of Apprenticeship, Wisconsin Industrial Commission and ably assisted by J. L. Miller, Assistant Director. Mr. Simon in his remarks stated that in his opinion these joint apprenticeship committees, advisory to the Commission are without a doubt a great safeguard to trade training in the State.

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WAUKESHA LOCAL CELEBRATES 50th BIRTHDAY

Local Union No. 344, Waukesha, Wis., the oldest labor union in the territory, on the night of August 20th celebrated its Golden Jubilee with a party at the Avalon Hotel. A fine turnout was on hand to help the union make the event one long to be remembered.

It was away back on August 22, 1899 that a small group of Waukesha carpenters met in a hall at 329 W. Main Street to organize a union for the purpose of fighting the merciless exploitation that existed at that time. Fourteen men offered their names to the charter application, and then and there Local Union No. 344 was born. There are only two men left of that original fourteen who made up the charter membership of the union. They are Frank Wageli and William Wolfe. The latter acted as first president of the local. Brother Wageli, who is eighty-eight years old, attended the party accompanied by his daughter.

The local opened its Golden Jubilee celebration with a meeting in the afternoon. Anthony Litt, Jr., led the group in the pledge of allegience to the flag. The minutes of the first meeting fifty years ago were read by John R. Davis, recording secretary. Representative Ray Zimmick represented the General President who was unable to attend because of previous commitments.

At seven o'clock a banquet was served to some 200 people in the Rose Room of the hotel. Adolph Schessler acted as master of ceremonies. Draped on the wall was the original charter of the local. White gladiolus, red and white roses and many varieties of garden flowers decorated the table and walls. Wives of officers and committee members were presented with red and white corsages.

A dance in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall concluded the Golden Jubilee celebration.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

POINT PLEASANT AUXILIARY YOUNG BUT ACTIVE

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 529 of Point Pleasant, W. Va., wishes to extend greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We have been organized since Feb. 17, 1949, and have about 40 members.

Our activities are varied. To increase our treasury, we have had bake sales and on the 4th of July, we had a food stand, which netted us quite a tidy sum. We are now planning a rummage sale.

We have birthday parties for each member, which are held after the business meetings. We also have had a picnic which was enjoyed by everyone.

Our Officers are: President, Corrine Eads; Vice-President, Mary Holley; Recording Secretary, Thelma Lester; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Isabell Sutton; Conductress, Mae Dowling; Warden, Mrs. Johnson; Trustees, Zelpha Roush, Edith Fox and Gladys Hall.

We would enjoy hearing from all Auxiliaries and would appreciate any pointers they could give us.

Fraternally,
Thelma Lester, Recording Secretary

SANTA ANA LADIES ENJOY AUXILIARY MEMBERSHIP

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 216 of Santa Ana, Calif., sends friendly greetings to all other Auxiliaries and especially to the wives of Carpenters' Union No. 1815 to join with us as members.

We meet at Carpenters' Hall in our own club room on the second Thursday at noon for a pot-luck luncheon and business meeting, and on the fourth Friday at 7:30, a card party is held for the members and their husbands.

We planned a pot-luck dinner with Local 1815, in their newly built recreation room and kitchen on Friday night, Sept. 30th, with a very interesting program and square dancing to follow. Let's see all members and their families out to celebrate the new addition.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Jo Elliott, Recording Secretary

AUXILIARY No. 553 OFF TO GOOD START

The Editor:

Greetings to all Auxiliaries from newly organized Auxiliary No. 553, of Reseda, Calif.

Officers, installed at our last meeting, were: President, Ruth Smith; Vice-President, Margaret Walker; Secretary, Kathleen Dohlman; Treasurer, Phyllis Saper; Conductress, Given Hon; Warden, Barbara Marx and Trustees, Ethel Friel, Arlie Harju, Anna Jensen.

Our lovely charter, which was presented to us, was beautifully framed by Mr. Becker of Local 844.

We have 24 charter members. We initiated 5 new members at our first meeting.

We meet the second and fourth Thursdays at the American Legion Hall in Reseda.

After installation, the ladies served cake and coffee to the men of Local 844.

We will welcome letters from Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,
Maxine Hovious, Publicity Chr.

AUXILIARY No. 165 SEEKS IDEAS

The Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary No. 165, Columbus, Ohio.

After reading the fine letters from various Auxiliaries in "The Carpenter," I am encouraged to write for our own Auxiliary here in Columbus. Our Auxiliary has been organized for quite a few years.

Our problem is perhaps quite familiar to other Auxiliaries. It is our inability to get members out for the meetings. If any of you have a solution, will you please let us know your secret? Auxiliary No. 122 must have the answer as they seem to have a large and active group.

We have several social gatherings throughout the year and do some charity work. Recently, we prepared and served the banquet given by the Local for the apprentices and soft ball team members.

We will gladly exchange letters with other Auxiliaries and perhaps through this exchange of ideas, we will all benefit.

Fraternally,
Emma Reed, Recording Secretary

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EAST LOS ANGELES AUXILIARY CELEBRATES 5th BIRTHDAY

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 459, East Los Angeles, Calif.

We organized three years ago in September 1946. This year, the fifth Friday in September, we had an anniversary dinner at the noted Knotts Berry Farm near here. About 35 attended the dinner, after which we enjoyed the square dancing.

We meet the second and fourth Fridays of the month. The fourth Friday we have a social evening at which time we celebrate the birthdays of the members with some sort of entertainment, followed by lunch and coffee. The fifth Friday of any month always calls for a special party of some kind, such as the anniversary dinner or sometimes the ladies get together by themselves.

In June we had election of officers as follows: President, Helen Neuman; Vice-President, Mavis Goodrich; Secretary, Hazel Reinhardt; Treasurer, Hazel Rogers; Conductress, Carmen Garcia; Warden, Charlotte Morehead and Trustees, Mary Stephenson, Mary Dunham, Cleo Haurigan.

Wishing all Sister Auxiliaries the best, we remain

Fraternally,
Hazel Reinhardt, Secretary

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AFL Plans Nightly Newscasts to Offset Anti-Labor Attacks

The AFL will begin a newscast five nights a week over 147 radio stations on January 1 to offset antilabor attacks.

This was announced by George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL and Labor's League for Political Education, during the 68th AFL convention.

Mr. Meany said that final arrangements have been made for a 15-minute newscast sponsored by the AFL and League Monday through Friday. He said the broadcast will be heard at 10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time over 147 stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The selection of a news commentator will be made next month.

"It is the hope," Mr. Meany said, "that by this nightly newscast we will be able to counteract in the public mind the adverse charges and insinuations made against labor's legitimate economic and legislative aspirations by most of the commentators now on the air."

Mr. Meany said the cost will be $750,000 a year with the league bearing 40 per cent of the total.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

Lesson 254

Difference in Lengths of Jack Rafters.—The difference in the length of jack rafters, both valley jacks and hip jacks, is based on the run and the rise of the common rafter. In case of a hip roof in which the common rafter has a 9-inch rise to the foot run, the length of the rafter for each foot run would be 15 inches. Then, if the jack rafters were spaced 12 inches on center, the difference in the lengths of the jacks would be 15 inches. If the spacing were 16 inches on center, then the difference in length would be 20 inches, or if the commonly used 2-foot spacing were used, then the difference would be 30 inches. Using a 9-inch rise for a foot run, simplifies the whole matter, because this is the simplest pitch in roof framing. So far as the straight cuts and jack bevels are concerned, they can all be made without the use of fractions.

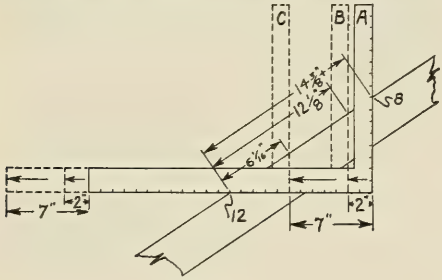

Fig. 1

Difference in Lengths for Third Pitch Jacks.—Fig. 1 shows the square applied, using 12 on the blade and 8 on the tongue, which is the run and rise of a third pitch common rafter. In case the rafters for a hip roof are spaced 12 inches on center, the difference in the lengths of the jacks would be the diagonal distance between 12 and 8, or 14⅜ inches, plus. The exact figure is 14.42 inches. If the square were pulled back 2 inches, or from position A to position B, the diagonal distance would be 12⅛ inches, as shown, and would represent the difference in the lengths of jacks spaced 10 inches on center. But if the square were pulled back from position A to position C, then the spacing would be 5 inches, and the difference in the lengths of the jacks would be 6 1/16 inches. The spacing used in this illustration is rarely used in practice.

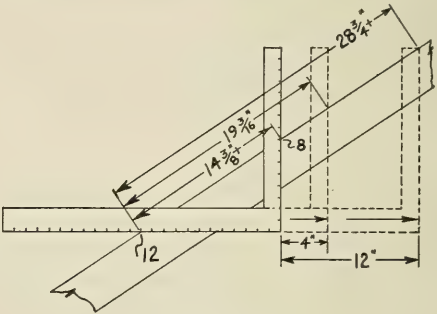

Fig. 2

Common Used Spacing.—Fig. 2 shows the square applied, using 12 on the blade and 8 on the tongue. Here as in the previous figure, the difference in the lengths of jacks, for 12-inch spacing would be 14⅜ inches, plus. But if the spacing were 16 inches, then the square would be pushed forward, or to the right, 4 inches, which as shown, would make the difference in the lengths of jacks 19 3/16 inches. Or in case the square is pushed forward 12 inches, making the spacing 2 feet, then the difference in the lengths of the jacks would be 28¾ inches, plus, as shown by the upper figures.

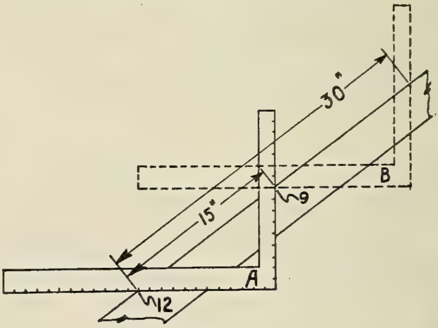

Fig. 3

Rises Above Eight Inches.—Because 16 inches is the standard length of the tongue of a square, the method of obtaining the difference in the lengths of jacks for 2-foot spacings, shown in the previous figure, can only be used conveniently when the rise per foot run is 8 inches or less. When the rise is above 8 inches, then it is better to take two steps for obtaining the difference in the lengths of jacks for 2-foot spacing. This is illustrated by Fig. 3. Here the square is applied, using 12 on the blade and 9 on the tongue, which as shown, would have a rafter length of 15 inches. By moving the square from position A to position B, you will have two steps, which will give you the difference in length of jacks spaced 2 feet, or 30 inches. It will be observed that the difference in length of jacks for a regular hip roof, is always the length of the rafter for a run equal to the distance of a single space. This is not true in irregular plan or in irregular pitch roofs.

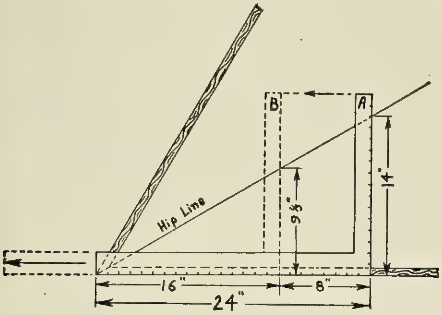

Fig. 4

Irregular Plan.—Fig. 4 shows a square applied to a sharp corner of an irregular plan of a hip roof. The plan in this and other cases is drawn to a much smaller scale than the scale used for the square. The purpose here is to obtain the run of the jack rafter for a single space. For instance, if the rafters were spaced 2 feet on center, then the run of the jack rafters for a single space would be 14 inches, as shown to the right of the square marked A. Now if the square were pulled back from position A to position B, or 8 inches, it would give the run for a 16-inch space, or as shown, 9 1/3 inches. The reason it is necessary to obtain the run of the jacks for a single space is that the difference in the lengths of the jacks is the same as the length of the rafter for the relative run of a single space. This is illustrated by Fig. 5, where the square is shown applied, using 12 on the blade and 9 on the tongue, which of course gives the length of the rafter for 1 foot run, or 15 inches. But the runs that are shown in Fig. 4, are 14 inches for a 2-foot space, and 9 1/3 for the 16-inch space. Now the drawing shows that if the square is pushed forward to 14 inches, the difference in the lengths of the jack rafters would be 17½ inches, as given in figures. But if the square is pulled back to 9 1/3 inches, then the difference in the lengths of the jacks would be 11 2/3 inches, plus. The drawing in Fig. 4 should be studied with the drawing in Fig. 5. The tongues, A and B, in Fig. 4 give the two respective runs shown on the blades of the square in Fig. 5, where the tongues indicating the two positions are shown by dotted lines. The position shown by the 12-inch run and the 9-inch rise is the starting, or base position for getting the pitch of the rafter. In irregular plan hip roofs, the jacks for each corner are to be cut in pairs, and unless the corners have the same angle, the difference in the lengths, and the cuts, must be determined for each corner separately.

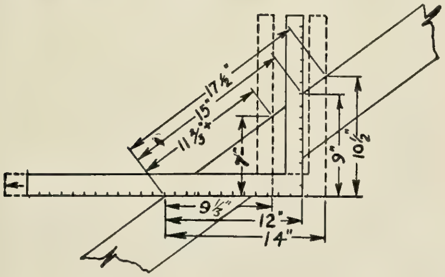

Fig. 5

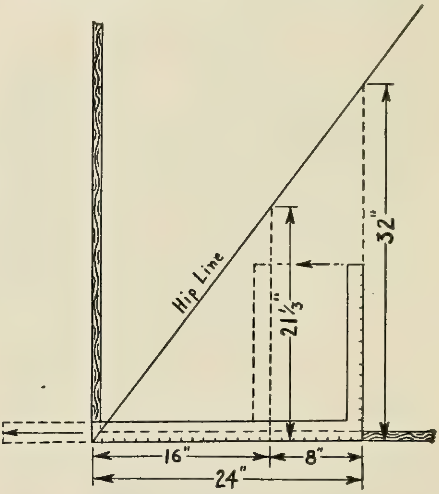

Fig. 6

Irregular Pitch.—The principle that was used in irregular plan hip roofs, will apply here. That is, the lengths of the rafter for the respective runs for a single space is the difference in length of the jack rafters. Fig. 6 shows the square applied for a 2-foot space, which gives the respective run for the jack rafter, or 32 inches. If the square is pulled back 8 inches, as shown, it would give the respective run for a 16-inch space, or as shown, 21 1/3 inches. How to obtain the difference in the lengths of the jack rafters is illustrated by Fig. 7. Here the square marked A is applied, using 12 on the tongue of the square and 9 on the blade. This gives the pitch of the rafter. In Fig. 6 the square is applied for obtaining the run for a 24-inch space, which, as shown, is 32 inches. So to get the difference in the length of the jack rafters for a 2-foot spacing, the square would have to be moved from position A to position C, which shows a diagonal distance of 40 inches, or the difference in the lengths of jack rafters spaced 2 feet on center. In case the spacing is 16 inches, as also shown in Fig. 6, the run would be 21 1/3 inches, so the square would have to be pulled back from position C, Fig. 7, to position B, which would result in a diagonal distance of 26 1/3 inches, or the difference in the lengths of jack rafters spaced 16 inches on center. Figs. 6 and 7 should be studied carefully, keeping in mind that the former shows how to obtain the run of single spaces, while the latter shows how to obtain the difference in the lengths of the jacks, for such runs.

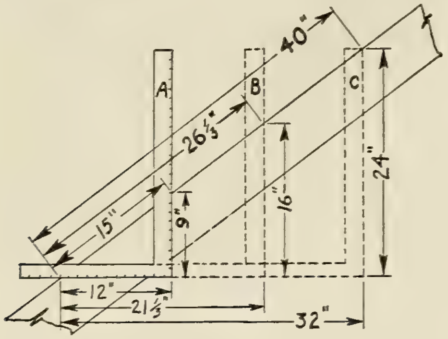

Fig. 7

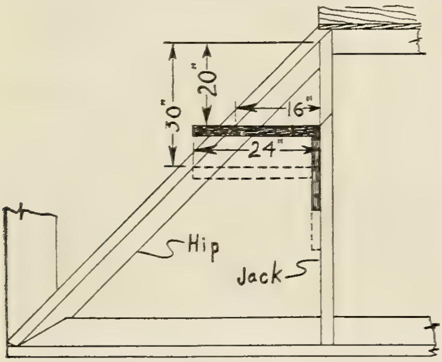

Fig. 8

A Practical Method.—Fig. 8 shows a practical method for obtaining the difference in the lengths of jack rafters. Here is shown a perspective view of a hip rafter with the longest jack rafter in place. The shaded square is shown applied for a 16-inch space, that is, that right angle distance from the jack rafter to the corner of the hip is 16 inches. Assuming a 12 and 9 pitch, the difference in the length of the jacks would be 20 inches, as shown on the drawing. The dotted-line square shows the space, or right-angle distance from the jack to the corner of the hip, as 24 inches, which on the basis of a 12 and 9 pitch would make the difference in the lengths of the jacks 30 inches, as shown. This method of obtaining the difference in the lengths of jack rafters will work on all hip or valley rafters, including those with irregular pitches and planes.

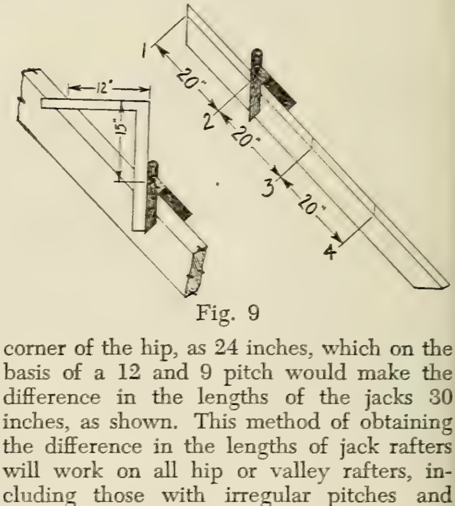

Fig. 9

Bevel Square for Marking.—Fig. 9 shows to the left how to transfer the edge bevel from the steel square to a bevel square. The pitch is a 12 and 9 pitch, for 12 and the length of the rafter per foot run, or 15, are used for marking the bevel. To the right is shown how the pattern is marked for each length of jacks. In this case the difference in the lengths is 20 inches, indicating that the pitch is a 12 and 9 pitch, spaced 16 inches on center. The edge bevel of each length should be marked on the pattern, as a guide for the roof framer in laying out the jacks.

◆

WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know how to get the lengths of valley rafters for unequal pitches.

Since unequal, or as they are also called, irregular pitches are used much less than regular pitches, I suggest the use of diagrams, somewhat on the order of the one shown by Fig. 1. In this diagram one roof has a third pitch, and the other a half pitch. I am showing to the upper left a hip rafter, and toward the right a valley rafter, both hinged on the run and lying on the side. The reason I show both a hip and a valley, is because the principle is the same in both rafters. I will explain the valley rafter, which will apply to the hip rafter also, because the reference letters are the same in both cases. At a right angle to line A-C, the run, draw the line C-B, making it equal in length to the full rise of the roof. Now point A with point B, which gives the rafter length. To make the drawing a little easier to understand, I show a side view of the rafter, but this is not necessary after you understand the principle. In making a diagram, take a convenient scale, 1 inch equals 1 foot gives good results, but if the building is rather large, it might be more convenient to use a smaller scale.

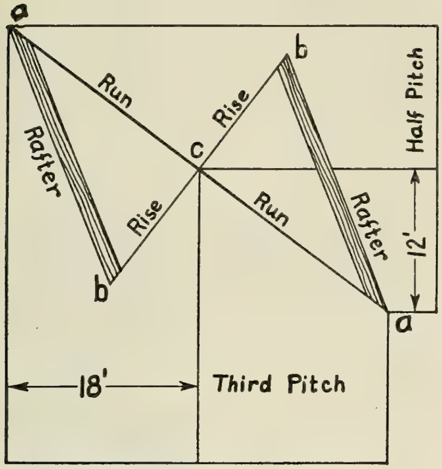

Fig. 1

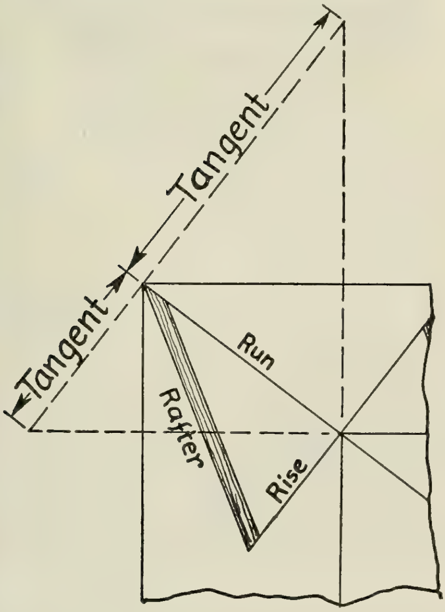

Fig. 2

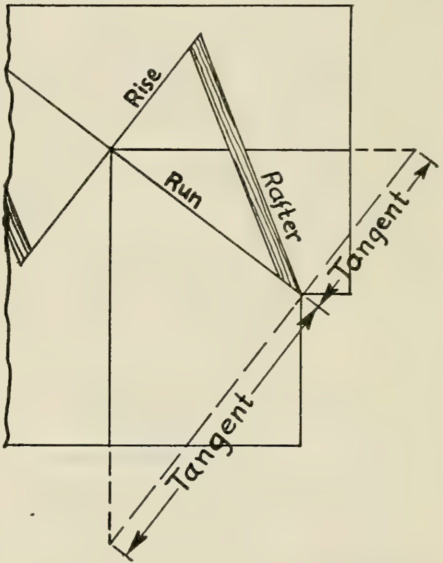

Fig. 3

To get the edge bevels of hip or valley rafters, take the rafter length on one arm of the square, and the tangent on the other—the rafter length gives the bevel. The tan-

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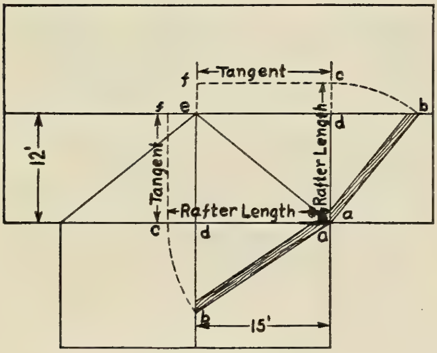
gent is the right-angle distance from the toe of the hip or valley rafter, to the center of the building, or its equivalent. When the right-angle distance does not intersect the center line of the building, as is often the case, extend the center line until it does, as shown by Fig. 2, which shows the hip rafter shown in Fig. 1. How to obtain the tangent for the valley rafter is shown by Fig. 3, where the valley rafter shown in Fig. 1. is reproduced.

◆

WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know how to get the edge bevels for jack rafters of an irregular pitch roof, the main roof of which has a pitch of 12 and 10, while the roof that joins it has a pitch of 12 and 8.



The accompanying diagram shows a roof plan, in which the two pitches are used. A common rafter of the 12 and 10 pitch is shown to the right of the main roof, and toward the bottom is shown a common rafter of the roof with the 12 and 8 pitch. If the reader will imagine that these two rafters are hinged on the run, or on line A to D, and lying on the side, he will have a good idea of the diagram. The reference letters for both rafters represent relatively the same points, namely, A-D represents the run; D-B, the rise, and A-B the rafter. To develop the diagram further, set the compass at point A, and transfer the rafter length, A-B, to A-C, as indicated by the dotted part-circle, B-C. Extend line A-D to C, and D-E to F, as shown by the dotted lines. This done, draw the dotted line F-C, making it parallel with E-D, and the diagram will be completed. The diagram for the other rafter is made in the same way. Now to get the edge bevel for the jacks of either of the pitches, take the rafter length on one arm of the square, and the tangent on the other—the rafter length will give the bevel for the pitch you are working on. Of course, a convenient scale should be used in making the diagram. . . Don't let the word "tangent" scare you. The diagram shows exactly what it stands for in roof framing. The reader should make sure that he reads what is in between the lines, for space does not permit covering anything but the important points.

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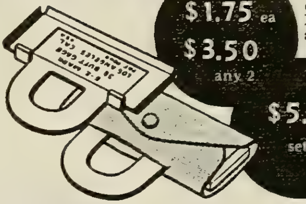
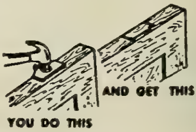

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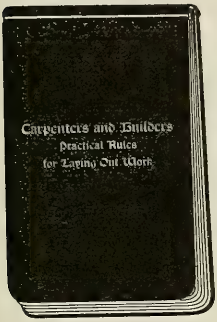
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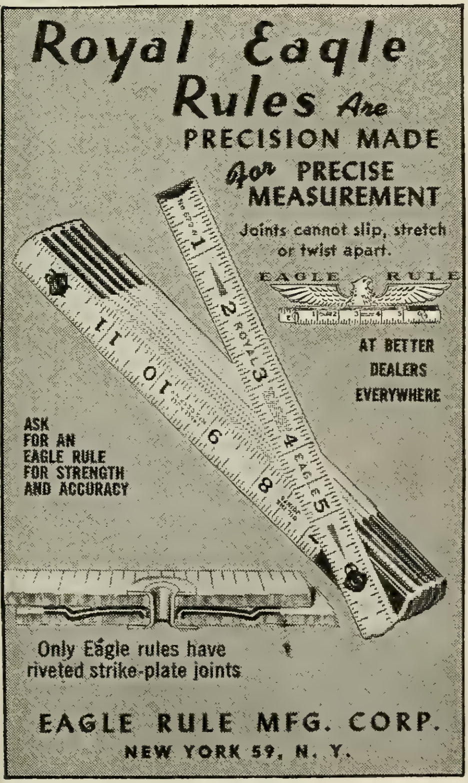
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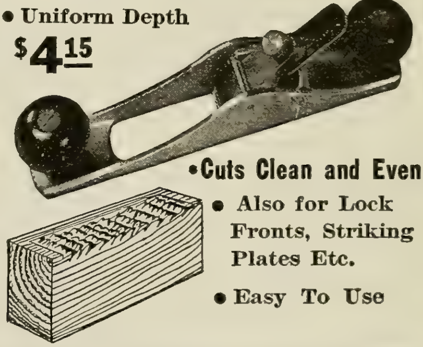

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

Page
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio 1
Ardee Tool Co., Rocky River Sta., O. 45
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 4th Cover
Burr Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal. 44
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 45
Wilbert Dohmeyer, Crete, Ill. 45
Eagle Rule Mfg. Corp., New York 59, N. Y. 45
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Cal. 44
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 48
The Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich. 4
Master Rule Mfg. Co., Inc., White Plains, N. Y. 47
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass. 46
Quick-Sander Sales Co., Long Beach, Cal. 4
Singer Kennedy Corp., Chicago, Ill. 47
Speedcor Products, Portland, Ore. 1
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn. 3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials
E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn. 3rd Cover
The Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y. 2nd Cover

Technical Courses and Books
American School, Chicago, Ill. 45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. 47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y. 3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. 3
A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal. 46
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn. 45
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans. 43
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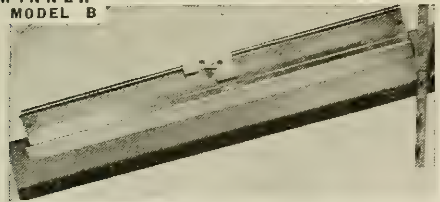

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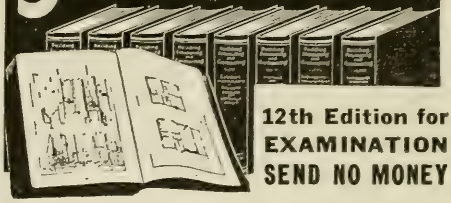

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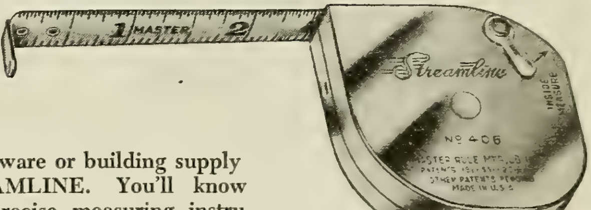

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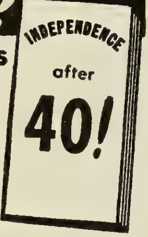

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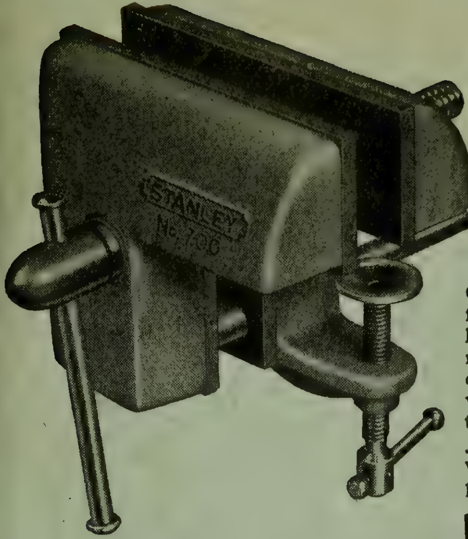
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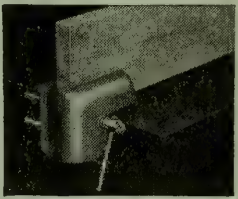
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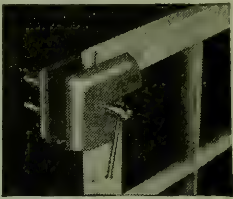
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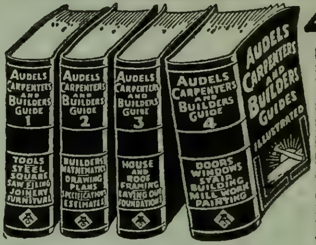
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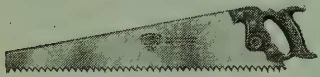

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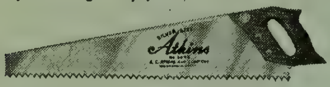

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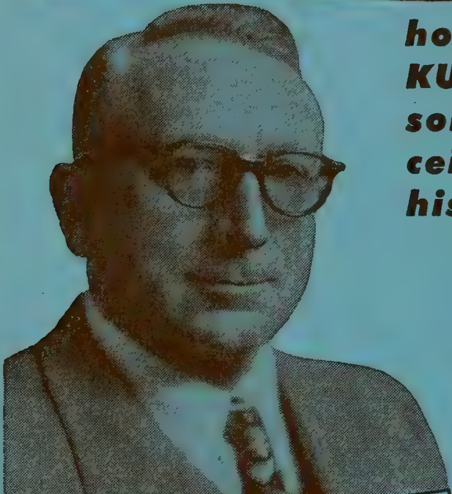

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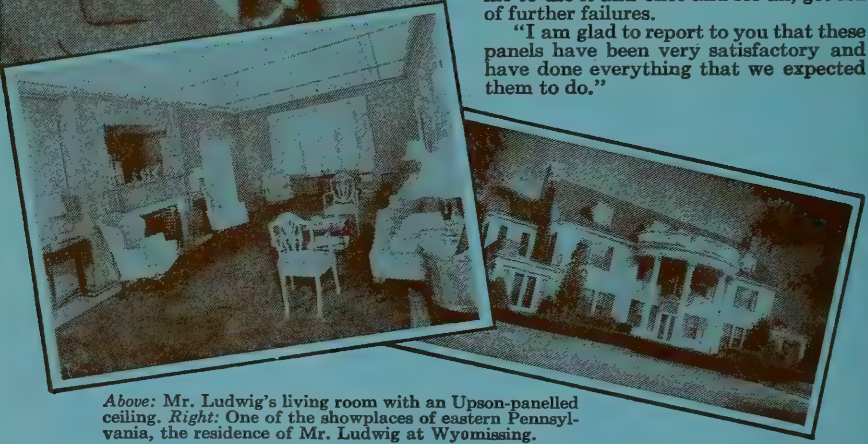

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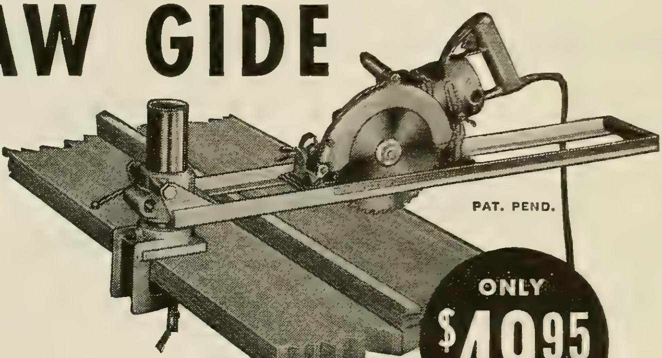

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIX—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1949

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— Contents —

So Taft-Hartley Isn't Anti-Union - - - - 5

Two impartial studies sponsored by two of our leading universities show that the Taft-Hartley Law is something else than the panacea for all labor ills the sponsors of the law claimed it to be. These surveys show two things: 1. Labor is being adversely affected by the measure, and, 2. that the law does not mean much in some sections because employers are satisfied with the way things were before the bill was adopted.

A Proud History - - - - - - - - 8

Albert E. Fischer, Acting Secretary, Speaking to the delegates to Ohio State Council Convention in Springfield, outlines the history of the United Brotherhood and the progress that has been made in the last sixty-eight years.

Missouri Honors Frank Duffy - - - - 11

Delegates to the recent American Federation of Labor Convention in St. Paul take time out from official business to pay tribute to General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy for his sixty years of faithful service to the labor movement.

Watch Public Housing - - - - - - - 16

The public housing bill passed by Congress in the last days of the recent session indicates a tremendous spurt in home building next spring and summer. Thousands of jobs will be created, and it behooves our Local Unions to keep on their toes in order that our members may be assured of getting these jobs.

* * *

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 14
The Locker - - - - - - - - 18
Official Information - - - - - - - 19
Editorials - - - - - - - - - 24
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 33
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 36
To the Ladies - - - - - - - - 38
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 40

* * *

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - - 46

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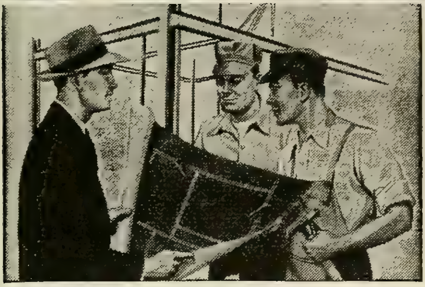

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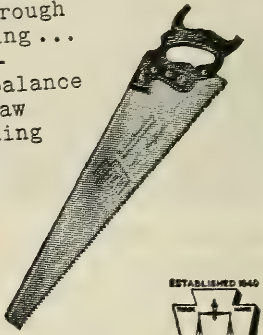

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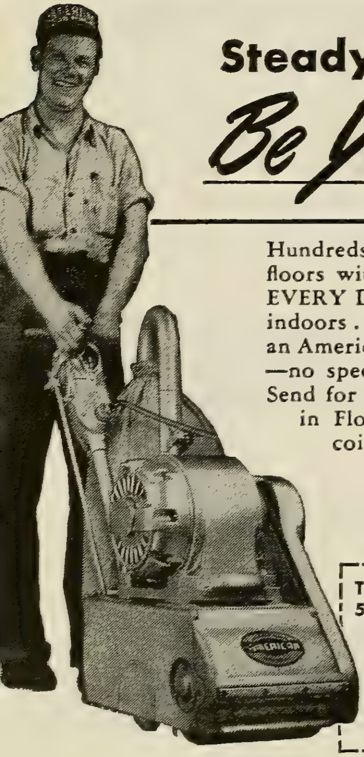

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SO T-H ISN'T ANTI-LABOR

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THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW is now well over two years old. How is it working out? Up to now, no one has been able to prove definitely. The employer associations and the newspapers which usually follow the Big Business line have been endeavoring desperately to make it appear that the law is good and that the results have been excellent. On the other hand, organized labor, from first hand experience, has been learning month by month that the law is a powerful weapon for union destruction in the hands of unscrupulous employers. Despite the obvious need, until recently no sort of objective evaluation of the law and its effects on industrial relations has been available.

However, all this has been changed by the appearance last month of two studies of the law; one published by Cornell University and the other published by the University of Illinois. Both studies substantiate what organized labor has long maintained; namely, that the law is unworkable, detrimental to free collective bargaining, and an obstacle to organizing activities.

The Taft-Hartley Act ban on closed shop in industry has failed because many employers themselves want to continue closed shop hiring practices, according to a recent study of union security and the Taft-Hartley Act in the Buffalo area by Horace E. Sheldon for New York State's pioneer School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University.

"In case after case old closed shop hiring practices appear to be unaffected by Taft-Hartley Act restrictions," Sheldon states. "Either many businessmen have been sincerely satisfied with the way the closed shop operates, or they have found it unwise to try to enforce the ban on it."

In suggesting why many companies have not rid themselves of the closed shop by convenient reliance on the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act, Sheldon states:

"During a period of peak business activity, there is every incentive for employers to keep production at high levels, and they have been willing to make concessions to maintain the peace. Thus in Buffalo there were numerous companies disinclined to hire nonunion men and invite 'trouble' with the union.

"However, the real test of the closed shop ban may come with continued business recession. Where labor is plentiful and the margin between profit and loss slim, management may have the ability and the incentive to shop around for cheap labor. It is this buyers' labor market that some union leaders fear because they see the closed shop prohibition under these conditions as a potential union bursting instrument.

"On the other hand, there is clear indication in Buffalo, as there has been elsewhere, that many sections of management have been generally satisfied with their experience with the closed shop. It was an employer representative, not a union man, who first stated during our survey of an industry that no competent worker was ever denied membership in the union he dealt with and who spoke favorably of the closed shop. A company official in the same industry said flatly that the law should be amended to allow the closed shop where each party to the contract wanted it.

"In another industry where the employers had decided years ago to 'go union,' an employer association spokesman said relations had been good and the closed shop had worked satisfactorily. Where an employer is so fortunate as to deal with a responsible, well-run union, it is easy for him to forget his earlier protestations about the 'right to work' and settle back to do business under a closed shop arrangement whereby the union supplies him with suitable workers as needed, and wherein the union to some extent may be made to share responsibility for shop discipline."

According to Sheldon's study, it was still the practice in at least one industry surveyed, for the union stewards to check each new man's "job slip" to ascertain that he had been referred to the job by the union office. In other instances, employers referred nonunion job applicants to the union for clearance.

Dale E. Good, in a bulletin for the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois, reports that under the Taft-Hartley law "union organizing has not proceeded at the same pace as under the Wagner Act" and "the role of government in labor relations has been considerably enlarged and labor disputes have increasingly become a major concern of the courts."

Mr. Good's study is a little more comprehensive. What he calls "tentative" conclusions check with labor's experience such as:

"1. Union membership appears not to have declined but some evidence indicates that as a result of employers' activities union organizing has not proceeded at the same pace as under the Wagner Act.

"2. The national emergency provisions of the act have not eliminated strikes in industries affecting the national health and safety; however, such strikes have been delayed.

"3. Cases arising out of provisions of the new law have been a major concern of the National Labor Relations Board. Due to the nature of the charges, the board has acted upon a greater percentage of charges against unions than against employers. Almost all the injunctions sought by the board have been against unions. The role of government in labor relations has been considerably enlarged, and labor disputes have increasingly become a major concern of the courts."

The two studies thus substantiate what thinking labor people have known ever since the law was written—namely, that the law can be used as a whipping post for legitimate unionism. To cap a long list of anti-labor rulings on the part of the Taft-Hartley National Labor Relations Board, the Board's recent ruling in the long dispute between the Chicago newspapers and the Chicago Typographical Union opened up new perils to international unions from the law. Union attorneys maintain that this decision, if allowed to stand, could weaken, if not wreck, the century-old relationship of advisor between the parent international and the autonomous local union. The decision seemingly opens international union treasuries to interminable litigation and expense since the ruling held the international union equally liable for the allegedly illegal conduct of the local union involved in the dispute.

To union men who have had to deal day in and day out with the thousand and one obstacles imposed on the conduct of traditional union affairs by the law, it required no study to prove that the law is detrimental to union progress. However, since the two studies made by unbiased scholars find the same thing, union outcries against the law take on added significance. Trade unionists might profitably show these studies to their Congressmen who may be looking for specific reasons for repealing the notorious law. They carry the stamp of two great universities which are not known for any pro-labor bias.

Right To Strike Is Economic Balance Wheel

"Much as we may deplore the waste and suffering caused by work stoppages, an examination of the functions served by these disputes, or by the right to strike or lockout, may convince us of the unwisdom of prohibiting the resort to economic force," Professor Jean McKelvey recently told a lecture audience.

"The right to withdraw labor or jobs is essential to the operation and function of collective bargaining," stated Dr. McKelvey, professor of the Cornell Industrial and Labor Relations School. "The ever-present possibility of a stoppage acts as pressure on the parties to reach agreement. If neither side were free to resort to a test of strength there would be small inducement to agree, and some other method would have to be submitted for collective bargaining to determine the conditions of employment. Hence there arises the seeming paradox that the prospect of industrial warfare is an indispensable stimulus to the achievement of peaceful settlements—a paradox no less true in the international field."

Dr. McKelvey went on to point out that freedom to withdraw labor or jobs also protects each party against the possibility of being dominated by the other.

"Resistance by either party against the terms sought by the other also serves to protect the public against collusion in raising wages and prices on the one hand, or against the depressive influence of falling wages and prices on the other hand," she said.

Another function of labor-management disputes pointed out by Mrs. McKelvey is the economic one of adjusting the level of wages, prices and profits in a society where economists as yet cannot supply answers to the question of how income should be distributed.

"The right to strike or lockout is essential to a free society," said Professor McKelvey. "A free society which is also a strike-free society has yet to be discovered."

"While we may understand the reasons for the existance of disputes and appreciate the functions they perform in a free society, nevertheless we should not become complacent and disinterested in seeking methods for avoiding disputes," she cautioned. "And where stoppages seriously affect the public health, safety and welfare it may well be that we shall be forced to find alternatives to stoppages."

A Proud History

By Albert E. Fischer, Acting Secretary

(From an address on the occasion of the banquet of the Ohio State Council, Springfield, Ohio, published by unanimous request of the Convention.)

★ ★ ★

THE HISTORY of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a long and honorable one. For sixty-eight years it has been carrying on an unceasing fight for a better life for the woodworkers of the nation. In good times and bad, in war and in peace, the organization has never lost sight of its original goals—the elimination of exploitation and the advancement of dignity and security for all who toil for a living.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized in a Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, from August 8-12, 1881. Several attempts had been made previously to form a national organization of the craft.

The first General Secretary was P. J. McGuire who, in later years, was known as the "Father of Labor Day."

As previously mentioned, several attempts were made to form a national organization. In this respect, we can trace activities back to the year of 1724—the colonial days. At that time there existed what was known as the Carpenters Company of Philadelphia. Its members consisted of both master and journeymen carpenters. It is interesting to note that something resembling the union, or, as it is inaccurately called, the closed shop, was maintained by the Company, for the members were not allowed to accept less than the established scale of prices or to be concerned in such work with non members under pain of expulsion.

At that time the term "master carpenter" was practically synonymous with that of journeyman. A feeling of common interest prevailed among masters and journeymen. This bond of common interest still prevails today.

When the delegates met in Convention in Chicago in 1881 they were determined to organize an international union. At this first Convention, 36 delegates were present from 14 independent unions in 11 cities. In the State of Ohio there were 2 cities represented; namely, the city of Cincinnati by Local No. 2, which still holds continuous affiliation, and Cleveland by Local No. 11, which still holds continuous affiliation. Also, the cities of St. Louis, Missouri; Kansas City, Missouri; Buffalo, New York; New York, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; Washington, D. C. and Indianapolis, Indiana.

In New York City and vicinity there existed what was looked upon as a powerful and aggressive organization known as the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners with a membership of 5,000. The General Officers of the Brotherhood at that time felt that if it were possible to have this body affiliated with our Brotherhood a foundation could be laid for a great organization. However, the United Order was organized several years in advance of the Brotherhood. The officers and members of that organization treated the question of consolidation rather coolly. In fact, the records show it was strenuously objected to. They felt they would lose their identity; however, they admitted there should be only one organization of the craft and they wanted to retain their old name, or, at least part of it.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood in the year of 1888, a plan was reached for consolidation which included a change in the name of the Organization. It was proposed that the word "United" be placed before the word "Brotherhood" making the name of the Organization the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." This is how we acquired our name as we have it at the present time.

In the 12th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters held at Indianapolis, Indiana, in the year 1920, the question of establishing a home for our aged members was considered. In fact, the subject was considered many years prior to this by one Convention after another, each directing the General Officers and Board to gather statistics and information on this subject for future reference and guidance.

As previously mentioned, in the year of 1920 at the 12th General Convention, definite action was taken as to final analysis of the home and pension survey. After a careful investigation had been made, the entire subject matter was submitted to the members for referendum under date of March 26, 1923 and it carried. This was the first step taken to establish a home for the aged and to inaugurate a pension system. The home was publicly and officially dedicated on Monday, October 1, 1928 when our 22nd General Convention was in session. The pension plan became operative on January 1, 1930.

The Home at Lakeland, Florida, is magnificant and outstanding and will very comfortably take care of 300 aged members. There is nothing to equal it in these United States, throughout the world in fact; this is said without hesitation.

At the present time there are 14,130 pension members on the pension rolls.

In addition to our Home and our Pension system, other provisions have been made wherein the United Brotherhood has assumed other obligations. For instance, in the payment of death and disability donations that sum amounted to over $25,000,000 to date and on pension, over $15,000,000.

It might be mentioned at this time that during World War II the continuity of membership of the individuals who served in the Armed Forces was fully protected. Approximately 75,000 of our members who served in the Armed Forces retained their full status of membership and according to the records of the Twenty-fifth General Convention we assumed the obligation in the payment of donations to the survivors of those who made the supreme sacrifice amounting to some 700 claims.

Also, there was extended a privilege to those who had served in the Armed Forces, and upon action taken by our General Executive Board, by a presentation of an Honorable Discharge, such an individual became a member of our Organization when qualified within the meaning of our trade autonomy. This amounted to 85,000 journeymen and the same courtesy was extended to 20,000 apprentices.

Many achievements have been accomplished in these 68 years of activities of the United Brotherhood which speak for themselves. Scan the records; follow the reports of your General Officers from Convention to Convention and you will find that many things have been accomplished . . . . wages increased, hours of work reduced, the eight hour day established and we say without hesitation the general living conditions have been improved by our concerted efforts. Progress of the Organization has been onward and upward, ever aiming to greater and nobler things. The growth of the movement has been of a steady and continuous character indicating that its founders and your present officers have acted both wisely and well; and as officers and members of this great Organization and as honest-to-goodness red-blooded Americans we want to keep it that way.

◆

A & P Anti-Trust Suit Shows Bias of Press

Newspapers coverage of the government's anti-trust suit against the great A & P grocery chain pretty conclusively proves what organized labor has long charged; namely, that the daily press is biased and venal. Without entering into the merit or lack of merit in the case, it is very interesting to note just how some of our biggest papers handled the news surrounding filing of the suit.

In view of the growth of monopoly practices in industry in recent years, filing of the anti-trust suit against A & P should have been one of the major stories of the year. However, the big dailies did not handle it that way. Most of them ignored the story entirely or at best gave it a few lines of type away back in the want ad section. Even the usually fair New York Times buried its story on page forty-three. That was before A & P started buying full page ads to put over its position. After the giant grocery chain began handing out fancy advertising contracts news stories began appearing in the front part of the papers. And virtually all papers supported the position of A & P.

The one-sided press coverage of the case was too much for, of all people, David Lawrence, one of the most reactionary of columnists. He turned over his column one day to a Justice Department statement explaining the Government's suit. *The New York Sun,* which has printed Lawrence's writings without interruption for 20 years, *failed to run that column.*

To counteract A & P publicity which implied that even the independent grocers favored retention of the huge chain in its present state, an association of small businessmen began preparing ads to tell its side. Only one out of four Washington, D. C. dailies accepted that ad. And an executive of the paper which did accept the ad was frank enough purportedly to admit: "It's perfectly clear . . . the other three get grocery advertising from A & P every week. We don't get any. I have no doubt that if we carried A & P ads regularly, we also would have refused . . . (the) ad."

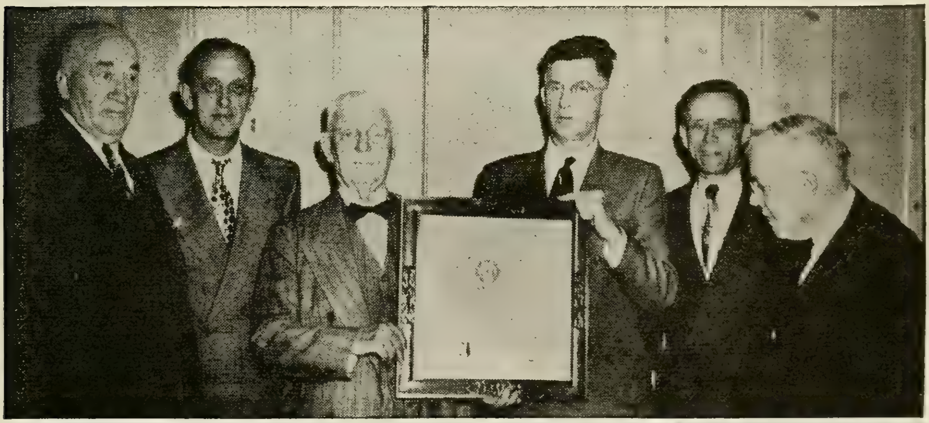
Is it any wonder working people do not have much faith in what the newspapers say?

MISSOURI HONORS FRANK DUFFY

★

AT THE RECENT convention of the American Federation of Labor at St. Paul, Minnesota, delegates to the convention from the Missouri State Council of Carpenters took time out from official business to pay a deserved and distinctive honor to one of the Grand Old Men of Labor, Frank Duffy, General Secretary Emeritus, who for six decades played a distinguished roll in the progress of organized labor in the United States.

Held in the St. Paul Hotel at noon on September 30th, the testimonial dinner attracted a host of important labor dignitaries, including William Green, President of the Federation.

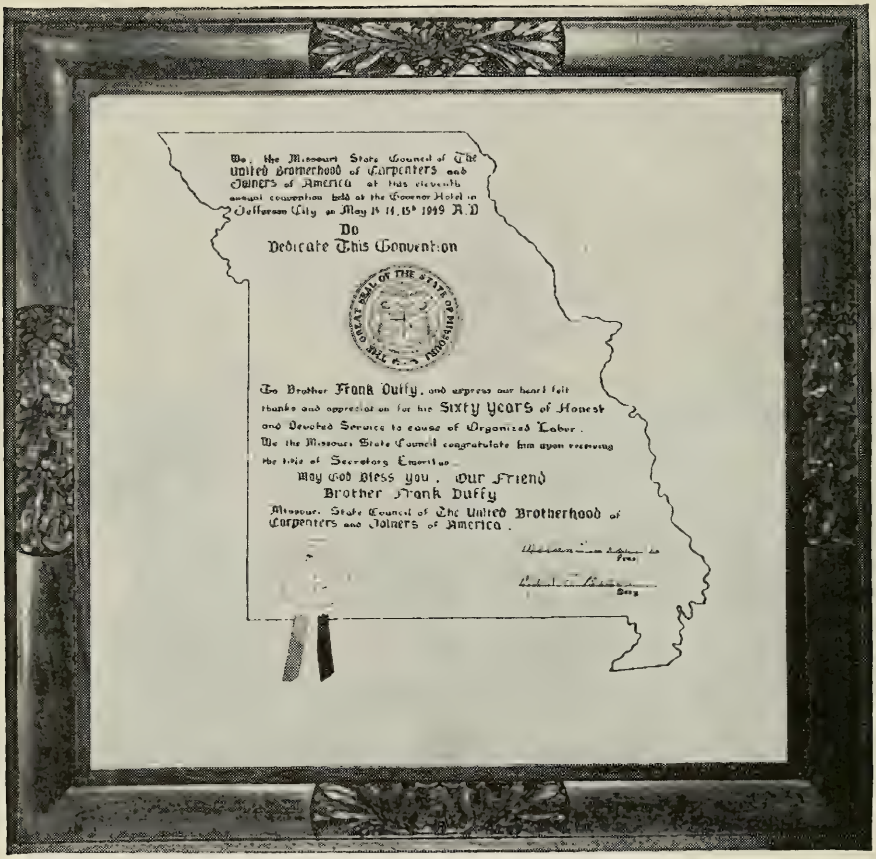


Shown above, left to right, are: William L. Hutcheson, President of the Carpenters International Union; Melvin Shasserre, President of the Missouri State Council of Carpenters, and Financial Secretary of St. Louis Local No. 417; Brother Duffy; Mark Bagby, St. Joseph, Mo., Secretary-Treasurer of the State Council; O. E. Masoner, Kansas City, Mo., Vice-president of the State Council; and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Present to pay honor to Brother Duffy were all the officers of the United Brotherhood, many of whom worked with Brother Duffy for the better part of half a century. One and all they paid high tribute to the loyalty and devotion which characterized Brother Duffy's lifetime of service to the cause of organized labor.

The dinner was highlighted by a presentation to the guest of an embossed scroll which cited his distinguished services as a union officer and a man. The scroll was imprinted on a replica of a map of Missouri; while on the handcarved wooden frame was carved the emblem of the Carpenters union.

The presentation was made by Melvin Shasserre, President of the State Council, and Financial Secretary of St. Louis Carpenters Local 417. His fellow officers, Vice-President O. E. Masoner, Kansas City; and Secretary-Treasurer Mark Bagby, St. Joseph, were among others at the speakers' table. All delegates and visitors to the AFL convention from Missouri were greatly impressed and touched by the fine spirit of fraternity evidenced by all who attended.



We, the Missouri State Council of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at this eleventh annual convention held at the Governor Hotel in Jefferson City on May 13 14, 15th 1949 A.D

Do

Dedicate This Convention

To Brother Frank Duffy, and express our heart felt thanks and appreciation for his Sixty years of Honest and Devoted Service to cause of Organized Labor.

We the Missouri State Council congratulate him upon receiving the title of Secretary Emeritus

May God Bless you. Our Friend

Brother Frank Duffy

Missouri State Council of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Pres

Secy

Pictured above is the scroll presented to Brother Duffy by the Missouri State Council. Executed in highly polished walnut, the frame is a masterpiece of the fast disappearing art of wood carving.

Before being presented to Brother Duffy, the back of the scroll was autographed by the officers of the United Brotherhood, the officers of the Missouri State Council, and by the many distinguished guests present. A wire recording of the entire event was cut. The recording was presented to Brother Duffy as a momento, but only after a duplicate had been made for presentation to a future meeting of all United Brotherhood affiliates in the State of Missouri.

However, the fine testimonial dinner was only a part of the tribute which the Brotherhood members in Missouri paid to Brother Duffy. The eleventh annual convention of the

Missouri State Council, held in Jefferson City, May 13th to 15th, was dedicated to him. It was at that time that the idea of the St. Paul testimonial dinner originated.

Many fine tributes were paid to Brother Duffy during the dinner. Particularly touching were the words of General President William L. Hutcheson who worked so closely with Brother Duffy for so many years in elevating the United Brotherhood to its present place of eminence. However the remarks of Brother Duffy himself were the highlight of the event. In accepting the many honors accorded him, he briefly touched on the many struggles that attended the growth of organized labor in bygone years. The affair closed with everyone wishing him many more years of happy and useful life.

◆

DEATH CALLS MRS. FRANK DUFFY

Thousands of people in and out of the labor movement were saddened last month when they learned of the passing of Mrs. Catherine Duffy, wife of General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy, on November 10th. Her friendly face and cheery smile will be missed by many who learned to know her and love her from her long attendance at conventions of both the United Brotherhood and the American Federation of Labor. A quiet and unassuming woman, she made many enduring friendships.

Eighty years old at the time of her passing, Mrs. Duffy was nevertheless spry and active until a few weeks before death. Last rites were held at St. Peter and St. Paul Cathedral in Indianapolis. Burial was in Holy Cross Cemetery in the same city. In addition to her husband, General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy, she is survived by a daughter, Nell, of South Bend, Indiana, and two sons, George, of Indianapolis and Will, of Washington, D. C. together with a number of grand-children.

Card of Thanks

I wish to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the many State Councils, District Councils, Local Unions, and individual members whose many kindnesses, sympathies, and floral and spiritual offerings extended at the passing of my beloved wife, Catherine, will never be forgotten.

FRANK DUFFY

PLANE GOSSIP

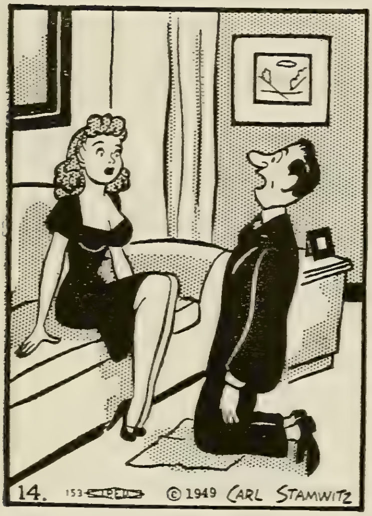
SIGNS OF THE TIMES

(As reported by Les Finnegan in "The Call")

In Harrisburg, Pa., the Pennsylvania State Unemployment Compensation Board handed down an official ruling that girl employes are entitled to unemployment benefits if they quit because the boss makes passes at them.

In Stockholm, Sweden, strikers picketing a restaurant chain were hailed into court twice because they could not prove the allegations on their picket signs. But they won their strike in less than 10 hours after they appeared outside the restaurants with placards reading: "The Truth Is: We Can't Prove Or Disprove Whether the Ekbork Co. Makes Its Hamburgers Out of Skunk Meat."

In New Zealand, a union treasurer appealed to the courts to reinstate him in his job after he was suspended for reasons unprecedented in the history of any labor movement. It was discovered that he had twice as much money in the union treasury as he should have, and neither he nor any other union member could explain it.



"—And each time my union gets me an increase, we can do likewise!"

THE POT AND THE KETTLE

As this is being written, the "jurisdictional" dispute between the various branches of the armed forces is raging as furiously as ever. The Navy is accusing the Army of dirty pool and the Air Force is accusing the Navy of cry baby tactics, and the Army is sort of mad at both the other branches.

The net result is that our whole national defense setup is being threatened because the Big Brass in Army, Navy and Air Force is too bull-headed and greedy for power to agree on anything. The way they are carrying on keeps reminding us of the old one about the lady who was suing for divorce. In her complaint she accused her husband of being a drunkard. "Why, he is so crazy for whiskey," she testified, "he hocked the kitchen stove to get money for hooch."

The husband filed a cross-complaint. He charged his wife with being a terrible housekeeper. In fact she was such a bad housekeeper, he testified, that the stove was gone three weeks before she even missed it.

★ ★ ★

PROOF POSITIVE

Scientists have been trying for years to discover whether or not there is life on Mars. A thousand different astronomers have evolved a thousand different theories. Now there seems to be conclusive proof that there is no life on the neighboring planet. The United States has received no requests for a "loan" in the past ten years during which Uncle has doled out billions to everybody on earth.

★ ★ ★

AT LAST

To every person comes his day,
So calmly wait your chance;
Pedestrians have the right-of-way
When in the ambulance.

★ ★ ★

SIX OF ONE

"Things don't change much," says Joe Paup, ace hook-shot artist of Pete's Pool Parlor, "they only seem to."

"The first twenty years of a man's life his mother asks, 'where are you going?' Then for the next forty years his wife asks, 'Where have you been?'"

A LITTLE BIT INVOLVED

The nation's labor lawyers must be rubbing their hands in glee as they study the new wage-hour legislation which Congress passed just before adjournment. While the law does raise the statutory minimum wage from forty cents to seventy-five cents, at the same time it is so ambiguously written that years of litigation will be necessary to find out exactly what it means. Instead of merely saying the minimum wage is raised from forty to seventy-five cents an hour, the new law sets up "directly essential" qualifications which not even the guys who wrote the bill understand. The whole thing reminds us of the old one about the cooking teacher.

The young lady from Boston was explaining. "Take an egg," she said, "and make a perforation in the base and a corresponding one in the apex. Then apply the lips to the aperture and, by forcibly exhaling the breath, discharge the shell of its contents."

An old lady who was listening exclaimed: "It beats all how folks do things nowadays. When I was a gal, they made a hole in each end and blew."

★ ★ ★

POOR STRATEGY

The reactionary elements took a bad shellacking in last month's election. In New York, in California and almost everywhere else where there was an important election, the mossbacks lost out, despite their great hue and cry about statism. "Statism" is the new scare word they have drummed up in an effort to hoodwink the voters. Their first effort to capitalize on "statism" was such a fiasco that somehow or other it brings to mind the story of the exclusive country club secretary who was touring the grounds. Behind a bunker he found a tramp fast asleep.

Aiming a kick at the tramp's britches, the secretary roared, "Get out of here!"

"And who are you?" demanded the tramp.

"I'm club secretary," said the official.

"Well," replied the tramp, "that's no way to get new members."

★ ★ ★

THE PLACE TO START

Ever since Congress adjourned, a red hot debate has been going on as to the merits of the last session. Administration opponents are calling it the worst session in history. On the other hands, administration backers are picturing it as an up-and-coming Congress that rates close to 100 for effort and accomplishments.

The truth of the matter is that both sides are probably right and wrong. The first session of the Eighty-first Congress passed some really worthwhile legislation. At the same time it faltered badly on many urgent matters—including repeal of the nortorious Taft-Hartley Act. As far as we personally are concerned, we feel somewhat like the theater manager.

Business being slow the two theater owners were arguing about what should be done. One maintained people would flock to the theater if the seats were recovered with red velvet. The other partner insisted that a velour covering would attract more customers. After long and furious debate, one of the partners finally turned to the manager and said: "What do you think?"

"Well," replied the manager, "I think we should cut the admission price and cover the seats with people."

That's the way we feel about Congress; let's repeal the Taft-Hartley Law first and argue about other things later.

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VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

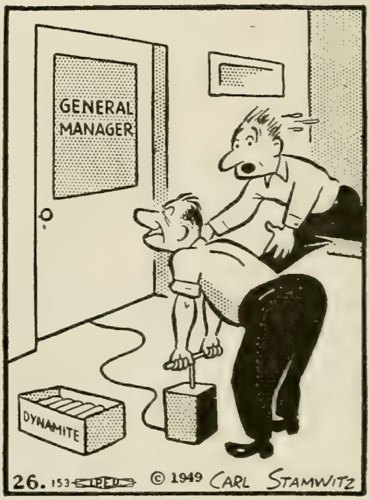
The daughter of the ex-business agent rushed into her mother's bedroom after a date.

"Oh, mother," she exclaimed, "I'm going to get married."

"To whom?" asked the mother.

"I'm going to marry a business agent and a gentleman," continued the breathless girl.

"You can't do that," drawled the mother; "it's bigamy."



"Wait, Gus! The union has a better way of getting a raise outta the boss!"

Watch Public Housing

DWELLING CONSTRUCTION is destined to take a tremendous spurt next spring and summer. Passage of the new housing bill by Congress in the last few days before it adjourned assured a great boom in low rent housing construction. The bill makes it possible for various localities which lack adequate housing facilities to construct low rent units with federal financial assistance. To participate in the program, it is necessary for localities to set up Public Housing Authorities.

Hundreds upon hundreds of communities have already set up such authorities, and applications have already been made for thousands upon thousands of low cost housing units. Many more authorities are in the process of being set up. All in all, the new housing bill paves the way for the construction of some 800,000 housing units in the next few years.

Before bids are let for the construction of any housing units under the program, a labor relations officer from the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the Public Housing Administration calls on the community sponsoring the project. His job is to check prevailing wage scales and to arrange meetings between representatives of the building trades unions and the housing authority for the area to discuss pertinent problems and to iron out any difficulties that may exist. It is vital that our members attend any and all such meetings in their respective communities. The enclosed self-explanatory letter was recently received by the General office:

Housing And Home Finance Agency Public Housing Administration

Washington, November 2, 1949

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of American
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

Enclosed please find a list of municipalities that have submitted low-rent housing applications as of October 28, 1949. I believe by Printing this in your Organization's Journal, your local unions will realize how enormous our program is and what it means in employment to the construction industry.

Before bids are taken for project construction, our Labor Relations Officers will visit each city to check current wage rates and at that time will arrange meetings between building trades representatives and our Local Housing Authorities. The purpose of the meeting will be to become acquainted, discuss mutual problems and to enter into an agreement of cooperation. We believe such actions will insure develop-

ment of the projects without delays caused by petty disputes or misunderstandings.

We will appreciate your publishing a notice to your local organizations setting forth my request for this cooperation. Organized labor played such an important part in making possible the passage of the Housing Act of 1949 that I am sure they will do everything possible to bring about the successful operation of our program.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS E. RYAN, Director
Labor Relations Branch

Accompanying the letter was a list of communities which have already submitted applications for low cost housing. A copy of this list has been supplied to each Local Union and District Council. It is important that our Local Unions and District Councils keep in close touch with the public housing situation so that they may be prepared to participate in any meetings connected with the matter.

All experts predict that commercial construction will continue at a high rate for a number of years to come. However, housing should not be overlooked. Thousands upon thousands of jobs will be created by the housing program. These jobs rightfully belong to members of our organization. If every Local Union and District Council is on its toes these jobs will go to our members. On the other hand, if our members are not on their toes the jobs may not be available at a time when they could be used very handily. Every Local Union must watch the public housing situation in its own territory.

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LABOR LOSES A GREAT LEADER IN PASSING OF WM. MAHON

William D. Mahon, 88, seventh Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and past President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America, died October 31 in the Grace Hospital, Detroit.

His death after a long illness ended the life of the veteran labor leader who once said:

"My only hope is that when my life's work is done and I am laid away I will have earned the epitaph: 'He was our friend.' "

Mr. Mahon at 32 was elected President of the Amalgamated Association at its second convention in 1893 and served for 53 years until his retirement in 1946. He was paid $16 a week as first President and had his office in his home.

He was first elected to the AFL executive council in 1917, served in 1916 as fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress and made a study of the effect on employes of municipally-owned transit systems in Europe. He was a member of President Wilson's first industrial commission and served six months on the Detroit Street Railway Commission.

Mr. Mahon's life spanned the fabulous era of transition in the development of the nation's street railway systems—from sloow horse car to high-speed subway and surface lines.

His efforts were bitter hard but successful attempts to keep the working conditions and wages of the men progressing as rapidly as the mechanical advances of the companies for whom they worked.

How fully "Billy" Mahon realized his objectives is attested in the almost complete organization of the men and women who work for the transit systems in the nation's metropolitan centers, their improving hours of employment, hourly wages more than 6 times as great as when he started, and generous death and other benefits paid by the union.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

A carpenter always had a reputation for being a well-read man. To keep up the good name this questionnaire is presented, just for practice. As usual take 2 points for each correct answer. Total points is your percentage. Take it away. It's all yours. The answers to these questions may be found on page 34.

Points

1. How may feet has a biped?
2. Who, in history, was known as The Baker's Wife?
3. Is 12 p.m. midnight or noon?
4. What playing card is known as The Curse of Scotland?
5. You've heard of J. Edgar Hoover. What does the J stand for?
6. What do you do with a glockenspiel? Eat it—play it—plant it—wear it.
7. Who was known as The Great Commoner?
8. Is a check dated on a Sunday or holiday a legal check?
9. Who is the Governor-General of Canada?
10. What is the largest bird?
11. This is a hard one. What is a thank-you-ma'am?
12. Suomi is the native name of a fine, well-respected nation. We call it what?
13. A grown male seal is a bull. The female is a cow. What is the baby seal called?
14. Where does a Rhodes scholar go to study?
15. Which two countries in South America have no seaport?
16. Who was known as The Divine Sarah?
17. In a pack of cards, which is the one-eyed king?
18. Name the three masts of a ship.
19. Who was it who said, "The public be damned?"
20. What does a pediatrist do for a living?
21. Which of the Great Lakes belongs wholly to the United States?
22. What are the equivalent French abbreviations for Mr.—Mrs.—Miss?
23. Eight states begin with the letter M. What are they?
24. Can you name The Three Musketeers?
25. For how many years is a United States patent granted?
26. What language is mainly spoken in Haiti?
27. How many humps has a dromedary?
28. A fratricide would be charged with what definite crime?
29. What does the S. in Harry S. Truman stand for?
30. What food is most widely consumed throughout the world?
31. How would you classify a Canterbury? Racehorse—shawl—furniture—hat.
32. Can you make a one-line drawing of an ampersand?
33. Do you know what a round robin is?
34. What day is it when the ghost walks?
35. The letters R.S.V.P. at the bottom of an invitation mean what?
36. Who or what is a septuagenarian?
37. What have Olivia DeHaviland and Emperor Hirihoto got in common?
38. On April 9, 1865 what great event in American history happened?
39. What is a Sabbatical year?
40. Is Canada larger or smaller than the United States?
41. In what country is more Portuguese spoken than in Portugal?
42. What is meant by F. F. V.?
43. Do you know what claustrophobia is?
44. We all know Texas is the largest state. Which is the second largest?
45. Who was known as The Widow at Windsor?
46. R. C. M. P. are the initials of what famous law-enforcing organization?
47. What is the highest denomination of United States bill printed?
48. Disregarding Australia, what is the largest island in the world?
49. What kind of money is conscience money?
50. What is a mugwump?

Percentage

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

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REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers:

The Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in St. Paul Auditorium, St. Paul, Minnesota beginning October 3, 1949 and lasting six days. There were 620 Delegates present, as herewith shown.

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
93	National and International Unions	381	70,207
4	Departments	4	4
45	State Branches	45	45
132	Central Labor Unions	132	132
58	Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions	54	461
3	Fraternal Organizations	4	4
335		620	70,853

The Executive Council in the beginning of its report sets forth the following:

Nationally as well as internationally the past year has been one of important struggles for standards without immediate decisive gains. At home, Labor's major struggle has been to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act with its un-American discrimination against wage earners as a group of citizens and its restrictions upon their right of free contract to promote their economic welfare. Although the Party whose platform committed it to repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, won the election, members of that Party joined with the Republican Party to defeat the Democratic Party's pledge to make good on its commitment.

Our economy is only now adjusting to more normal production orders with competition developing in buyers' markets because buyers refuse to buy over-priced commodities. The process of reducing costs to facilitate price declines makes for better management and more economical production with cooperation between management and labor.

Profits are still at high levels, some prices have dropped; wages, rates and earnings have remained at high levels and the employed labor force is still close to 60,000,000. Our union membership is at peak levels and a new aggressiveness promises to regain freedom of contract.

The following charters were issued during the twelve months of this fiscal year.

	1948–1949
Internationals	2
Central Labor Unions	12
Local Trade Unions	125
Federal Labor Unions	44
Total	183

The new International Unions chartered were:

Flight Engineers International Association
Railway Patrolmen's International Union

Change of titles of International Unions:

Operative Plasterers' International Association changed to Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers International Association of United States and Canada.

Radio Directors Guild changed to Radio and Television Directors Guild.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP

The total paid membership of the affiliated national and international organizations and the directly chartered trade and federal labor unions as of August 31, 1949 is 7,241,290.

This is based on actual per capita tax received from affiliated unions.

The total reported for 1948______7,220,531 and the records further show 1,182 directly chartered local trade and federal labor unions with an average membership as of August 31, 1949 of 201,019 members.

The report of the Executive Council to the Sixty-eighth Convention is very comprehensive—covering every phase of the labor movement—which report consists of 206 pages.

Some of the matters dealt with are as follows:

Organizing Activities.
Legal Activities of General Counsel.
United Nations.
Economic Cooperation Administration.
Development in Social Security.
Education.
Housing.
Pending Federal Legislation.
Apprenticeship Training.
Vocational Education.
Workers Education Bureau.
Veterans Legislation.
Government Salary Legislation.
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Rivers and Harbors.
Missouri Valley Authority.
Columbia Valley Authority.
Colorado River System.
School Construction.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Un-American Activities.
Physically Handicapped.
Basing Point Systems.
State Labor Legislation in 1948.
Public Relations, Radio and the Labor Press.

BENEFITS

Benefits paid by International and National Unions for year 1948 total $68,469,561.99.

CHANGE IN DATE OF AFL CONVENTION

Resolution No. 66 proposing change in the date of the convention was withdrawn by the proposers, since the Executive Council, in a supplemental report, recommended the following—which was referred to Committee on Laws:

"In order that all members and officers of the American Federation of Labor may, in the future, give full participation to the very necessary political activities of organized labor during the weeks immediately preceding election day, the Executive Council recommends that the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be amended in order that future annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor should be convened each year on the third Monday in September instead of the first Monday in October.

"It is, therefore, recommended that Section 1 of Article III of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor which now reads:

'Section 1. The convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a.m. on the first Monday in October, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention, except during the years when a Presidential election occurs, when the convention in those years shall be held beginning the third Monday of November. If the proper convention arrangements or reasonable hotel accommodations cannot be secured in the city, the Executive Council may change the place of meeting.'

shall be amended to read as follows:

'Section 1. The convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a.m. on the third Monday in September at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention. If the proper convention arrangements or reasonable hotel accommodations cannot be secured in that city, the Executive Council may change the place of meeting.' "

Your committee is in full accord and concurs in the intent and purpose which prompted the Executive Council in proposing this change in the Constitution and recommends that Section 1 of Article III of the Constitution be amended as proposed and to read as follows:

"Section 1. The convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a.m., on the third Monday in September at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention. If the proper convention arrangements or reasonable hotel accommodations cannot be secured in that city, the Executive Council may change the place of meeting."

The Committee on Laws reported favorable, which was adopted, thereby changing the convention date to the 3rd Monday in September.

Selection of Convention City for the year of 1950 was duly referred to Executive Council.

Also, another constitutional amendment was adopted by the Convention, increasing strike benefits for members of federal labor unions from $7.00 to $10.00 weekly, and extended to ten weeks instead of six weeks, with no benefits paid the first two weeks.

RESOLUTIONS

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee pointed out that there were 133 Resolutions presented to the Convention and 76 of these were referred to their Committee. Many of these Resolutions dealt with present economic and social problems, such as:

Social Security.
    Health Insurance.
    Old Age & Survivors Disability Insurance.
    Public Assistance.
    Unemployment Insurance.

Education.
Organization.
Housing.
Legislation.
Civil Rights.
Taft-Hartley Act.
Bacon-Davis Act.
Union Label Week
Observe State and National Election as Holiday.
Panama Canal.
Alaska.

LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

The National Committee of Labor's League for Political Education convened in the St. Paul Auditorium, St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 5, 1949.

The Administrative Committee made a concise and complete report on Education and Political Activities, also on plans for the year 1950.

The proceedings show conclusively that plans for 1950 are made with a new determination following the repulse of the 81st Congress on the Repeal of the Taft-Hartley legislation. Many other problems were dealt with in this session.

There was also emphasized the need to build organization and get voters registered and poll tax paid. There was also mentioned, and a warning was sounded, where certain individuals are now trying to clean up their records and look like liberals.

In the transaction of business of the National Committee, discussions were carried on by the various committeemen and those in attendance at this special session. This can best be illustrated by the resolution submitted and adopted, in which the resolve part of the resolution is as follows:

RESOLVED, That the wholehearted support and the united, undivided cooperation pledged here today, by the delegates, as an expression of their intense desire to actively assist in securing the full realization and accomplishment of the original aims and purposes of Labor's League for Political Education, shall be the keynote for an immediate rallying call to our entire 8,000,000 members asking for and urging their active participation in the forthcoming campaign.

While the Executive Council was in session, General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, in behalf of the Brotherhood, presented a check in the sum of $100,000 as a voluntary contribution, to carry on the work of Labor's League for Political Education.

For the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor all Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer were nominated and elected in a bloc and that honor was conferred upon Frank Duffy, Secretary Emeritus of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and his address to the 68th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor is recorded as follows:

DELEGATE FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters: Mr. President, for 45 years I have been nominating officers of the American Federation of Labor. In 1904 at the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor I nominated Sam Gompers. There were twelve delegates on the floor at the same time and the presiding officer had a job to decide who should speak, who had the floor.

Eventually I got it. There was much talk then of opposition to Sam Gompers. There were twelve delegates on the floor at one time and the balance of the delegates in the convention didn't know who would be nominated. However, as I have already told you, the Chair recognized myself and I nominated Sam. After that the opposition disappeared. He was elected unanimously.

Years after that I nominated Vice-Presidents of the American Federation of Labor for the position as Vice-Presidents, and I am pleased to say that they were all elected unanimously. After President Green became the head of the organization at conventions for several years I nominated him, and in each case he was elected unanimously. I nominated during the last nine years—and this will be the tenth—the first Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, the General President of my own organization, William L. Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He was elected unanimously.

It was a pleasure and a satisfaction to me to know that all these men that I nominated from time to time were elected unanimously. Let me tell you that I was more pleased and more satisfied when these officers, each of these officers, made good. They have made good always up to the present time.

Now, I have a proposition that has been under consideration with me for several years. In the last five or six years I have nominated President Green and then afterwards I came right on the platform and I nominated the First Vice-President—two at a time. I thought to myself in this case, why don't I nominate all the Vice Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer and have done with it?

Well, I thought, too, that I might give some offense, and I didn't want to give offense to anybody. If I should do that the Musicians might be disappointed. They might want to nominate Joe Weber. Or the Street Car Men might be disappointed. Maybe they would want to nominate my dear good old friend, Bill Mahon. Or perhaps Dave Beck might be offended for cutting him out and not giving him the chance to nominate Dan Tobin.

So I thought in those years gone by I would let them go just as they are. At this convention I have had another idea. I have had the same proposition come back. In fact, some of the delegates mentioned it to me and that just brought back the memories of the old days.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have this proposition to make—and I hope I don't give offense to anybody. I hope I don't take honors away from anybody. I don't want to take honors from anybody. If it is satisfactory to you it will please me.

Mr. President, this is my proposition—I will try to get it in some understandable language, and if it is not correct we can correct it later. In order to save time, I herewith nominate all the incumbent Vice-Presidents and incumbent Secretary-Treasurer to the positions they now hold for the coming term, and I move they be elected by acclamation by the delegates attending this convention.

The motion was seconded by several delegates and so adopted.

The officers re-elected for the ensuing term, are as follows:

Wm. Green—President.
William L. Hutcheson—First Vice-President.
Matthew Woll—Second Vice-President.
Joseph N. Weber—Third Vice-President.
Geo. M. Harrison—Fourth Vice-President.
Daniel J. Tobin—Fifth Vice-President.
Harry C. Bates—Sixth Vice-President.
W. D. Mahon—Seventh Vice-President.
W. C. Birthright—Eighth Vice-President.
W. C. Doherty—Ninth Vice-President.
David Dubinsky—Tenth Vice-President.
Charles J. MacGowan—Eleventh Vice-President.
Herman Winter—Twelfth Vice-President.
Dan W. Tracy—Thirteenth Vice-President.
George Meany—Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,
Wm. L. Hutcheson,
M. A. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
Wm. J. Kelly,
Chas. Hanson,
M. J. Sexton,
John H. Bakken,
Walter L. Thomas,
Delegates.

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

A Happier Day For Conservation

Important milestones in history seem to have a way of injecting themselves into the stream of human progress with little fanfare and even less publicity. When an obscure little Austrian corporal engineered a "putsch" in a Munich beer hall no one paid much attention. Neither was there any great furore when Columbus sailed off to find a new route to India, nor when the first steam engine turned the first wheel, nor when Jesus preached the Sermon on the Mount. Yet each of these events had a profound effect on humanity, and succeding generations eventually began paying them the tribute they deserve.

Is a recent two-line decision by the United States Supreme Court destined to join this category? Very possible so. Of itself, the high court decision means little. Yet the implications in it are tremendous; so tremendous, in fact, that they could well mark a turning point in American history.

The State of Washington, a keystone in our remaining timber resources, has a law requiring owners of timberland to reseed or replant lands after the timber crop has been harvested. Purpose of the law is to perpetuate the state's timber, its greatest natural resource, and to keep watersheds from eroding and devastating the land. Recently a timberland owner in the state challenged the legality of the law in the state courts. He contended that his lands were his own to use as he saw fit, and to compel him to do anything with them was un-American and unconstitutional. When the state courts found against him, the case was taken to the United States Supreme Court. Last month that court upheld the constitutionality of the law in one of the shortest decisions ever handed down.

In upholding the validity of the state law, the Supreme Court of the State of Washington had this to say:

"We do not think the Constitution requires a state to stand idly by while its natural resources are being depleted.

"Edmund Burke (old-time British statesman, who dared to champion the cause of the American colonies before the Revolution) once said that a great unwritten contract exists between the dead, the living, and the unborn. We should leave to the unborn something more than depleted national resources.

"Where natural resources can be used, and at the same time perpetuated for future generations, morality requires that we do so.

"One great purpose of government would be defeated if land owners were permitted to "waste resources at will, impoverishing the state and its people," the state court justices declared.

Very little publicity attended the high court's decision, yet it probably marks a milestone in the movement for conservation of our natural resources.

Certainly it strengthens the concept that man is trustee of natural resources for the general welfare.

When the history of the present age is written, it will undoubtedly go down in the annals as the age of devastation of resources. The Lake States, once the proud possessors of untold timber wealth, are today insignificant in the timber field simply decause no care was taken of the timber lands. The owners cut out and got out. Had they put back even a little of the wealth they took out of the land a hundred years ago, the Lake States today might be listed among the wealthiest timber states in the nation. Eroded farms, dust bowls, and fished out waters are a heritage we are leaving our children in many sections because profits came first and conservation came last.

This is no brief for state ownership of our natural resources. Under private enterprise our resources have been developed and harvested and made to provide the highest living standard in the world. But they have been wasted, too. The time for stopping this waste is long past due. Perhaps the above decision will be the start of a happier day.

The People Aren't Easy To Fool

Last month many sections of the nation held special elections. While these off-year elections do not generate the heat and the fury that general elections do, their importance cannot be minimized or ignored. Particularly is this true of last month's battle of the ballot.

The first session of the 81st Congress was signalized by an almost equal division of strength between progressives and reactionaries. Time after time pro-labor legislation went down to defeat for lack of just a few votes. Consequently every change in the complexion of Congress is mighty important at the present time. The fact that labor-backed candidates gave a splendid account of themselves last month is extremely encouraging.

It takes no political wizard to realize that next year will see a knock-down battle of ideas at the polls. The people will have to decide whether they want to return to the political philosophies of the Hoover era or whether they want to go forward with the social experimentation that has marked the years since Hoover vacated the White House. In a sense, last month's battle for the New York seat in the Senate raised the curtain on the forthcoming battle. All the elements that will surround next year's important election were present in last month's struggle between Lehman and Dulles for the New York Senate seat. Dulles ably represented the ultra-conservative faction in Congress. He made "statism" his battle cry; statism in his definition being anything that tended to give the people benefits through the federal government.

On the other hand, Lehman, an out-and-out liberal with a great pro-labor record as governor, stood squarely behind the social reform program of the last two decades. He saw no "statism" or socialism in decent labor legislation in place of the Taft-Hartley Law, nor in better Social Security and unemployment compensation. Naturally, labor was pretty solidly aligned behind him. And when the votes were all counted, Lehman was elected by a substantial majority. It was a sweeping victory for labor, and if it can be used as any sort of a straw-in-the-wind for next year's election, a major labor victory can be expected.

However, the pathway to such a victory is not going to be an easy one. The reactionary forces are girding themselves for an all-out fight. They are already raising huge war chests. All the high-powered publicity agencies will be on their payroll. And as usual, all the big daily papers and all the radio big wigs will be on their side. The people of the nation will be subjected to the greatest barrage of propaganda the world has ever seen. "Statism" will be ringing in their ears from early morning until late at night. The same techniques that sell Kotex by the millions and Lucky Strikes by the billion will be brought into play.

Against all this pressure politicking there will only be the voice of the unions and the common sense of the people to keep the records straight. In New York that was enough last month. Despite the fact all of New York City's many daily papers except one were opposed to Lehman, he beat out his opponent by something like 700,000 votes in the city. He managed to do it because the working people registered and voted.

These are the two things that will tell the story in 1950. If working people register and vote, a Congress sympathetic with the needs and desires of all people can be elected, in spite of the pressure selling the Big Business interests will put on. But that is the only way it can be done. Every eligible member of a working family must register at the proper time and go to the polls on the proper day. Registering and voting are two things each person must do for himself. Neither his union nor any other organization can do the job for him. He must do it for himself. To that extent each citizen bears a responsibility for his own future welfare and the welfare of the nation.

Education And Income

Why should a poor child be denied a proper education? Why shouldn't the United States of America provide equal educational opportunity for rich and poor alike?

The fact that it doesn't is one of the many stark, tragic realities which the staff of the Sub-committee on Low-income Families of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report gathered in its studies of low-income families and economic stability.

The staff reported that 9.6 million families last year earned less than $2,000. Of these, 6.3 million lived in towns and cities. And 64 per cent or the nonfarm family heads had not gone beyond the eight grade. Only 6 per cent had gone past high school.

The staff said."Low incomes result from lack of education, and lack of education for the next generation results from the low income of the present. . . . *broadening educational opportunities for all qualified students regardless of present income status . . . is . . . absolutely necessary to preserve the American tradition of equal opportunity for all."*

The staff points out that although lack of education is an important cause of low earning power, low incomes also help to explain lack of education. "Educational opportunity in the United States" says the staff, "still depends upon income status in marked degree."

The studies show that chances of going to college are five times greater when the family income is $5,000 or more as when it is less than that figure.

Low-income families spend so much for the bare necessities of life, there is little left for education—or for anything else, for that matter.

A Harvard University study shows that the upper-income group sends nearly all its children through high school and 90 per cent to college. The middle-income group sends about 60 per cent through high school and 15 per cent to college. But the lower income group sends only 30 per cent through high school and only 5 per cent to college.

The Harvard report says from 75,000 to 125,000 young persons of college calibre are denied a college education because of poverty. *And this number must be doubled by adding those who cannot afford even a high school education.*

Moreover, it costs even more to attend graduate and professional schools, so even more young men and women of talent are squeezed out of a thorough education because of lack of money.

The Subcommittee staff says *there is no evidence at all that there is any relation between the ability to pay for a college education and the ability to benefit from it.* It adds, "Since opportunity for college education depends so largely on income, millions of young people are not only denied the chance to develop their capacities but the nation is irreparably deprived of a vast amount of potential leadership and potential competence which it can ill afford wantonly to throw away."

Among this dry recital of facts is the human, individual problem of an able child denied the chance to benefit from education because his father is poorly paid. This particularly affects the sons and daughters of trade unionists.

There is also the fact that low-income families would buy a larger share of the goods produced if their needs were backed by ability to buy.

The solution? Federal aid to education would certainly result in more boys and girls finishing high school.

The American labor movement favors aid to needy, worthy youth to enable them to continue their studies as one of its planks for a Federal aid to education program.

Last month at the St. Paul convention, the AFL said, "For the sake of children and youth and for the sake of the welfare and security of the nation, *it is important that scholarships and work opportunities be provided to assist needy students in securing the education in which they are interested.*

◆

We Have What Counts

Does this explain why we still have the Taft-Hartley Law on the books? For every dollar that union groups spent to influence Federal legislation during the first nine months of this year, business organizations spent twelve dollars. According to Congressional Quarterly, a nonpartisan Washington news service, business lobbies spent $2,445,000, while groups representing working people spent only $208,000 in that period.

We in the labor movement may not have the money to spend on lobbying, but we do have the votes to elect the kind of Congressmen the nation should have. It is the votes that count. Let's remember that next November.

(Continued from page 23)

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

St. Paul Hotel
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 1, 1949

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

August 12, 1949

Los Angeles, Calif., L. U. 721.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $2.00 per hour, effective August 22, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Rock Springs, Wyo., L. U. 1620.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective September 29, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Swift Current, Sask., Canada, L. U. 2469.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective September 3, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Campbellton, N. B., Canada, L. U. 2539.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 72c (basic rate) per hour, effective August 12, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

August 26, 1949

Arkadelphia, Ark., L. U. 1722.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour, effective September 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Ottawa, Kans., L. U. 2044.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective August 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

September 1, 1949

Crossett, Ark., L. U. 497.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective October 27, 1949. Official sanction granted.

September 29, 1949

Pascagoula, Miss., L. U. 569.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective November 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Rock Island, Ill., L. U. 788.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.31 to $1.57 (millmen) per hour, effective July 10, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Southbridge, Mass., L. U. 861.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour effective October 24, 1949. Official sanction granted.

West Frankfort, Ill., L. U. 1193.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective November 4, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Pecos, Texas, L. U. 2444.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective October 15, 1949. Official sanction granted.

North Shore District Council, Beverly, Mass.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.25 per hour, effective December 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

St. Paul Hotel
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 1, 1949

The General Executive Board met in regular session in the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota on October 1, 1949.

The General President reported fully on matters affecting our Organization. These matters, as reported by the General President, were carefully considered.

Renewal of bond on Assistant Superintendent of Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida in the sum of $20,000 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland for one year ending March 10, 1950, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of the plate glass insurance at 222 East Michigan Street for one year ending March 28, 1950 with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of bond on Chief Clerk, C. A. Meloy in the sum of $10,000 through the Capitol Indemnity Company of Indianapolis, Indiana for one year ending April 1, 1950, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Workmen's Compensation Insurance on all employes and General Representatives for one year ending June 1, 1950 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

October 2, 1949

Communication from the New York State Council of Carpenters transmitted therewith two Resolutions adopted at their 43rd annual convention held at the Hotel Niagara, Niagara Falls, New York on July 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

The Resolutions submitted were Resolution No. 11 and Resolution No. 12 and the Board decided that Resolution No. 11 be printed in full. Resolution No. 12 was referred to the next General Convention of the Brotherhood for consideration.

Resolution No. 11 reads as follows :

WHEREAS: The economic trend toward a higher cost of all necessities is here to stay and although there may be some adjustment, prices will never recede to those which prevailed before the war, and

WHEREAS: There are countless thousands of members of the Brotherhood who because of adverse conditions have never been able to set aside a nest egg for the proverbial "rainy day," and

WHEREAS: Despite the fact that we do not like to discuss it, we must all be prepared to meet death sometime, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Forty-third Annual Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters do commend and thank General President Hutcheson, the General Officers and the General Executive Board for their foresight and prompt action in proposing that the death benefits paid to the beneficiary of a deceased member be doubled.

Attention of the Board was called to a communication from I. N. Ornburn, President of the Label Trades Department, regarding the Fifth A. F. of L. Union Industries Show to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1950, and it was decided that the matter of our Organization participating in the Union Industries Show be referred to the First General Vice-President, to take appropriate action and cooperate with the Metropolitan District Council (Philadelphia, Pa.) in this matter.

A report received from Labor's League for Political Education was presented to the Board, outlining the activities and future policy of the League. A motion prevailed that a check for $100,000.00 be presented to George Meany, Treasurer, Labor's League for Political Education, by the General President, to support the proposed program. Unanimously carried.

In accordance therewith the General President submitted to Treasurer Meany of the League a check in the amount of $100,000.00 while the Executive Council was in session.

October 3, 1949

After a number of attempts to reach an amicable understanding regarding controversies arising between our Brotherhood and the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' International Union, same was arrived at on October 3, 1949 on the stripping of panel forms to be re-used again, which was approved by the General Executive Board as follows:

MEMORANDUM ON CONCRETE FORMS

1. On stripping of panel forms to be re-used again, the releasing shall be done by members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
2. The moving, cleaning, oiling and carrying to the next point of erection, and the stripping of forms which are not to be re-used, and of forms on all flat arch work shall be done by members of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union.
3. It is understood that there shall be no stoppage of work by reason of any dispute concerning the work herein covered. In the event a dispute arises the matter shall be referred to the offices of the two International Unions for possible

adjustment. In the event that the matter is then not adjusted, the dispute shall be referred to the National Joint Board for the Settlement or Jurisdictional Disputes.

For the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	For the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union
M. A. Hutcheson Charles Johnson, Jr. O. Wm. Blaier	Herbert Rivers John W. Garvey A. C. D'Andrea Vincent F. Morreale

ATTESTED

John T. Dunlop

Under date of July 29, 1949 General President Wm. L. Hutcheson of the Brotherhood tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

In tendering his resignation, he expressed his appreciation of having had the opportunity of associating with them for a number of years. He likewise expressed his gratification as to the manner in which they were able to cooperate with one another for the benefit of the Labor Movement. He further assured the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department that in the future he will assist them in carrying out the policies of the Department as he has done in the past.

With reference to the aforementioned resignation, the following letter was received from President of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

Toronto, Canada
August 14, 1949

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

"Your letter of resignation as fourth Vice-President of the Building and Construction Trades Department received and it was with regret that the Executive Council of the Department unanimously accepted your resignation.

"The Executive Council instructed me to specifically advise you that if it was not for the explanation contained in your letter of your desire to be relieved of some of your numerous duties they would have hesitated in accepting your resignation, due to your long experience in the labor movement and the many things you have contributed to it, and they realize your experience made you a very able officer of the Department. Your strong character which enables you to disagree on issues with representatives of other organizations, but your willingness to abide by the will of the majority certainly has always enhanced the value of your service.

"I join with the Executive Council in extending my personal regret for your resignation but was pleased at the action of the Council in unanimously appointing an officer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to fill the vacancy created by your resignation. I am sure we will have the same cooperation and service from Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson that we have received from you.

"Hoping your health will continue to be good and with kindest personal regards, I am"

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
/S/ Richard J. Gray, President

October 4, 1949

Appeal of Michael O'Grady against the decision of the General President in his case vs. Local Union 608, New York, New York was brought to the attention of the Board and carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Carl W. Peterson of Local Union 465, Ardmore, Pennsylvania against the decision of the General President in his case vs. the Metropolitan District Council, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was brought to the attention of the Board and carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

A motion prevailed, and was unanimously carried, that the General President be authorized to purchase a Television set for use at the Home, as soon as reception of television is available in that locality.

October 5, 1949

Appeal of Local Union 1689, Tacoma, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer, in disapproving the death claim of Mr. Marzano, husband of Alice Marzano for the reason there is no provision in our General Constitution for the payment of funeral donation on the death of member's husband.

The decision of the General Treasurer was unanimously sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal from Local Union 2581, Libby, Montana from the decision of the General Treasurer, in disapproving the claim of Mary E. Griep, wife of Otto R. Griep, a member of said Local Union for the reason that Section 50 of our General Constitution provides for the payment of wife funeral donation to a member on one wife only.

The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

The General President called the Board's attention to a request from the Department of State, Office of International Information, for four prints of the Carpenters' Home film for use in their overseas film program. Their request was complied with, which resulted in a letter of appreciation from the Department of State. A motion prevailed that the letter of appreciation be printed in full, which is as follows:

> Mr. M. A. Hutcheson August 9, 1949
> For the General President
> United Brotherhood of Carpenters
> and Joiners of America
> Carpenters' Building
> 222 East Michigan Street
> Indianapolis, Indiana
>
> Dear Mr. Hutcheson:
>
> "The Department has received the four prints of 'THE CARPENTERS' HOME,' which you so kindly had printed and have loaned to us for use in the overseas film program. These have been shipped to Bombay, Rome, Paris and Athens, with instructions that they be returned by April 15, 1950. We hope that this date is satisfactory to you, and feel that maximum utilization will be obtained during the intervening period.
>
> "Permit me to extend at this time the Department's appreciation of the swift and whole-hearted cooperation which has been given by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, not only in this instance, but on the previous occasions when loans of this picture have been requested. The need for good pictures on labor is so great and the demands received by our overseas film libraries are so many, that the help you have given has been doubly useful.
>
> "It is hoped that we will be able to furnish you a full report on the use which has been made of the prints."
>
> Sincerely yours,
> /S/ Arthur Menken
> Industry Liaison Representative

Lake Charles, La., L. U. 953.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.94½ to \$2.25 (carpenters) and \$2.19½ to \$2.50 (millwrights) per hour, effective January 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

October 6, 1949

The General Executive Board went into session as Board of Trustees.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, and their report as of September 30, 1949, shows the following:

GENERAL FUND

Purchased:				Due:
December 1, 1942	$1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68
April 15, 1943	1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
September 14, 1943	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
November 20, 1945	1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2¼s	1959-62
September, 1941	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
January, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
August, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
May, 1945	100,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957
	20,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957
September, 1948	25,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1¼s	1950
December 1, 1948	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1¼s	1950
December 1, 1948	200,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1¼s	1950

DEFENSE FUND

December, 1941	$ 50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
August, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
June, 1948	105,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1¼s	1950

HOME AND PENSION FUND

December, 1941	$ 50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953
January, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
October, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1954
January, 1943	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1955
May, 1945	100,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957
June, 1943	300,000.00	U. S. Treasury	1¼s	1949
December, 1942	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68
April, 1943	100,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
September, 1943	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69
December, 1948	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1¼s	1950
June, 1948	140,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes (Held in New York)	1¼s	1950

GENERAL FUND (CANADA)

Purchased:				Due:
March 31, 1944	$ 107,000.00	Canadian Bonds	3s	1959
March, 1933	50,000.00	Canadian Bonds	4s	1960
1944	50,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3s	1956
August, 1946	100,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	1¾s	1950
June, 1948	100,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3s	1958
June, 1949	100,000.00	Dominion of Canada	3s	1966

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Acting Secretary

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

W. C. ALEXANDER, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
ROY L. ANDERSON, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
GEORGE E. ARICK, L. U. 232, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
CHARLES ARNDT, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
SERGIO ARRIOLA, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
LEW BARNES, L. U. 1266, Austin, Texas
ARTHUR BECKER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
ANDREW BERING, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
M. D. BLUE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
W. K. BRAY, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
J. C. BROWN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
E. BUNDY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
C. E. BURGNER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ANGELO CERCHIONE, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
JAMES CHALUS, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
SEYMOUR COFFIN, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
ALEX COUL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOSEPH CUCCIA, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
A. E. CURRY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
M. DILLIE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ANTON DRAPALIK, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
CHAS. E. DRAPER, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
A. M. DUNNAHOO, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
WALTER DYE, L. U. 1107, Gloversville, N. Y.
H. P. FALLER, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
OLIE H. FAULKNER, L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
JOHN "CAP" FLANAGAN, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
MARTIN GABRIEL, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
RAY GARSUCH, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
HERMAN GELLENTHEIN, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. H. GILL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ALBERT JOSEPH GONELLI, L. U. 2760, Diamond Springs, Cal.
JAMES GRIFFIN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
THOMAS L. HANOVER, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
CHARLES HENCH, Sr., L. U. 3079, Darby, Mont.
F. M. HERNDON, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
GEORGE HICKS, L. U. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
LESTER HILL, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
CHAS. A. HOFER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WALTER JOHNSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
J. A. JOHNSTONE, L. U. 526, Galveston, Texas
J. G. KAHOE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JOHN KURDZIEL, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
LEO LAND, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
JOHN LILLIFLOREN, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
BIRGIA LINDSTROM, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
ROBT. S. McGINNIS, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN MARTIN, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOSEPH MARTIN, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
MARION MAUK, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
JACOB MILLER, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
JOSEPH E. NEEL, L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
PETE NENNO, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN NOVOTNY, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE O'NEILL, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J.
ALBERT PEARCE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE W. PENNELL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
A. O. PETERS, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.
FRANK J. PREWETT, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
C. H. PRICE, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
ALBERT PRITCHARD, L. U. 1107, Gloversville, N. Y.
JOHN B. REAM, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill.
HARRY E. RUSSELL, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
J. SALMEN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
CHARLES H. SCHIERMEYER, L. U. 929, Huntington Park, Cal.
H. H. SCHNEIDER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN SENF, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
CHRIST SEVERUD, L. U. 1079, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
SHERMAN H. SEVITS, L. U. 2057, Kirksville, Mo.
WALTER E. SHWCKLEY, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
ARTHUR M. SKIFF, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
WILLIAM J. SNYDER, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
LONNIE SUTTON, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
JOHN W. THOMAS, L. U. 734, Kokomo, Ind.
BEN THOMPSON, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
A. E. TREFF, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
SIDNEY G. VEALE, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
EDWARD VON BERGAN, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
RUSSELL C. WATSON, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
SAMUEL WEISS, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. A. WISEMAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
CARL A. WOLFE, L. U. 1802, New Philadelphia, Ohio

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. **2.** A biped is a two-footed animal. A quadruped has four.
2. **Marie Antoinette.** Around the time of the French revolution she and her husband, Louis XVI handed out bread to the starving French people. Louis was nicknamed The Baker, and Marie, the Baker's Wife. They both got it in the neck a few years afterward.
3. **Midnight.**
4. **The nine of diamonds.** Takes too long to explain why. Ask any Scotsman.
5. **John.** What is he keeping it under cover for?
6. **Play it.** A glockenspiel is a musical instrument something like a vertical xylophone and played in much the same way, but with one hammer.
7. **William Jennings Bryan.** After his Cross of Gold speech Bryan was invited to ride in someone's private railroad car. He was about to accept when a friend stopped him. "You can't do that," he said. "You are a commoner. You are the Great Commoner." So the story goes.
8. **Yes.**
9. **Viscount Alexander.**
10. **The ostrich.**
11. **A channel cut across a dirt road to throw the rain water off.** When a cart was driven over it, the driver's head naturally bobbed as it would if he were saying thank you ma'am.
12. **Finland.**
13. **A pup.**
14. **Oxford.** Cecil Rhodes, an Englishman, founded this free scholarship for Germans, Americans and residents of the British Empire.
15. **Bolivia and Paraguay.**
16. **Sarah Bernhardt.** A famous French actress.
17. **The king of diamonds.**
18. **Fore, main and mizzen.**
19. **William H. Vanderbilt.** He was president of the New York Central at the time he was alleged to have made this remark in an interview. He denied having made it.
20. **He is a specialist in children's diseases.**
21. **Lake Michigan.**
22. **M.—Mme.—Mlle.** Monsieur—Madame—Mademoiselle.
23. **Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri and Montana.**
24. **Athos, Porthos, Aramis.**
25. **17 years.**
26. **French.**
27. **One.**
28. **Killing his brother.**
29. **Nothing at all. Just an ornamental decoration.**
30. **Rice.**
31. **Furniture.** A Canterbury is a portable stand with partitions, used generally to hold magazines, papers etc.
32. **&.** That's an ampersand.
33. **A petition in which the names are arranged in a circle so that no name heads the list.**
34. **Pay day.** This is theatrical slang. The treasurer of old time theatrical companies usually played small parts such as the ghost in Hamlet. Hence when he was due to come around with the salaries the saying originated: The ghost walks to-night.
35. **Répondéz s'il vous plait.** French for: Answer if you please. Meaning in American: Let's know if you're coming.
36. **A person in the seventies.** That is in the years from 70 to 79.

37. **They were both born in Japan.**

38. **Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.** Hope you didn't say the death of Lincoln.

39. **A year's leave of absence or vacation given to teachers every seventh year.** Supposedly to improve their knowledge in study. Great idea to apply it to carpenters—provided the employers pay for it.

40. **Larger.**

41. **Brazil.**

42. **First families of Virginia.** Applied to Southern aristocrats whose ancestors looked down their noses at the Mayflower arrivals because they were "foreigners."

43. **Hatred of being confined in small places.** Such as dayrooms and Financial Secretaries' offices.

44. **California.** And don't forget it.

45. **Queen Victoria.** Rudyard (Mandalay) Kipling so called her in a poem called The Widow at Windsor. She didn't like it at all. Incidentally she was the widow of Prince Albert, the tobacco can man.

46. **Royal Canadian Mounted Police.**

47. **$10,000.00.** In case you find one of them in your pay envelope the portrait of Salmon P. Chase is on the face.

48. **Greenland.**

49. **Money returned anonymously in compensation for some former act of dishonesty.** Say you chiselled on your 1947 income tax and your conscience bothered you. If you sent the government any money back that would be conscience money.

50. **A Mugwump is a person who belongs to a certain party but doesn't stick. He claims the right to vote any way he pleases. He's in and he's out.**

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

619	Sidney, Mont.
3048	Post Falls, Ida.
587	Pierre, S. D.
3144	Harrell, Ark.
3000	Norfolk, Va.
598	Crescent City, Del Norte Co., Calif.
593	Yreka, Calif.
3145	Hodge, La.
589	Inez, Ky.
3148	Ashville, N. C.
3149	Stamps, Ark.
582	Manistique, Mich.
579	St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada
575	Spencer, Ia.
3159	Coquille, Ore.
560	Morehead, Ky.
566	Ashland, Ky.
3162	Emerson, Ark.
555	Jerome, Ida.
511	Carmi, Ill.
536	Jacksonville, Fla.
1163	Lake Charles, La.
1145	Brandon, Man., Canada
1174	Cordova, Alaska
1205	Indio, Calif.
1215	Creston, Ia.
3163	Prescott, Ark.
567	Norfolk, Va.
1218	Ormstown, Que., Canada
3171	Bonners Ferry, Ida.
1259	Carbonear and Spaniards Bay, Newfoundland, Can.
1264	Mansfield, O.
1291	St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada
1293	Junction City, Ky.
1297	Marysville, Ky.
1331	Barnstable Co. and Hyannis, Mass.
1352	Monroe, La.
1356	Tamaroa, Ill.
1369	Morgantown, W. Va.
1379	Henderson, Ky.
1385	Portland, Ind.
1391	Kentville, N. S., Canada
3177	Grants Pass, Ore.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed by Correspondents.

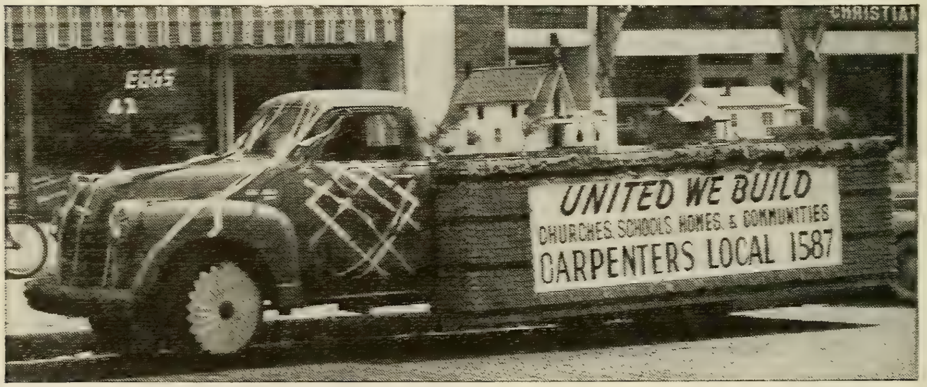
LOCAL No. 1770 SPARKS LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

In recent years, Local Union No. 1770 of Cape Girardeau, Mo., has made a habit of winning one of the top prizes for floats in the Labor Day parade. This year was no exception. The entry of the Cape Girardeau carpenters captured second prize. In 1947 the carpenters' entry took first place. Last year second prize fell to Local No. 1770, and this year the union repeated.

Since the end of the war, Labor-Day has become an increasingly important event in Cape Girardeau, and much of the credit goes to Local Union No. 1770 which is always in the forefront of any movement for gaining the admiration and respect of the people in the community. As the result of these efforts a much better relationship has been established between organized labor and the general public.

◆

HUTCHINSON LOCAL WINS LABOR DAY FLOAT PRIZE



The entry of Local Union No. 1587, shown above, was adjudged the best in the gigantic Labor Day parade sponsored by Hutchinson, Kansas, labor movement. The winning entry was constructed by Charles Ray and Elmer Goodbrake, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bigger.

◆

WHITLEY LOCAL HOLDS ANNUAL CORN ROAST

For a numbr of years a corn roast has been an annual event sponsored by Local Union No. 397, Whitley, Ontario. This year the event was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pogue a few miles northwest of the city. The weather was ideal and by eight o'clock cars were converging on the Pogue home in great style. Under the capable direction of Brother Charles Brown, union president, cars were parked efficiently and guests were gathered around the fire. In a few minutes dozens of ears of plump roasting corn were on the fire. Brother Elliott and Dolmadge acted as chefs and Brother Howard capably filled the post of chief fireman. There were also lots of weiners and marshmallows. Nearby there was dancing on the lawn under colored lights.

Around nine thirty the ladies served a nicely arranged lunch. Tea was served by Mr. and Mrs. Pogue. Many old time songs were sung and many old time stories about early day construction were recalled by long time members. The evening closed with a standing vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Pogue for their kind hospitality. One and all the guests departed tired but happy after a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

DEER LODGE MEMBERS BELIEVE IN BROTHERHOOD

Local Union No. 1229, Deer Lodge, Mont., is not large in membership, but few labor organizations are more richly endowed with the true spirit of brotherhood. Day in and day out the members and officers of Local 1229 strive to help each other as much as possible. Whenever some worthwhile civic project comes up the union is always ready to make its contribution.

Recently Bill Bresina, one of the oldest members of the union, began building a house for himself and his daughter, Melody, who was a victim of infantile paralysis in her childhood. Bill could use help and the local was quick to respond. Volunteer labor helped him with the rafters and the shingling and the other difficult jobs connected with putting up the house. Despite her handicap, even Melody pitched in and helped with nailing down the subflooring and other jobs within her capacity to perform. Today Brother Bresina and his daughter are occupying their new home.

Members of Local 1229 giving a helping hand to Brother Bresina in putting up his new home. Left to right; front row: Brother Hodge, Bresina, Stevenson, and Bill Bresina's brother. Back row: Brothers Rainville, Bultman, Larson and Stav.

On numerous occasions members of the union have helped each other out at times when such help was a blessing. Recently several members donated time to help put a new roof on a church. A number of members helped a brother put up a garage. And so it goes. When they can give a helping hand, the members of Local 1229 are usually on the job to do so. As a result they are building a better union and winning the respect of the community.

◆

DAYTONA BEACH SHOWS FILM ON LABOR DAY

In years past, Local Union No. 1725 has played an important part in all Labor Day celebrations sponsored by the labor movement of Daytona Beach, Florida. This year something new was added. Following a day of the usual Labor Day activities, a band concert was held in the Bandshell. However, before the concert got under way, there was a showing of the film "The Carpenters' Home," the movie depicting activities at the Lakeland home. A large throng was on hand for the event and the film received a very enthusiastic response. A Labor Day Ball held at the Pier Casino wound up the day's acttivities and the entire community considered this year's celebration of labor's traditional holiday the best ever.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

SARASOTA LADIES KEEP ACTIVE

The Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Auxiliary 523, Sarasota, Florida.

We organized and received our charter December 16, 1948, with 26 charter members. At present we have 17 active members.

We meet twice a month, the first and third Thursday nights. At present we still meet at members' homes. We have a business meeting followed by a social hour, at which the hostess serves refreshments. We entertain our husbands and families once every four months at the Labor Temple. So far we have given a dinner and had the Dramatic club from Sarasota High School to entertain with short skits and readings.

We have had only one project so far. We have made a quilt and sold chances on it to build up our funds. From this we made $26.25. We have started our second quilt. We hold covered dish luncheons at our members' homes and work on this project.

Our officers are: Mrs. M. L. Bryant, President; Mrs. A. J. Loper, Vice-President; Mrs. G. L. Bryant, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Henry Behern, Treasurer; Mrs. R. A. Philpot, Financial Secretary; Mrs. G. H. Bryant, Warden; Mrs. Ben Lemacks, Conductor; Mrs. Ben Thornton, Mrs. J. C. Jones and Mrs. J. C. Richardson, Trustees; Mrs. Ray Gay, Reporter.

We would be glad to hear from any sister auxiliaries who would care to write to us.

Fraternally,

Mrs. G. L. Bryant, Rec. Sec.

AUSTIN LADIES BUILDING FINE ORGANIZATION

The Editor:

Greetings and salutations from Auxiliary No. 511 of Austin, Texas.

We are now one year old. We just recently celebrated our first anniversary with a dance and buffet supper given for the Auxiliary by Carpenters' Local No. 1266. During the evening we were presented a huge cake with one candle in the center in honor of our first birthday. Everyone had a grand time, and we thank the Local for their thoughtfulness in this matter.

The second Wednesday of the month is our regular business meeting, and the fourth Wednesday is our social meeting, at which we have bingo parties and bunco parties, etc. All the ladies look forward to these monthly events.

Each week, we serve refreshments to the members of the local. We find this brings the ladies, and the two organizations into closer harmony, thus creating a friendly spirit heretofore unknown.

Our roster of officers is as follows: President, Mrs. Chester V. Smith; Vice-President, Mrs. Ben Hendrickson; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Joe Saunders; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. C. McGlamery; Conductor, Mrs. Perry Leigon; Warden, Mrs. E. E. Gillett; Trustees, Mrs. Dee Saylvester, Mrs. Ernest Hendrickson and Mrs. Monroe Hopkins; Reporter, Miss Alma Lee Griffin.

On Labor Day, we entered a float in the Labor Day Parade. We also had a hamburger and hot dog concession at the Labor Day Celebration. Everyone cooperated splendidly on these projects.

Our membership has hit the 50 mark, and we are really strutting these days. Now our aim is for 75 members. Let's hope we make it.

We would love to hear from the other Auxiliaries at any time.

Fraternally,

Alma Lee Griffin, Reporter

MUSKEGON LADIES PLAN MANY NEW ACTIVITIES

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 549, of Muskegon, Michigan.

On May 19, 1949, a meeting was called at Carpenters' Hall for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Auxiliary to Local No. 100. Eight were present. More attended the following week so we organized and sent in for our Charter which we have now received. On June 21, election of officers was held and the following were nominated and elected for the ensuing year: President, Jennie Leach; Vice-President, Ethel Leatherman; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Betty Gzym; Recording Secretary, Vinnie Sibley; Warden, Theresa Heistand; Conductor, Mary Richards; Trustees, Alice Manning, Mildred McKim and Lillian Crawford. Mrs. A. Watson acted as installing officer.

At each meeting, the ladies serve lunch to which the men are invited. However, on September 30, we were pleasantly entertained by the carpenters' local with a lovely supper.

We are planning lots of activities for the next few months which should keep our Auxiliary going at a lively gait.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Vinnie Sibley, Recording Secretary

BILLINGS GROUP GROWING STEADILY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 472 of Billings, Montana, sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We have been organized since March of 1947 and have 22 active Charter members. We get new members all the time.

We had a Halloween Carnival and Bazaar, October 22, to raise money to entertain the visiting ladies who come to the Carpenters' Convention, being held here the first week in December.

We meet the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month, having our business meeting the first meeting night and a social hour after our second meeting with refreshments and games. We have an annual picnic each summer for all carpenters and wives and play bingo to increase our treasury.

We send birthday gifts to a Kindergarten group at the Twin Bridges Orphans' Home.

Our officers are: President, Mrs. Olive Klipstein; Vice-President, Mrs. Betty Folkins; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Leone Hormann; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Charlotte Young; Warden, Mrs. Mildred Murray; Conductor, Mrs. Ella Keiffer; Trustees, Mrs. Mary Talbot, Mrs. Ann Reathed and Mrs. Minnie Niemela.

We'd like to see our letter in "The Carpenter" and also hear from other Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Ann Thompson, Chairman of Publicity

LINCOLN AUXILIARY SPONSORS MANY GOOD TIMES

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 399 of Lincoln, Nebraska, sends friendly and good wishes to all sister Auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary organized in 1941. We still have some of our Charter members, in fact, one of our members hasn't missed a meeting in eight years which is a record we are all proud of.

We meet the second and fourth Mondays of the month. The last meeting night in the month is our social night. We invite the Carpenters to this after their meeting. The men in turn have served us. Everybody has a good time and it's nice to get together.

We have had dances, bazaars and pinochle parties and have considered serving lunches at a dance to raise money for our treasury.

At Christmas time we have a big dinner for members and their families.

Our Auxiliary is thinking about having a membership drive. We would like any Union Carpenter's wife, sister or daughter to join us.

We have a birthday luncheon every third month. The honor guests are presented with pretty hankies and lovely things to eat, brought by members.

Our Auxiliary would like to hear from some of the other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Jean White, Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 255

Irregular Plan.—The irregular plan roof is a sort of link between a regular roof and an irregular pitch roof. That is to say, the framing has many things in common with regular pitch roof framing, and at the same time it lays the foundation for irregular pitch roof framing, especially irregular hip roof framing. It is therefore important for the student to be sure that he understands each of the problems as he goes along, before he takes up the next one. In this way he can eliminate many of the difficulties that he might otherwise encounter.

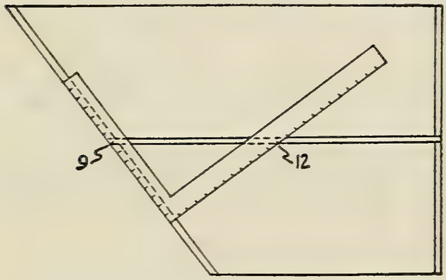


Fig. 1

Simple Diagram.—Fig. 1 shows the roof plan that will be used throughout this lesson as a basis. It is simple, and will be used largely as a diagram. The left end of the roof, as shown in plan, has a beveled shape, which is laid out by using 9 on the tongue of the square and 12 on the blade. These figures are the same as the figures to be used in marking the bevel on the left end of the ridge board. In fact, the square is shown in position for marking the left bevel of the ridge. It should be pointed out here, that inches on the squares shown in these illustrations, represent feet in the drawings. In other words, the blade of the square is 24 inches long, or 2 feet, but the length of the blade of the square on the drawing would represent 24 feet.

The Tangent.—The word tangent is a geometrical term, and Fig. 2 shows how it is related to a circle. In actual practice, the circle is imaginary, or unseen. The roof framer is concerned with two factors in practically every cut that he marks. These factors are a point on the body and a point on the tongue of the square, which represent the rafter length and the tangent.

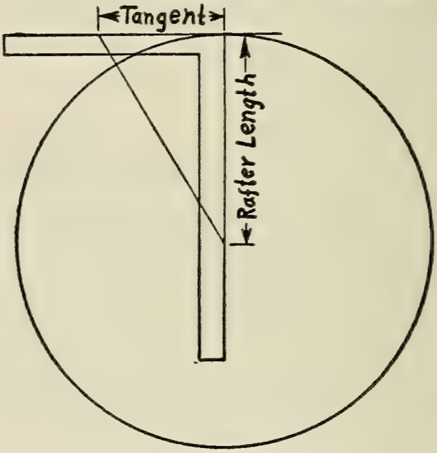


Fig. 2

Many roof framers never use the word tangent when they lay out a roof. But whether they do or not, the tangent is always present, and when the term is understood in the practical sense, or as it is used in roof framing, it really simplifies the work.

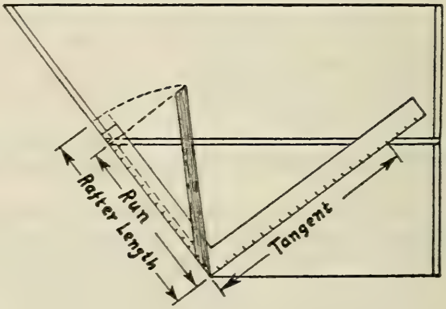


Fig. 3

Edge Bevel of Irregular Gable Rafters.—Fig. 3 shows the square applied for obtaining the rafter length and tangent for marking the edge bevel of one of the irregular gable rafters. The rafter is shown, shaded, as if it were lying on the side. The curved dotted line shows how the length of the rafter is transferred to the line that contacts the edge of the tongue of the square, as shown on the diagram. Now to obtain the bevel, take the rafter length on one arm of the square, and the tangent on the other—the rafter length giving the bevel. It will be noticed that the tongue is not long enough to hold the length of the rafter. In such cases, divide both the rafter length and the tangent by the same figures, say, 2 or 3, or 4. In most cases, dividing by 2 will bring the figures down so they can be used conveniently on the square.

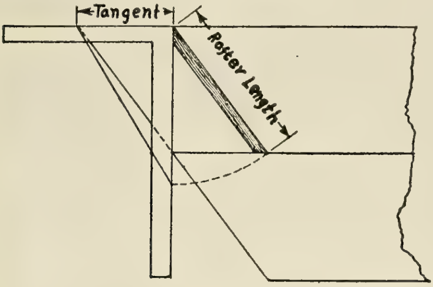


Fig. 4

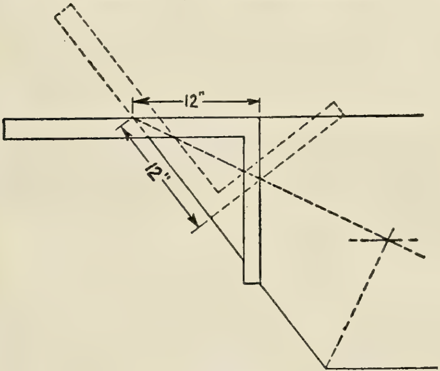


Fig. 5

Edge Bevel of Jacks.—Fig. 4 shows the square applied for obtaining the points for marking the edge bevel of the jacks on the irregular end of the roof. A common rafter is shown, shaded, as if it were on the side. The dotted curved line shows how the rafter length is transferred to the blade of the square. Now, the rafter length taken on the blade and the tangent on the tongue, as shown, will give the edge bevel of the jacks—the blade giving the bevel.

Bisecting with the square.—Fig. 5 shows how to bisect the sharp corner of the diagram with the square. While any figure on the square will do, the figure 12 is used in this case, and the two squares are applied so that the figure 12 of each square will contact the sharp corner of the diagram. A line is then drawn from the sharp corner of the drawing through the point where the tongues cross and on to the center of the drawing, as shown by dotted line. This line represents the run, or base line of the hip rafter. For bisecting the dull corner, measure from the corner to points a and b, say, 12 inches, as shown in Fig. 6. Then draw a line from a to b, and apply the square as shown to the left, making the tongue intersect the angle, as shown, which will bring the heel half-way between points a and b. Now apply the dotted-line square, and you have the base line of the short hip rafter.

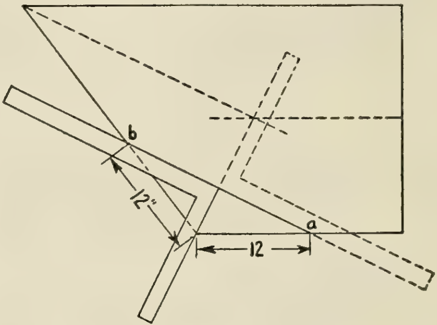


Fig. 6

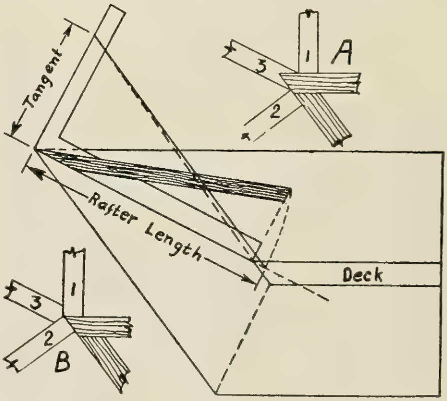


Fig. 7

Edge Bevels for Hips.—Fig. 7 shows the square applied to the base line of the long hip rafter. The hip, lying on the side, is shown shaded. The curved dotted line shows how the rafter length is transferred to the base line, bringing the rafter length down in line with the run of the rafter. To obtain the tangent, extend the beveled end line of the deck, as shown by dotted line, until it strikes the edge of the tongue to the upper left. The tangent is the distance between this point and the heel of the square. Using the rafter length on one arm of the square and the tangent on the other will give the edge bevels needed for the constructions shown in details A and B. In these details the parts marked 1 and 2 are common rafters joining the deck at the sharp corner. For the construction shown at A-3, the rafter length will give the edge bevel of the joint that straddles the sharp corner of the deck, while the tangent will give the edge bevel of the hip for the construction shown at B-3.

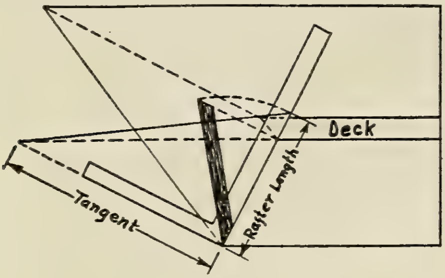


Fig. 8

Edge Bevel for Short Hip.—Fig. 8 shows the square applied for obtaining the rafter length and the tangent for marking the edge bevel that will fit the dull corner of the deck. In this case the rafter length will give the bevel of the joint that will straddle the corner of the deck, while the tangent will give the bevel that will fit the common rafters when they are put in place first, contacting each other at the corner. Study this diagram with the one shown in Fig. 7. The principle is the same in both cases, while the drawings are somewhat different.

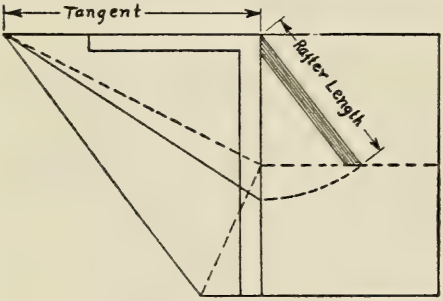


Fig. 9

Jack Rafters and Edge Bevel.—Fig. 9 shows the square applied to the diagram for obtaining the rafter length and the tangent for marking the edge bevel of the jack rafters for the long hip. A common rafter, shaded, is shown on the side. The curved dotted line shows how the rafter length is transferred to the blade of the square. The distance between the sharp corner and the heel of the square gives the tangent. The rafter length, in this case, gives the edge bevel of the jacks. The square is shown with the rafter length transferred to the blade, and the tangent is on the tongue. But because the tongue is too short for the tangent, in practice, the tangent in such cases should be taken on the blade and rafter length on the tongue. These adjustments must frequently be made, and the student should train himself to make them automatically. Fig. 10 shows how to get the edge bevel for the jack rafters that join the short hip. Here again, the principle is the same as in the other case. The student, for practice, should figure out this problem on the basis of the explanation given in Fig. 9.

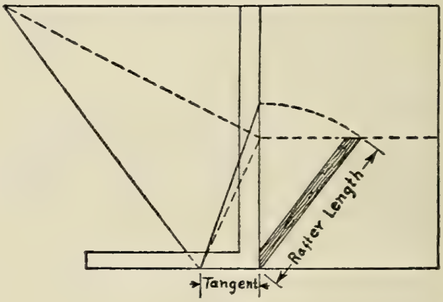


Fig. 10

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WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know how to "divide three winding steps." I presume that this correspondent wants to know how to divide a quarter-turn space for a flight of three winding steps. But before I give the answer, let me caution the reader that winders should never be used, if they can be avoided. Only when a limitation of space makes winders necessary are they justifiable.

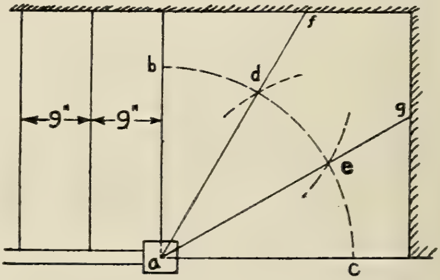

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a plan of a quarter-turn flight of winders, with two steps of a straight flight of stairs to the left. Now to divide the space for three winders set the compass at point a and strike the quarter circle from b to c, using any convenient radius. Then with the same radius set the compass at point b and cross the quarter circle, as at e. In the same way, set the compass at c and mark point d. This done, draw the line a-f in such a way that it will cross point d. Draw a-g, making it cross point E. This process is said to be trisecting a 90-degree angle with a compass. Fig. 2 shows how the trisecting can be accomplished by dividing the space into three 30-degree sections, making the lines radiate from the same corner. This method is as simple as the one previously explained. Fig. 3 shows the same plan, giving the application of the square for obtaining the 30-degree divisions. The figures to be used on the square are 12 and 6.93. Sometimes 12 and 7 are used, but if you want to be exact, six and ninety-three one-hundredths inches should be used.

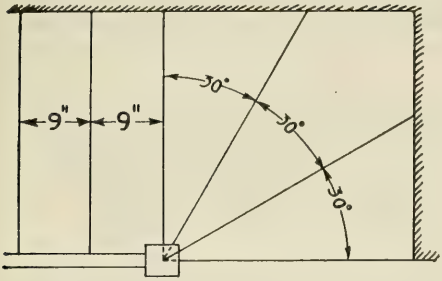

Fig. 2

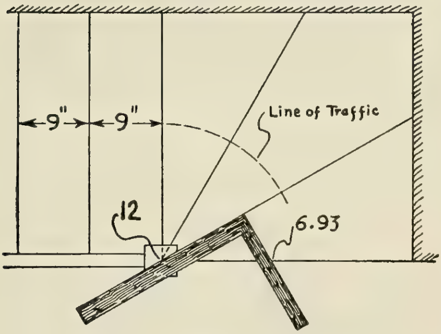

Fig. 3

Narrow flights of winders are more satisfactory than the wider flights. Winders should be designed so that their widths at the line of traffic are the same as the width of the straight steps.

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WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know how to miter moldings where they join between the eaves and the rake of the roof.

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Fig. 1 shows in part a bed molding in place on the rake and eaves of a cornice. The outline of the back of the molding under the eaves is shown by dotted lines. This molding fits the plancher with a full bearing, but joins the frieze by a mere corner contact. By placing the bed molding under the eaves in this way, a true miter cut will make the joint at the corner. The rake molding fits into the angle in the regular way. Fig. 2 shows the same treatment for a crown molding. This is especially suitable for a dehorned cornice, because it gives the eaves of the roof just a little more drip.

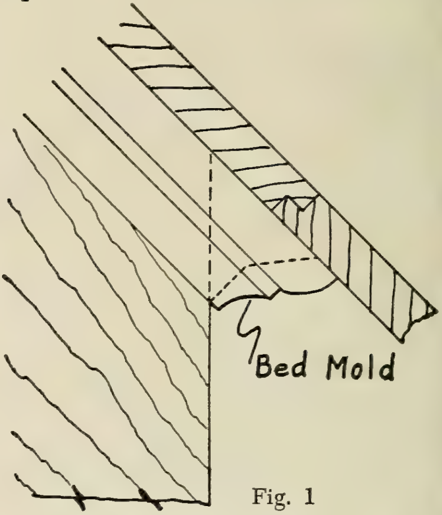

Fig. 1

In case the eaves molding must be set in a plumb position; that is, set so it will have a full bearing against the frieze, then, to make the moldings member at the corner, the rake molding will have to be especially designed for the purpose. This is true of both bed and crown moldings. In all of my experience, I have worked on but one job where the rake moldings were designed to member with the eaves moldings, set in a plumb position. In all other instances the eaves moldings were placed as shown by the accompanying illustrations.

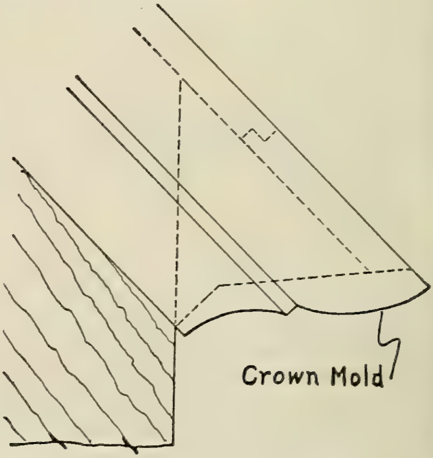

Fig. 2

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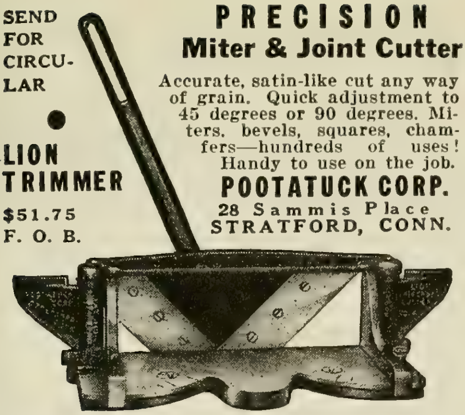

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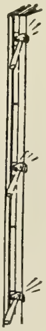

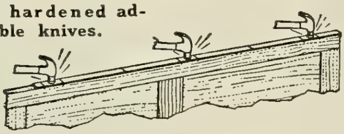

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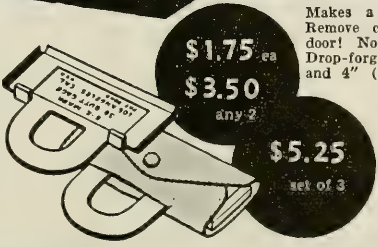

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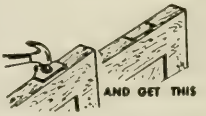

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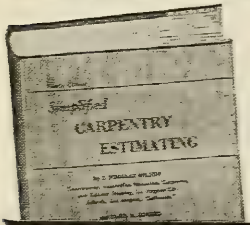

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Carpenters' Tools and Accessories
Page
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio — 4
Ardee Tool Co., Rocky River Sta., Ohio — 43
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Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. — 4
Empire Level Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. — 44
E-Z Mark Tools, Los Angeles, Cal. — 45
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. — 48
Charles H. Graff, Fort Worth, Texas — 45
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill. — 3rd Cover
North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. — 47
Packard Mfg. Corp., Indianapolis, Ind. — 1
Pootatuck Corp., Stratford, Conn. — 45
Singer Kennedy Corp., Chicago, Ill. — 43
Speedcor Products, Portland, Ore. — 47
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn. — 3rd Cover

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Johns-Manville Corp., New York, N. Y. — 48
The Upson Co., Lockport, N. Y. — 2nd Cover

Doors
Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind. — 4th Cover

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American School, Chicago, Ill. — 45
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. — 47
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y. — 3rd Cover
Builders Topics, Seattle, Wash. — 44
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. — 3
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans. — 43
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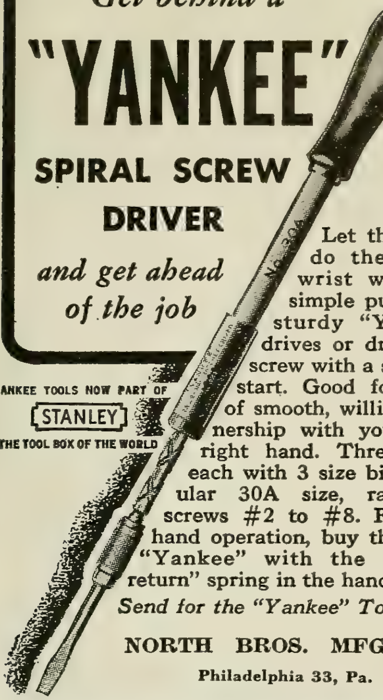

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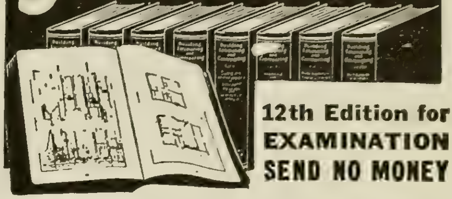

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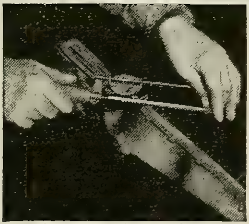

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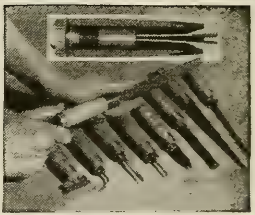

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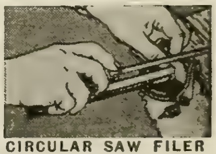

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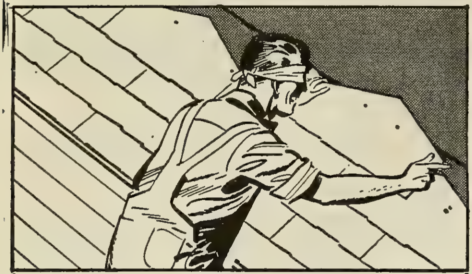

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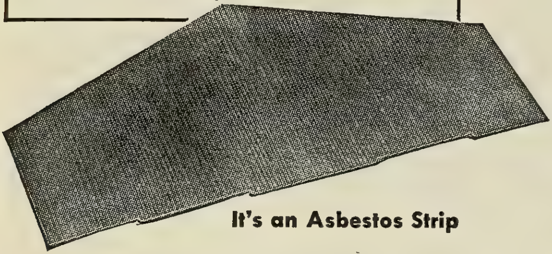

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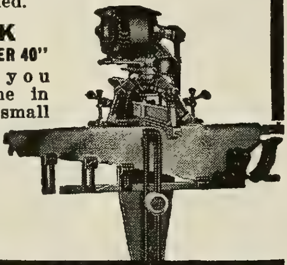

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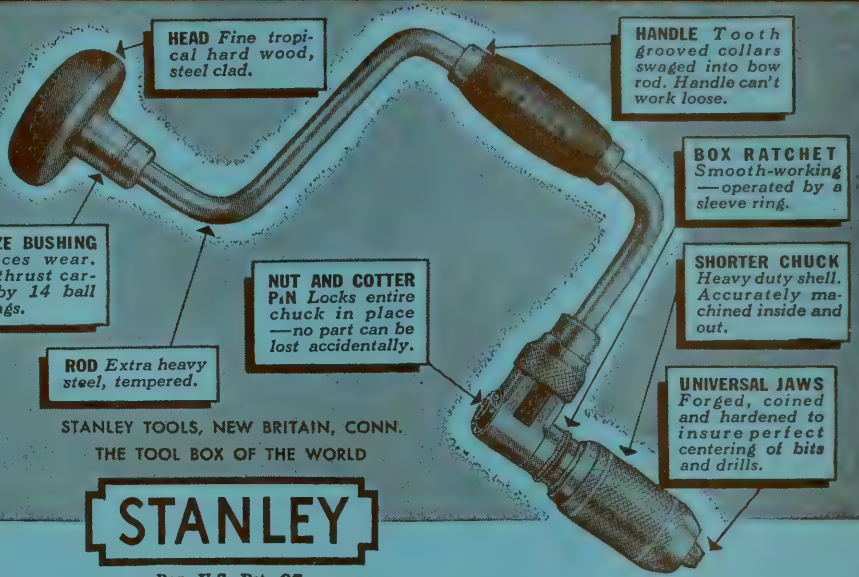

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